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CITATION

Cite all material in the Washington State Register by its issue number and sequence within that issue, preceded by the acronym WSR. Example: the 37th item in the August 5, 1981, Register would be cited as WSR 81-15-037.

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

A copy of each document filed with the code reviser's office, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, is available for public inspection during normal office hours. The code reviser's office is located on the ground floor of the Legislative Building in Olympia. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Telephone inquiries concerning material in the Register or the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) may be made by calling (206) 753-7470 (SCAN 234-7470).

REPUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

All documents appearing in the Washington State Register are prepared and printed at public expense. There are no restrictions on the republication of official documents appearing in the Washington State Register. All news services are especially encouraged to give wide publicity to all documents printed in the Washington State Register.

CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to RCW 34.08.040, the publication of rules or other information in this issue of the Washington State Register is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of such rules or other information, except that headings of public meeting notices have been edited for uniformity of style.

DENNIS W. COOPER Code Reviser

STATE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE

The maximum allowable interest rate applicable for the month of September 1991 pursuant to RCW 19.52.020 is twelve point zero percent (12.00%).

NOTICE: FEDERAL LAW PERMITS FEDERALLY INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE TO CHARGE THE HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST THAT MAY BE CHARGED BY ANY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE STATE. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RATE OF INTEREST SET FORTH ABOVE MAY NOT APPLY TO A PARTICULAR TRANSACTION.

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge applicable for calendar year 1991 pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(1)(a) is thirteen point seven five percent (13.75%).

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge for the purchase of a motor vehicle pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(2)(a) is twelve point zero percent (12.0%) for the third calendar quarter of 1991.

The maximum allowable retail installment contract service charge for the purchase of a vessel pursuant to RCW 63.14.130(3)(a) is twelve point zero percent (12.0%) for the third calendar quarter of 1991.

WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

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The Washington State Register is an official publication of the state of Washington. It contains proposed, emergency, and permanently adopted administrative rules, as well as other documents filed with the code reviser's office pursuant to RCW 34.08.020 and 42.30.075. Publication of any material in the Washington State Register is deemed to be official notice of such information.

Raymond W. Haman Chairman, Statute Law Committee Kerry S. Radcliff
Editor

Dennis W. Cooper Code Reviser

Joyce Matzen
Subscription Clerk

Gary Reid Chief Assistant Code Reviser

STYLE AND FORMAT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER

1. ARRANGEMENT OF THE REGISTER

Documents are arranged within each issue of the Register according to the order in which they are filed in the code reviser's office during the pertinent filing period. The three part number in the heading distinctively identifies each document, and the last part of the number indicates the filing sequence within an issue's material.

2. PROPOSED, ADOPTED, AND EMERGENCY RULES OF STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The three types of rule-making actions taken under the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) may be distinguished by the size and style of type in which they appear.

- (a) **Proposed rules** are those rules pending permanent adoption by an agency and are set forth in eight point type.
- (b) Adopted rules have been permanently adopted and are set forth in ten point type.
- (c) Emergency rules have been adopted on an emergency basis and are set forth in ten point oblique type.

3. PRINTING STYLE—INDICATION OF NEW OR DELETED MATERIAL

RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of certain marks to indicate amendments to existing agency rules. This style quickly and graphically portrays the current changes to existing rules as follows:

- (a) In amendatory sections—
 - (i) underlined material is new material;
 - (ii) deleted material is ((lined out and bracketed between double parentheses));
- (b) Complete new sections are prefaced by the heading NEW SECTION;
- (c) The repeal of an entire section is shown by listing its WAC section number and caption under the heading REPEALER.

4. EXECUTIVE ORDERS, COURT RULES, NOTICES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Material contained in the Register other than rule-making actions taken under the APA does not necessarily conform to the style and format conventions described above. The headings of these other types of material have been edited for uniformity of style; otherwise the items are shown as nearly as possible in the form submitted to the code reviser's office.

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF RULES

- (a) Permanently adopted agency rules normally take effect thirty days after the rules and the agency order adopting them are filed with the code reviser's office. This effective date may be delayed or advanced and such an effective date will be noted in the promulgation statement preceding the text of the rule.
- (b) Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the code reviser's office unless a later date is provided by the agency. They remain effective for a maximum of one-hundred-twenty days from the date of filing.
- (c) Rules of the state Supreme Court generally contain an effective date clause in the order adopting the rules.

6. EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

Material inserted by the code reviser's office for purposes of clarification or correction or to show the source or history of a document is enclosed in [brackets].

7. INDEX AND TABLES

A combined subject matter and agency index and a table of WAC sections affected may be found at the end of each issue.

1991-1992 Dates for register closing, distribution, and first agency action

Issue No.	Cle	osing Dates ¹	-	Distribution	First Agency <u>Hearing Date³</u>
		on-OTS & 1 to 29 p.	OTS ² or 10 p. max.		
			Non-OTS		
For Inclusion in—	File no later than			Count 20 days from—	For hearing on or after
91–16	Jul 10	Jul 24	Aug 7	Aug 21	Sep 10
91–17	Jul 24	Aug 7	Aug 21	Sep 4	Sep 24
91–18	Aug 7	Aug 21	Sep 4	Sep 18	Oct 8
91–19	Aug 21	Sep 4	Sep 18	Oct 2	Oct 22
91–20	Sep 4	Sep 18	Oct 2	Oct 16	Nov 5
91-21	Sep 25	Oct 9	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 26
91–22	Oct 9	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 10
91–23	Oct 23	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 4	Dec 24
91–24	Nov 6	Nov 20	Dec 4	Dec 18	Jan 7, 1992
92–01	Nov 21	Dec 5	Dec 19,	1991 Jan 2, 1992	Jan 22
92–02	Dec 5	Dec 19, 199			Feb 4
92-03	Dec 26, 199	· ·		Feb 5	Feb 25
92–04	Jan 8	Jan 22	Feb 5	Feb 19	Mar 10
92–05	Jan 22	Feb 5	Feb 19	Mar 4	Mar 24
92–06	Feb 5	Feb 19	Mar 4	Mar 18	Apr 7
92–07	Feb 19	Mar 4	Mar 18	Apr 1	Apr 21
92–08	Mar 4	Mar 18	Apr 1	Apr 15	May 5
92-09	Mar 25	Apr 8	Apr 22	May 6	May 26
92-10	Apr 8	Apr 22	May 6	May 20	Jun 9
92–11	Apr 22	May 6	May 20	Jun 3	Jun 23
92-12	May 6	May 20	Jun 3	Jun 17	Jul 7
92–13	May 20	Jun 3	Jun 17	Jul 1	Jul 21
92-14	Jun 3	Jun 17	Jul 1	Jul 15	Aug 4
92–15	Jun 24	Jul 8	Jul 22	Aug 5	Aug 25
92–16	Jul 8	Jul 22	Aug 5	Aug 19	Sep 8
92–17	Jul 22	Aug 5	Aug 19	Sep 2	Sep 22
92–18	Aug 5	Aug 19	Sep 2	Sep 16	Oct 6
92–19	Aug 26	Sep 9	Sep 23	Oct 7	Oct 27
92–20	Sep 9	Sep 23	Oct 7	Oct 21	Nov 10
92–21	Sep 23	Oct 7	Oct 21	Nov 4	Nov 24
92–22	Oct 7	Oct 21	Nov 4	Nov 18	Dec 8
92–23	Oct 21	Nov 4	Nov 18	Dec 2	Dec 22
92-24	Nov 4	Nov 18	Dec 2	Dec 16	Jan 5, 1993

¹All documents are due at the code reviser's office by 5:00 p.m. on or before the applicable closing date for inclusion in a particular issue of the Register; see WAC 1-21-040.

²A filing of any length will be accepted on the closing dates of this column if it has been prepared and completed by the order typing service (OTS) of the code reviser's office; see WAC 1-21-040. Agency-typed material is subject to a ten page limit for these dates; longer agency-typed material is subject to the earlier non-OTS dates.

³At least twenty days before the rule-making hearing, the agency shall cause notice of the hearing to be published in the Register; see RCW 34.05.320(1). These dates represent the twentieth day after the distribution date of the applicable Register.

WSR 91-17-001 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Filed August 8, 1991, 9:22 a.m., effective August 12, 1991, 6:00 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 7, 1991. Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Harvestable numbers of chinook salmon are available in the Columbia River. This regulation is adopted at the recommendation of the August 1, 1991, meeting of the Columbia River Compact.

Effective Date of Rule: August 12, 1991, 6:00 a.m.

August 7, 1991
Judith Merchant
Deputy
for Joseph R. Blum
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-32-05100F COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON SEASONS ABOVE BONNEVILLE. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-051 and 220-32-052, 220-32-053, 220-32-056, 220-32-057, and 220-32-058, effective immediately, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon, shad or sturgeon taken for commercial purposes from Columbia River Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas 1F, 1G or 1H, except those individuals possessing treaty fishing rights under the Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla or Nez Perce treaties may fish or possess salmon, sturgeon and shad under the following provisions:

- (a) Open for salmon and shad:
 - 6 AM August 12 to 6 PM August 16, 1991; and
 - 6 AM August 20 to 6 PM 24, 1991.

Sturgeon may be retained only for subsistence purposes.

- (b) Open area: SMCRA 1F, 1G, and 1H
- (c) Mesh: no mesh restriction
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-32-058, closed area at the mouth of:
- (a) Hood River is those waters along the Oregon side of the Columbia River and extends to mid-stream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located approximately 0.85 miles downriver from the west bank at the end of the breakwall at the west end of the port of Hood River and ½ mile upriver from the east bank.
- (b) Herman Creek is those waters upstream from a line between deadline markers near the mouth. One marker is located on the east bank piling and the other is located on the west bank to the north of the boat ramp.

- (c) Deschutes River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points one—half mile upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.
- (d) Umatilla River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between points one-half mile upstream from the eastern shoreline to one mile downstream from the western shoreline.
- (e) Big White Salmon River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between a marker located one-half mile downstream from the west bank upstream to light "35".
- (f) Wind River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between markers located 1 ¼ miles downstream from the west bank and ½-mile upstream from the east bank.
- (g) Klickitat River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between the downstream margin of Lyle Landing downstream to a marker located near the railroad tunnel approximately 1 1/8 miles downstream from the west bank.
- (h) Little White Salmon River is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between Light "27" upstream to a marker located approximately one-half mile upstream from the eastern shoreline.
- (i) Spring Creek is those waters of the Columbia River within a radius of 150 feet of the Spring Creek Hatchery fishway, except that during the period August 27 through September 20, the closed area is those waters of the Columbia River extending to midstream at right angles to the thread of the Columbia River between a boundary marker located 1 ½ miles downstream of the Spring Creek Hatchery fishway and the downstream marker of the Big White Salmon sanctuary located approximately ½ mile upstream of the fishway.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-22-010, during the open periods in subsection (1):
- (a) Area 1F (Bonneville Pool) shall include those waters of the Columbia River upstream from the Bridge of Gods, and downstream from the west end of the 3 mile rapids located approximately 1.8 miles below the Dalles Dam.
- (b) Area 1G shall include those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a line drawn between a deadline marker on the Oregon shore located approximately ¾ mile above the Dalles Dam fishway exit, thence at a right angle to the thread of the river to a point in midriver, then downstream to Light "1" on the Washington shore, and downstream from Preacher's Eddy light below John Day Dam.
- (c) Area 1H shall include those waters of the Columbia River upstream from a fishing boundary marker approximately one-half mile above the John Day River, Oregon, extending at a right angle across the thread of the river to a point in midriver, then downstream to a fishing boundary marker on the Washington

shore approximately opposite the mouth of the John Day River, and downstream from a line at a right angle across the thread of the river one mile downstream from McNary Dam.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-17-002 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Filed August 8, 1991, 4:51 p.m., effective August 12, 1991, 11:59 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 8, 1991.

Purpose: Personal use rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-56-19000J.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The coho quota is [in] Marine Areas 1 and 2 has been met.

Effective Date of Rule: 11:59 p.m., August 12, 1991.

August 8, 1991 Judith Merchant Deputy

for Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-19000K SALTWATER SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-180 and WAC 220-56-190, effective immediately until further notice, it is unlawful to fish for salmon in Marine Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4, except as provided for in this section:

- (1) Areas and times open to salmon angling:
- (a) Marine Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh Line August 19 through September 26, 1991 or until the coho quota of 16,000 is met Saturday through Thursdays only.
- (b) In those waters south of the Red Buoy Line at the mouth of the Columbia River open September 16 through September 26, 1991 or until overall chinook quota (40,000) or coho sub-area quota of 7,000 is met seven days a week.
- (2) Bag Limit 2 salmon per day, minimum size limit in all ocean waters, chinook salmon 24 inches in length and coho salmon 16 inches in length.
- (3) Single point barbless hooks unless otherwise provided for.
- (4) Shore based anling from the north jetty of the Columbia River is allowed and single point barbed hooks may be used.

Reviser's note: The spelling error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 11:59 p.m. August 12 1991:

WAC 220–56–19000J SALTWATER SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS. (91–54)

WSR 91-17-003 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Filed August 8, 1991, 4:54 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 8, 1991.

Purpose: Personal use rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-56-19000H; and amending WAC 220-56-190, 220-56-195, 220-57-345, and 220-57-350.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Harvestable numbers of salmon in saltwater areas need to be reduced to protect returning Hood Canal natural spawning coho. Pt. Gamble Bay is excluded from the September 3 through September 15 closure of Catch Record Card Area 9 because the bay is managed for hatchery stock coho. Pt. Susan salmon angling closure to protect chinook is extended through mid-September to provide protection for a pink salmon run which is expected to be below escapement goal. Sufficient numbers of pink salmon are expected to return to the Nisqually River to allow harvest, and there are enough harvestable pink salmon expected in the Nooksack River to permit retention of six pink salmon in the daily limit.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 8, 1991 Judith Merchant Deputy Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-19000L SALTWATER SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-180 and 220-56-190:

- (1) Effective immediately through September 30, 1991, the daily bag limit is two salmon in Catch Record Areas 5, 6, 7, 8-1, 8-2, and 9.
- (2) Effective immediately through September 27, 1991, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use on Friday of each week from Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, and 9, except that waters of

Port Gamble Bay in Catch Record Card Area 9 remain open Friday, September 6 and Friday, September 13 as specified in subsection (3) below.

(3) Effective September 3 through September 15, 1991, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use from Catch Record Card Areas 5, 6, and 9, except that waters of Port Gamble Bay remain open during this period.

(4) Effective September 3 through October 18, 1991, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use from Catch Record Card Area 12, except that waters of Quilcene Bay and those waters of Daybob Bay lying north of a line projected true east from Pulali Point remain open during this period.

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-56-19500A CLOSED AREAS—SALTWATER SALMON ANGLING. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-56-195:

(1) Effective immediately through September 15, 1991, it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for personal use from waters of Port Susan north of a line from Camano Head to Hermosa Point.

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-57-34500A NISQUALLY RIVER. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-57-345:

(1) Effective immediately until further notice, it is lawful to retain pink salmon as part of the daily limit as defined by bag limit A.

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-57-35000A NOOKSACK RIVER. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-57-350:

(1) Effective immediately until further notice, downstream from the confluence of the north and south forks to the boundary of the Lummi Indian Reservation, special daily bag limit of six salmon, not more than two of which may be adult salmon, except that up to six adult coho or six pink salmon may be retained in the six salmon daily limit.

REPEALER

220-24-020.

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed immediately:

WAC 220-56-19000H SALTWATER SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS. (91-48)

WSR 91-17-004 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Filed August 8, 1991, 4:57 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 8, 1991.

Purpose: Amend commercial fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:

Repealing WAC 220-24-02000E; and amending WAC

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: A harvestable surplus of salmon is available for the troll fishing fleet, and these rules are adopted at the recommendation of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 8, 1991
Judith Merchant
Deputy
for Joseph R. Blum
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-24-0200F COMMERCIAL SALM-ON TROLL SEASONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-24-010, WAC 220-24-020, and WAC 220-24-030, effective immediately until further notice it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with troll gear in waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, the Pacific Ocean, or waters west of a line drawn true north-south through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River except as provided for in this section:

(1)(a) Waters north of 48°00'15" N. and west of a line from 48°00'15" N., 125°19'15" W. to 48°03'40" N., 125°17'15" W. to 48°07'45" N., 125°11'15" W. to 48°05'00" N., 125°01'00" W. to 48°13'00" N., 124°57'30" W. to 48°16'30" N., 124°58'00" W. to 48°23'00" N., 124°50'00" W. to 48°30'15" N., 124°50'00" W., open on the following days:

August 16 through August 19, August 23 through August 26, August 30 through September 2, September 6 through September 9, and September 13 through September 15, 1991.

- (b) All salmon caught during the four-day fishery periods provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 80 coho salmon per four-day fishery period.
- (c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless bare blue or pink single shank single point hooks, pink hootchies not more than 3 inches in length may be used; flashers may be used.
- (2)(a) Waters south of a line projected true west from Leadbetter Point to the Oregon-Washington boundary excluding a conservation zone at the mouth of the Columbia River bounded by a line projected six miles due west from North Head along 46°18'00" N. to 46°18'00" N., 124°13'18" W., thence southerly 167° true to 46°11'06" N., 124°11'00" W. (the Columbia River Buoy), thence northeasterly along the Red Buoy

Line to the tip of the south jetty from which conservation zone no salmon may be taken are open on the following days:

August 10 through August 11,

August 15 through August 16,

August 20 through August 21,

August 25 through August 26, and

August 30 through August 31, 1991.

- (b) All salmon caught during the two-day fishery periods provided for in this subsection and any salmon taken in Pacific Ocean waters north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, on the days provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 100 coho salmon per two-day fishery period.
- (c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless single shank single point hooks; flashers and bait or artificial lures may be used.
- (3)(a) Waters south of a line projected true west from Copalis Head to the Oregon-Washington boundary excluding a conservation zone at the mouth of the Columbia River bounded by a line projected six miles due west from North Head along 46°18'00" N. to 46°18'00" N., 124°13'18" W., thence southerly 167° true to 46°11'06" N., 124°11'00" W. (the Columbia River Buoy), thence northeasterly along the Red Buoy Line to the tip of the south jetty from which conservation zone no salmon may be taken are open on the following days:

September 1 through September 4, September 8 through September 11, September 15 through September 18, September 22 through September 25, September 29 through October 2, October 6 through October 9, October 13 through October 16, October 20 through October 23, and October 27 through October 30, 1991.

- (b) All salmon caught during the four-day fisheries provided for in this subsection and any salmon taken in Pacific Ocean waters north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, on the days provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 200 coho salmon per four-day period.
- (c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless single shank single point hooks; flashers and bait or artificial lures may be used.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-24-02000E COMMERCIAL—SALM-ON TROLL. (91-53)

WSR 91-17-005 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Institutions)

[Order 3230-Filed August 9, 1991, 12:57 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 9, 1991.

Purpose: Consistent with the legislature's enactment of Title 71A RCW, these WAC sections have been revised or written to ensure compliance with this RCW.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending chapters 275-25, 275-26, 275-27, 275-36, 275-38, and 275-41 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: For chapter 275-25 WAC is RCW 71A.14.030; for chapter 275-26 WAC is RCW 71A.12.080; for chapter 275-27 WAC is RCW 71A.16.020; for chapter 275-36 WAC is RCW 71A.12.080; for chapter 275-38 WAC is RCW 74.09.120 and 71A.20.140; and for chapter 275-41 WAC is RCW 71A.20.060.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-15-013 on July 9, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: WAC 275-25-010, in subsection (5), the definition for "exemption" has been shortened and portions of the previous definition have been added to WAC 275-25-015; WAC 275-25-015, three new subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and (2) have been added to further clarify under what conditions an exemption may be approved; WAC 275-25-530, all subsections of this WAC have been revised. The revised WAC reinstates original WAC language with the exception of subsection (3) which is a new addition to the current WAC. This new subsection establishes a limit on the amount of allocated funds that can be used by a county for administrative purposes; chapter 275-26 WAC, this WAC chapter has incorporate portions of chapter 275-36 WAC and has essentially been rewritten. The title of the WAC chapter was changed to reflect these additions and the significant revisions of this chapter; WAC 275-26-010, in subsection (2) the word "section" was replaced with the word "chapter" to establish that the definition for "certification" has applicability to all of chapter 275-26 WAC. In subsection (3) "client or person" was changed to "client" because the terms were found to not always be interchangeable in this WAC chapter. In subsection (4) the definition for "client/provider account" was expanded to include a reference to an applicable RCW. Several changes were made in the definition for "client services" to improve clarity. Subsection (5)(a)(viii) was expanded to specify additional emergency procedures; subsection (5)(b)(vii) was deleted because the activities listed were determined to not be activities that clients are typically involved in; a new subsection (5)(b)(vii) was added to reference learning about protection and advocacy; and in subsection (5)(f)(i), the list of useful skills was expanded to include meal planning and grocery shopping. In the definition for "nonfacility based" (subsection (17)) the word "subleases" was included to identify additional situations with applicability to this term. Subsection (22) was deleted because the term "single account" is no

longer used in this WAC chapter; WAC 275-26-020, subsection (3)(b) was revised to include a reference to an agency's right to request an administrative review conference to contest a departmental ruling; WAC 275-26-055, subsection (1)(B)(ii) the requirement to have the administrator's designee shown on the agency's organizational chart was determined to be unnecessary and was deleted. However, in subsection (1)(B)(iii) the administrator's designee was identified as one of the agency's employees, in particular, whose role and responsibilities are to [be] defined by the agency; WAC 275-26-060, language has been added to both subsections (3)(e) and (5) to identify exceptions to the requirements specified in these subsections; WAC 275-26-065, in subsection (4)(b) language has been added to identify which programs this subsection is referencing; WAC 275-26-072, language was added to subsection (1)(d) to establish that the client's individual instruction and support plan (IISP) must identify the goal that is to be achieved by the client as a result of the instruction and support provided to the client; WAC 275-26-073, in subsection (1) the list of health services to be provided for a client was expanded to include "mental health services"; WAC 275-26-075, the list of items to be included in a client's record was expanded to include appointment dates with health care providers in subsection (1)(d)(ii), and a listing of prosthesis and other artificial parts in subsection (1)(d)(iv); WAC 275-26-087, in subsection (3) the word "agency" was inserted before the word "vehicle" to identify whose vehicle this subsection was referring to; WAC 275-26-095, in subsection (1)(b) the list of necessary physical resources was expanded to include "job opportunities," and in subsection (2)(c), added to the list of necessary equipment was a light-alarmed smoke detector for clients who are hearing impaired; WAC 275-26-115, in subsection (3)(g) the amount that can be kept in imprest and individual client cash funds has been reduced from one hundred dollars to fifty dollars per client to reduce provider liability. Subsection (3)(h)(ii)(F) has been deleted and the text of this subsection has been incorporated in subsection (3)(h)(ii)(B) to improve WAC clarity. A new subsection (3)(k) has been added to identify when funds are to be available to a client or a new provider when a client moves or there is a change of ownership of the client's residence. Subsection (4) was revised to clarify check signing procedures when a check is made out to the client. Subsection (5)(b) was amended and a new subsection (5)(c) has been added to establish that when a staff assists a client in drafting a check, the staff must either initial or sign the check drafted by the client. To clarify how a client's funds are to be disposed of after the client's death, a new subsection (13) was added to address this concern; WAC 275-27-020, in subsection (1) several changes have been made to improve the clarity of the definition for "Best interest." In subsection (7) the definition for "Exemption" has been shortened and portions of the previous definition have been added to WAC 275-27-023. Language has been added to subsection (10) to identify the type of informed consent that is being referenced in this definition. Subsection (12) has been deleted because this is a term that is no longer in use. Subsection (15) has been revised to

replace outdated language with more current terminology; WAC 275-27-023, three new subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and (2) have been added to further clarify under what conditions an exemption may be approved; WAC 275-27-060, language has been added to subsection (3) to identify the service provider as another entity that can request review or modification of the service plan; WAC 275-27-230, a new subsection (5)(b) was added to clarify eligibility for county funded services for a person age twenty-one or younger; WAC 275-38-001, in subsection (31) the definition for "exemption" has been shortened and portions of the previous definition have been added to WAC 275-38-003. Proposed additions to subsection (61)(1) were deleted because they exceeded the minimum qualifications contained in the job specifications for social workers; WAC 275-38-003, three new subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and (2) have been added to further clarify under what conditions an exemption may be approved; WAC 275-38-005, subsection (1) was revised to simplify and improve WAC clarity. Subsection (7) has been deleted because there are no more community nursing homes that currently have or in the future will have fifty percent or more of their licensed bed capacity occupied by persons with mental retardation or related conditions, and there is no longer a need for this subsection; WAC 275-38-027, as a result of public comment, the division has reconsidered the inclusion of this new section in chapter 275-38 WAC and has decided to delete it; WAC 275-38-075, the title of this WAC section was changed to more accurately reflect the content of this WAC; and WAC 275-38-090, subsection (3)(d) was rewritten to improve WAC clarity. In subsection (8) language has been added to identify the exception to this rule.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 9, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director

Administrative Services

Reviser's note: The material contained in this filing will appear in the 91-18 issue of the Register as it was received after the applicable closing date for the issue for agency-typed material exceeding the volume limitations of WAC 1-21-040.

WSR 91-17-006 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 91-47-Filed August 9, 1991, 4:06 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 6, 1991.

Purpose: Classify those forest practices subject to environmental review under the State Environmental Policy Act.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 173-202-020.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 90.48.420, 76.09.040, and 34.05.350.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity

to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Existing WAC 222-16-050(1) adopted by reference in WAC 173-202-020 was invalidated by court order in Snohomish County and Washington Environmental Council v. DNR, et al., Snohomish County Case No. 89-2-06923-5.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 6, 1991 Fred Olson Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-19, filed 10/27/88)

WAC 173-202-020 CERTAIN WAC SECTIONS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE. The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code ((as now promulgated)) existing on July 13, 1991, are hereby adopted by reference as part of this chapter in all respects as though the sections were set forth herein in full:

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WAC 222-08-035-Continuing review of forest practices
       regulations.
WAC 222-12-010-Authority.
WAC 222-12-040—Alternate plans.
WAC 222-12-045—Adaptive management.
WAC 222-12-070—Enforcement policy.
WAC 222-12-090—Forest practices board manual. WAC 222-16-010—General definitions. WAC 222-16-020—Water categories.
WAC 222-16-030-Water typing system.
WAC 222-16-045—Watershed screening and analysis.
WAC 222-16-050 (1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e)—Classes of forest
       practices.
WAC 222-16-070—Pesticide uses with the potential for a sub-
        stantial impact on the environment.
WAC 222-24-010-Policy.
WAC 222-24-020 (2), (3), (4)—Road location.
WAC 222-24-025 (5), (6), (7), (8), (9)—Road design.
WAC 222-24-030 (2), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (100)-Road
        construction.
WAC 222-24-035(1)-Landing location and construction.
WAC 222-24-040 (1), (2), (3), (4)—Water crossing structures.
WAC 222-24-050-Road maintenance.
WAC 222-24-060 (1), (2), (3), (6)-Rock quarries, gravel pits,
        borrow pits, and spoil disposal areas.
WAC 222-30-010-Policy-Timber harvesting.
WAC 222-30-020 (2), (3)(c), (3)(e), (4), (5), (6), (7)—Har-
        vest unit planning and design.
WAC 222-30-030—Stream bank integrity. WAC 222-30-040—Temperature control.
WAC 222-30-050 (1), (2), (3), (4)—Felling and bucking.
WAC 222-30-060 (1), (2), (3), (4)(c)—Cable yarding.
WAC 222-30-070 (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (8)—Tractor and
        wheeled skidding systems.
WAC 222-30-080 (1), (2)—Landing cleanup.
WAC 222-30-100 (1)(c), (4), (5)—Slash disposal.
WAC 222-34-040—Site preparation and rehabilitation. WAC 222-38-010—Policy—Forest chemicals. WAC 222-38-020—Handling, storage, application.
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Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 91-17-007 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-64—Filed August 9, 1991, 4:36 p.m., effective August 11, 1991, 12:01 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 9, 1991. Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-47-702.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Restrictions in Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6C, 7, and 7A provide protection for United States and Canadian origin chinook stocks. Openings in Areas 7B and 7C provide opportunity to harvest non–Indian allocation of chinook destined for the Nooksack–Samish region of origin. All other Puget Sound areas are closed to prevent overharvest of local salmon stocks.

Effective Date of Rule: 12:01 a.m., August 11, 1991.

August 9, 1991 Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-47-703 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 220-47 WAC, effective 12:01 AM Sunday August 11, 1991, until further notice, it is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess salmon or Atlantic salmon for commercial purposes taken from the following Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas except in accordance with the following open periods and mesh and area restrictions:

*Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6C, 7, and 7A – Under the control of the Pacific Salmon Commission. Drift gill net gear restricted to 5-inch minimum, 6-inch maximum mesh when open.

*Areas 7B and 7C - Gillnets using 7-inch minimum mesh may fish from 6:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 12, 13, and 14.

*Areas 6B, 6D, 7D, 7E, 8, 8A, 8D, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 13, 13A, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J, and 13K, all freshwater areas, and exclusion zones provided for in WAC 220-47-307 except as modified herein - Closed.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 12:01 AM Sunday August 11, 1991:

WAC 220-47-702 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY (91-59)

WSR 91-17-008 PERMANENT RULES SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Order 12-Filed August 12, 1991, 10:56 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: June 21, 1991.

Purpose: Updating procedures for releasing students annually and listing of tests for determining initial eligibility, and technical correction of provisions governing alternative instructional programs, in order to clarify rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 392-160-015, 392-160-020, and 392-160-040.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 28.180 [28A.180] RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-11-028 on May 7, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 12, 1991 Judith A. Billings Superintendent of Public Instruction

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-41, filed 10/2/84)

WAC 392-160-015 IDENTIFICATION OF ELI-GIBLE STUDENTS. (1) District procedures—Identification of primary language required: Every school district board of directors shall adopt written procedures governing the identification of each student's primary language and the determination of which students with a primary language other than English are eligible students. Such procedures shall include:

- (a) Provisions for the identification of a student's primary language pursuant to an interview with or a written questionnaire directed to the student and the student's parent(s) or guardian(s), or a combination of interviews and written questionnaires; and
- (b) Provisions for testing students as provided for in this section, WAC 392-160-020, and 392-160-035.
- (2) Deadline for determining eligibility of newly enrolled students: The primary language and eligibility of each newly enrolled student shall be established no later than the twentieth school day after the date upon which the student commences attendance at a particular school district.
- (3) Newly enrolled students who speak little or no English—Determination of eligibility: The eligibility of a newly enrolled student whose eligibility is reasonably apparent by reason of:
- (a) The student's ability to communicate reasonably well in his or her non-English primary language; and
- (b) The student's inability to communicate in English to any practical extent as determined by an interview with the student by appropriate school district staff. No other approved test need be administered if the professional judgment of the school personnel is that the student is eligible as defined in WAC 392-160-005(3).

- (4) All other newly enrolled students—Determination of eligibility: The eligibility of all newly enrolled students:
- (a) Who have a primary language other than English;
- (b) Whose eligibility is not reasonably apparent by reason of the standards established by subsection (3) shall be determined pursuant to WAC 392-160-020.
- (5) Annual reassessment of all students required: Each school year each ((student who has previously been identified as eligible and admitted to a bilingual instruction or alternative instruction program shall be identified as eligible or ineligible each school year pursuant to the administration of a standardized test as set forth in WAC 392-160-035)) school in which an eligible student is enrolled shall conduct an evaluation of the overall academic progress of the student. This evaluation must include but not be limited to the administration of a standardized test in reading and language arts as set forth in WAC 392-160-035.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-41, filed 10/2/84)

WAC 392-160-020 APPROVED TESTS FOR DETERMINING INITIAL ELIGIBILITY—ENG-LISH PROFICIENCY SCORES. (1) Approved English proficiency tests: The following tests are approved for the purpose of annually determining the English proficiency of newly enrolled students (other than those who speak little or no English) whose primary language is other than English:

- (a) Language assessment scales (LAS and Pre-LAS);
- (b) Basic inventory of natural language (BINL); ((and))
 - (c) Bilingual syntax measure (BSM); and
- (d) Secondary level English proficiency test (SLEP). (To be used only at 8-12 level).
- (2) Scores which establish an English skills deficiency: In the event a student scores within the appropriate range provided by the test maker to establish such English skill deficiency, the student's English skills shall be deemed sufficiently deficient or absent to impair learning
- (3) The superintendent of public instruction may approve a school district request for use of a test other than those approved for use in this section when such request is supported by evidence that:
- (a) The approved tests for use identified in this section are either unsuitable, inappropriate, or impractical for use by the school district;
- (b) The scores that establish English skills deficiency for the requested test correspond with the scores that establish English skills deficiency for approved tests identified in this section; and
- (c) The skills being measured by the requested test correspond to the skills measured by the approved tests identified in this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 84-41, filed 10/2/84)

WAC 392-160-040 ALTERNATIVE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM. School districts under one or

more of the following conditions may elect to provide an alternative instructional program:

- (1) Necessary instructional materials are unavailable and the district has made reasonable efforts to obtain necessary materials without success;
- (2) The capacity of the district's bilingual instruction program is temporarily exceeded by an unexpected increase in the enrollment of eligible students;
- (3) Bilingual instruction cannot be provided affected students without substantially impairing their basic education program because of their ((disbursement)) distribution throughout many grade levels or schools, or both; or
- (4) Teachers who are trained in bilingual education methods and sufficiently skilled in the non-English primary language(s) are unavailable, and the district has made reasonable attempts to obtain the services of such teachers.

WSR 91-17-009 PERMANENT RULES PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

[Filed August 12, 1991, 2:05 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 8, 1991.

Purpose: To upgrade regulations to reflect recent changes to the Washington Clean Air Act and to make minor "housekeeping" changes to improve legibility.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing PSAPCA Regulation I – Sections 3.03, 3.06, 3.21 and 3.24; and amending PSAPCA Regulation II – Sections 3.01, 3.05, 3.07, 3.09, 3.11, 3.17, 3.19. 3.23, 3.25, 3.27, 3.29, 7.01, and 7.02.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-094 on July 2, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 9, 1991

Gerald Scott Pade

Air Pollution Engineer

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION 3.01 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE ((BOARD)) CONTROL OFFICER

(((a))) Pursuant to the provisions of the "Washington Clean Air Act" (Chapter 70.94 RCW), the Board ((may take such reasonable action as may be necessary to prevent air pollution which may include control or measurement of the emission of air contaminant from a source. The Board)) shall appoint a Control Officer ((competent in the field of air pollution control)) whose sole responsibility shall be to observe and enforce the provisions of ((this)) the Act ((Regulation)) and all orders, ((ordinances, resolutions, or)) rules, and regulations ((of this Authority pertaining to the control and prevention of air pollution)) pursuant thereto, including but not limited to Regulations I, II, and III of the Puget

Sound Air Pollution Control Agency. The Control Officer shall be empowered by the Board to sign official complaints, issue citations, initiate court suits, or use other legal means to enforce the provisions of the Act. ((The Board shall establish such procedures and take such action as may be required to implement Section 1.01 of this Regulation consistent with the State Act and other applicable laws.))

(((b))) The ((Board shall require that the)) Control Officer shall also be required to maintain appropriate records and ((prepare)) submit periodic reports to the Board.

REPEALER

REGULATION I SECTION 3.03 INVESTIGA-TIONS AND STUDIES BY THE CONTROL OFFICER

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION 3.05 INVESTIGATIONS BY THE CONTROL OFFICER

- (a) For the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery or release of air contaminants into the atmosphere, the Control Officer or ((his)) a duly authorized representative shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, excepting nonmultiple unit private dwellings housing two families or less.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse entry or access to the Control Officer or a duly authorized representative who requests entry for the purpose of inspection, and who presents appropriate credentials, or for any person to obstruct, hamper or interfere with any such inspection.
- (c) In order to demonstrate compliance with emission standards, the Control Officer shall have the authority to require a source to be tested, either by Agency personnel or by the owner, using source test procedures approved by the Agency. The owner shall be given reasonable advance notice of the requirement of the test.
- (d) In order for Agency personnel to perform a source test, the Control Officer shall have the authority to require the owner of the source to provide an appropriate platform and sampling ports. The owner shall have the opportunity to observe the sampling and, if there is adequate space to conduct the tests safely and efficiently, to obtain a sample at the same time.

REPEALER

REGULATION I SECTION 3.06 SOURCE TESTING

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.07)) 3.19 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Whenever any records or other information, other than ambient air quality data or emission data, furnished to or obtained by the Agency, pursuant to any sections in Chapter 70.94 RCW, relates to processes or production unique to the owner or operator, or are likely

to affect adversely the competitive position of such owner or operator if released to the public or to a competitor, and the owner or operator of such processes or production so certifies, such records or information shall be only for the confidential use of the Agency. ((Provided however that any request for disclosure of such records or other information which was obtained by the Agency at least 5 years from the date of the request for disclosure, shall not be exempt from public examination and inspection.)) Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of records or information by the Agency in compiling or publishing analysis or summaries relating to the general condition of the outdoor atmosphere: Provided, that such analysis or summaries do not reveal any information otherwise confidential under the provisions of this section: Provided further, that emission data furnished to or obtained by the Agency shall be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control measures and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours at offices of the Agency.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION 3.09 VIOLATIONS – NOTICE

- (a) At least 30 days prior to the commencement of any formal enforcement action under RCW 70.94.430 or 70.94.431, ((Whenever the Board or the Control Officer has reason to believe that any provisions of this Regulation relating to the control or prevention of air pollution have been violated,)) the Board or Control Officer ((may)) shall cause written notice to be served upon the alleged violator or violators. The notice shall specify the provisions ((of this Regulation)) of Chapter 70.94 RCW or the orders, rules, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof, and may include an order directing that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time. In lieu of an order, the Board or the Control Officer may require that the alleged violator or violators appear before the Board for a hearing ((, or in addition to or in place of an order or hearing, the Board may initiate action pursuant to RCW 70.94.425, 70.94-.430, and 70.94.435)). Every notice of violation shall offer to the alleged violator an opportunity to meet with the Agency prior to the commencement of enforcement action.
- (b) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids, or abets in the violation shall be considered a violation and be subject to the same penalty.
- (c) In case of a continuing violation, whether or not knowingly committed, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.11)) 3.17 APPEAL OF ORDERS

(a) Any order of the Control Officer issued pursuant to Section 3.09 of Regulation I may be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board if the appeal is filed with the Hearings Board and served on the Agency

within 30 days after receipt of the order. This is the exclusive means of appeal of such an order.

- (b) The Control Officer ((in his discretion)) may stay the effectiveness of an order during the pendency of such an appeal. At any time during the pendency of such an appeal of such an order to the Hearings Board, the appellant may apply to the Hearings Board pursuant to ((RCW 41.21B)) Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC for a stay of the order or for the removal thereof.
- (((c) Any appeal must contain the following in accordance with the rules of the Hearings Board:
 - (1) The appellant's name and address:
- (2) The date and docket number of the order appealed;
- (3) A description of the substance of the order that is the subject of the appeal;
- (4) A clear, separate and concise statement of every error alleged to have been committed;
- (5) A clear and concise statement of facts upon which the requestor relies to sustain his or her statements of error; and
 - (6) A statement setting forth the relief sought.))
- ((d)) (c) Upon failure to comply with any final order of the Control Officer, the attorney for the Agency, upon request of the Board or Control Officer, may bring an action in the superior court of the county where the violation occurred or the potential violation is about to occur to obtain such relief as necessary.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.17)) 3.07 FALSE AND MISLEADING ORAL STATEMENTS: UNLAWFUL REPRODUCTION OR ALTERATION OF DOCUMENTS

- (a) No person shall willfully make a false or misleading oral statement to the Board, Control Officer, or a duly authorized representative as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.
- (b) No person shall reproduce or alter or cause to be reproduced or altered any order, registration certificate, or other paper issued by the Agency if the purpose of such reproduction or alteration is to evade or violate any applicable order, rule, or regulation issued by the Agency ((provision of this Regulation or any other law)).

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.19)) 3.03 DISPLAY OF ((ORDERS, CERTIFICATES, AND OTHER)) NOTICES: REMOVAL OR MUTILATION PROHIBITED

- (a) Any order, permit, notice, assurance, or ((registration)) certificate ((required to be)) obtained ((by this)) pursuant to Regulation I, II, or III((7)) shall be available on the premises designated ((on the order or certificate)).
- (b) In the event that the Agency requires a notice to be displayed, it shall be posted. No person shall mutilate, obstruct, or remove any notice unless authorized to do so by the Board or Control Officer.

REPEALER

REGULATION I SECTION 3.21 SERVICE OF NOTICE

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.23)) 3.21 SEPARABILITY

If ((a)) <u>any</u> provision of ((this)) Regulation <u>I</u>, <u>II</u>, or <u>III</u> is declared unconstitutional, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality or validity of every other provision of ((this)) the Regulations shall not be affected thereby.

REPEALER

REGULATION I SECTION 3.24 CAUSING OR PERMITTING AIR POLLUTION – UNLAWFUL

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.25)) 3.13 ((PENAL-TY)) CRIMINAL PENALTIES

- (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of Chapter 70.94 RCW or any of the resolutions, rules or regulations of the Department of Ecology or Board, including but not limited to Regulation I and Regulation II of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, may incur a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or by imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or by both fine and imprisonment for each separate violation.
- ((b)) (a) Any person who ((willfully)) knowingly violates any of the provisions of Chapter 70.94 RCW or any ((of the resolutions;)) rules or regulations ((of the Department of Ecology or Board)) in force pursuant thereto, ((including but not limited to Regulations I and H of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency,)) shall be guilty of a ((gross misdemeanor. Upon)) crime and upon conviction thereof, ((the offender)) shall be punished by a fine of not ((tess)) more than ((one hundred dollars (\$100.00))) \$10,000.00 ((for each offense)), or by imprisonment in the county jail for ((a term of)) not more than ((one (1))) 1 year, or by both ((fine and imprisonment)) for each separate violation.
- (((c) In case of a continuing violation, whether or not willfully committed, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.))
- (b) Any person who negligently releases into the ambient air any substance listed by the Department of Ecology as a hazardous air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit, and who at the time negligently places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm shall be guilty of a crime and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

- (c) Any person who knowingly releases into the ambient air any substance listed by the Department of Ecology as a hazardous air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit, and who knows at the time that he or she thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm, shall be guilty of a crime and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50,000.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.
- (((d) The Control Officer shall be empowered by the Board to sign official complaints or issue citations or initiate court suits or use other legal means to enforce the provisions of this Regulation.))

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.27)) 3.15 ADDITIONAL ENFORCEMENT

- (a) Notwithstanding the existence or use of any other remedy, whenever any person has engaged in, or is about to engage in, any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of ((this Regulation;)) Chapter 70.94 RCW, or any order, rule, or regulation ((or order)) issued by the Board or the Control Officer or ((his)) a duly authorized agent, the Board, after notice to such person and an opportunity to comply, may petition the superior court of the county wherein the violation is alleged to be occurring or to have occurred ((7)) for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction or another appropriate order.
- (b) As an additional means of enforcement, the Board or Control Officer may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of Chapter 70.94 RCW or of any order, rule, or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, from any person engaging in, or who has engaged in, such act or practice. Any such assurance shall specify a time limit during which such discontinuance is to be accomplished. Failure to perform the terms of any such assurance shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of this chapter or the orders, rules, or regulations issued pursuant thereto, which make the alleged act or practice unlawful for the purpose of securing any injunction or other relief from the superior court.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((3.29)) 3.11 CIVIL ((PENALTY)) PENALTIES

- (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of Chapter 70.94 RCW or any of the rules or regulations in force pursuant thereto, may incur a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$10,000.00 per day for each violation.
- (b) Any person who fails to take action as specified by an order issued pursuant to Chapter 70.94 RCW or Regulations I, II, and III of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000.00 for each day of continued noncompliance.

- (((a) In addition to or as an alternate to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any of the provisions of Chapter 70.94 RCW or any of the rules or regulations of the Department of Ecology or the Board, including but not limited to Regulation I and Regulation II of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, shall incur a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per day for each violation. Each such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation. For the purposes of this paragraph, the maximum daily fine imposed by the Board for violation of standards by a specific emissions unit is one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). No civil penalty may be levied for the violation of any opacity standard in an amount exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400.00) per day.
- (b) Further, the person is subject to a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) to be levied by the Director of the Department of Ecology if requested by the Board or if the Director determines that the penalty is needed for effective enforcement of Chapter 70.94 RCW. The Board shall not make such a request until notice of violation and compliance order procedures have been exhausted, if such procedures are applicable. For the purposes of this paragraph, the maximum daily fine imposed by the Department of Ecology for violations of standards by a specific emissions unit is five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).
- (c) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids or abets in the violation shall be considered a violation under the provisions of this section and subject to the same penalty.
- (d) Any civil penalty shall be imposed by a notice in writing, either by certified mail with return receipt requested or by personal service, to the person incurring the penalty from the Control Officer or his designee describing the violation with reasonable particularity.))
- ((e)) (c) Within 15 days after ((the notice is received)) receipt of a Notice and Order of Civil Penalty, the person incurring the penalty may apply in writing to the Control Officer for the remission or mitigation of the penalty. Any such request must contain the following ((in the form of a sworn statement)):
- (1) The requestor's name and address; The name, mailing address, telephone number, and telefacsimile number (if available) of the appealing party;
- (2) The date and number of the civil penalty in question; A copy of the Notice and Order of Civil Penalty appealed from;
- (3) A description of the substance of the civil penalty that is the subject of the request; A short and plain statement showing the grounds upon which the appealing party considers such order to be unjust or unlawful;
- (4) A clear, separate and concise statement of every error alleged to have been committed; A clear and concise statement of facts upon which the appealing party relies to sustain his or her grounds for appeal;
- (5) A clear and concise statement of all facts upon which the requestor relies to sustain the statements of

- error; and The relief sought, including the specific nature and extent; and
- (6) A statement setting forth the relief sought. A statement that the appealing party has read the notice of appeal and believes the contents to be true, followed by the party's signature.

Upon receipt of the application, the Control Officer shall remit or mitigate the penalty only upon a demonstration by the requestor of extraordinary circumstances such as the presence of information or factors not considered in setting the original penalty.

- ((f)) (d) Any civil penalty may also be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board pursuant to Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371–08 WAC if the appeal is filed with the Hearings Board and served on the Agency within 30 days after receipt by the person penalized of the notice imposing the penalty or 30 days after receipt of the notice of disposition of the application for relief from penalty.
- ((g)) (e) A civil penalty shall become due and payable on the later of:
- (1) 30 days after receipt of the notice imposing the penalty;
- (2) 30 days after receipt of the notice of disposition on application for relief from penalty, if such application is made: or
- (3) 30 days after receipt of the notice of decision of the Hearings Board if the penalty is appealed.
- ((h)) (f) If the amount of the <u>civil</u> penalty is not paid to the Agency within 30 days after it becomes due and payable, the Agency may bring action to recover the penalty in King County Superior Court or in the superior court of any county in which the violator does business. In these actions, the procedures and rules of evidence shall be the same as in an ordinary civil action.
- (((i) If a penalty is levied under paragraph (b) of this section, the Director or the Director's authorized delegate may, upon written application therefore received within 15 days after the notice imposing any penalty is received by the person incurring the penalty, and when deemed in the best interest to carry out the purposes of Chapter 70.94 RCW, remit or mitigate any penalty provided in this section upon such terms as the Director in the Director's discretion deems proper, and may ascertain the facts upon all such applications in such manner and under such regulations as the Director deems proper. The mitigation shall not affect or reduce the penalty imposed by the Board.))
- (g) Civil penalties incurred but not paid shall accrue interest beginning on the 91st day following the date that the penalty becomes due and payable, at the highest rate allowed by RCW 19.52.020 on the date that the penalty becomes due and payable. If violations or penalties are appealed, interest shall not begin to accrue until the 31st day following final resolution of the appeal.
- ((j)) (h) To secure the penalty incurred under this section, the Agency shall have a lien on any vessel used or operated in violation of Regulations I, II, and III which shall be enforced as provided in RCW 60.36.050.

AMENDATORY SECTION

ARTICLE ((7)) 4: VARIANCES

REGULATION I SECTION ((7.01)) 4.01 VARIANCES

- (a) Any person who owns or is in control of any plant, building, structure, establishment, process or equipment including a group of persons who owns or controls like processes or like equipment may apply to the Board for a variance from rules or regulations governing the quality, nature, duration or extent of discharge of air contaminants. The application shall be accompanied by such information and data as the Board may require. The hearing held hereunder shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of evidence as set forth in RCW 34.04.100 as now or hereafter amended. The total time period for a variance and renewal of such variance shall not exceed 1 year. Variances to state rules shall require the approval of the Department of Ecology. The Board may grant such variance, but only after public hearing on due notice, if it finds that:
- (1) The emissions occurring or proposed to occur do not endanger public health or safety or the environment; and
- (2) Compliance with the rules or regulations from which variance is sought would produce serious hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public.
- (b) No variance shall be granted pursuant to this section until the Board has considered the relative interests of the applicant, other owners of property likely to be affected by the discharges, and the general public.
- (c) Any variance or renewal thereof shall be granted within the requirements of ((Subsection)) Section 4.01(a) ((and for time periods)) and under conditions consistent with the reasons therefor, and within the following limitations:
- (1) If the variance is granted on the ground that there is no practicable means known or available for the adequate prevention, abatement or control of the pollution involved, it shall be only until the necessary means for prevention, abatement or control become known and available, and subject to the taking of any substitute or alternate measures that the Board may prescribe.
- (((2) If the application for variance shows that there is no automobile fragmentizer within a reasonable distance of the wrecking yard for which the variance is sought, a variance will be granted for a period not to exceed 3 years for commercial burning of automobile hulks, subject to such conditions as the Board may impose as to climatic conditions and hours during which burning of such hulks may be carried out; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that any variance granted hereunder shall be of no force and effect after July 1, 1970:))
- ((3)) (2) If the variance is granted on the ground that compliance with the particular requirement((s)) or requirements from which variance is sought will require the taking of measures which, because of their extent or cost, must be spread over a considerable period of time, it shall be for a period not to exceed such reasonable time as, in the view of the Board is requisite for the taking of the necessary measures. A variance granted on the

- ground specified herein shall contain a timetable for the taking of action in an expeditious manner and shall be conditioned on adherence to such timetable.
- ((4)) (3) If the variance is granted on the ground that it is justified to relieve or prevent hardship of a kind other than that provided for in ((item)) Section 4.01 (c)(1) ((;)) and 4.01 (c)(2) ((; and (3) of this subparagraph)), it shall be for not more than 1 year.
- (d) Any variance granted pursuant to this section may be renewed on terms and conditions and for periods which would be appropriate on initial granting of a variance. If complaint is made to the Board on account of the variance, no renewal thereof shall be granted unless, following a public hearing on the complaint on due notice, the Board finds that renewal is justified. No renewal shall be granted except on application therefor. Any such application shall be made at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the variance. Immediately upon receipt of an application for renewal, the Board shall give public notice of such application in accordance with rules and regulations of the Board.
- (((1) Any variance granted pursuant to this section may be extended beyond the term of the original variance on the conditions and for the periods as determined by the Board. No extension of the variance shall be granted unless the Board finds that the extension is justified and meets the findings of Subsection (a) in regard to public health and safety, and failure to grant would produce serious hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public, and then only after a public hearing on due notice as provided for original variances. Any application for extension shall be made at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the variance unless circumstances evidence an immediate need to waive that requirement. All other requirements of Section 7.01 shall apply the same as if it were an original variance.))
- (e) A variance or renewal shall not be a right of the applicant or holder thereof but shall be granted at the discretion of the Board. However, any applicant adversely affected by the denial or the terms and conditions of the granting of an application for a variance or renewal of a variance by the Board may obtain judicial review thereof only under the provisions of Chapter ((43.21B)) 34.05 RCW as now or hereafter amended.
- (f) Nothing in this section and no variance or renewal granted pursuant hereto shall be construed to prevent or limit the application of the emergency provisions and procedures of RCW ((70.94.415 of the Washington Clean Air Act)) 70.94.710 through 70.94.730 to any person or his or her property.
- (g) An application for a variance, or for the renewal thereof, submitted to the Board pursuant to this section shall be approved or disapproved by the Board within 65 days of receipt unless the applicant and the Board agree to a continuance.
- (h) Variances approved under this section shall not be included in orders or permits provided for in Section 301, Chapter 199 Laws of 1991 or RCW 70.94.152 until such time as the variance has been accepted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as part of an approved State Implementation Plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION

REGULATION I SECTION ((7.02)) 4.02 FILING FEES

A fee of ((\$450)) \$1,000.00 shall be paid upon the filing of any variance application with the Agency.

WSR 91-17-010 PERMANENT RULES INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

[Filed August 12, 1991, 2:17 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: July 26, 1991.

Purpose: To provide a process to determine eligibility criteria for grants approved for the Washington wildlife and recreation program.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 43.99

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-13-025 on June 11, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

July 26, 1991 Robert L. Wilder Director

Chapter 286-27 WAC
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-010 SCOPE. This chapter contains rules affecting the eligibility of local and state agencies to share outdoor recreation and habitat conservation account moneys under the authority of RCW 43.98A.060(1) and 43.98A.070(5). These moneys are available through the interagency committee for outdoor recreation for projects in state parks, local parks, trails, water access, critical habitat, natural areas and urban wildlife habitat categories.

Grants-in-aid for such projects are intended to supplement and expand the existing capacity of state and local agencies.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-020 EFFECTIVE DATE. Rules in this chapter only apply to projects submitted after October 1, 1991.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-030 DEFINITIONS. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Committee" means interagency committee for outdoor recreation.
- (2) "WWRP" means the Washington wildlife and recreation program as described in Chapter 43.98A RCW.
- (3) "Project" means a proposal that complies with chapter 43.98A RCW, these rules, guidelines, and plans adopted by the committee.

- (4) "HCA" means habitat conservation account funds distributed as set forth in RCW 43.98A.040 and intended for the acquisition and development of critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat.
- (5) "ORA" means outdoor recreation account funds distributed as set forth in RCW 43.98A.050 and intended for the acquisition and development of state parks, trails, water access sites, and the acquisition, development and renovation of local parks.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-040 PLANNING REQUIRE-MENTS, OUTDOOR RECREATION ACCOUNT (ORA). (1) Local agencies. Before a project may be considered by the committee, local agency applicants must submit an outdoor recreation plan completed in accordance with committee guidelines. The plan must include:

- (a) An adopted comprehensive plan for the agency's jurisdiction which includes park, recreation, trails, and open space elements;
- (b) An adopted six-year capital improvement program; and
- (c) An inventory of public trails, open space, and outdoor recreation lands and facilities managed by the applicant agency.
- (2) State agencies. Before a project may be considered by the committee, state agency applicants must submit the following:
- (a) An adopted six-year capital facilities or outdoor recreation plan which includes a statement of agency long term acquisition, development and management goals, and
- (b) An inventory of public trails, open space, and outdoor recreation lands and facilities managed by the applicant agency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-050 PLANNING REQUIRE-MENTS, HABITAT CONSERVATION ACCOUNT (HCA). (1) Local agencies.

- (a) After July 1, 1993: Before a project may be considered by the committee, local agency applicants must submit a habitat conservation plan completed in accordance with committee guidelines. The plan must include:
- (i) An adopted comprehensive plan for the agency's jurisdiction which includes natural areas, critical habitat and urban wildlife habitat elements.
- (ii) An adopted six-year capital improvement program, and
- (iii) An inventory of applicant managed lands with critical habitat, natural area and urban wildlife habitat values.
- (b) Before July 1, 1993: Before a project may be considered by the committee, local agency applicants must submit the following habitat conservation plan element information:
 - (i) Certification of intent to complete the plan and
 - (ii) A plan preparation progress report.
 - (2) State agencies.

- (a) Before the committee may consider a project, state agency applicants must submit a habitat conservation plan completed in accordance with committee guidelines. The plan must include:
- (i) An adopted six-year capital facilities or conservation plan which includes a statement of agency long term acquisition, development and management goals, and
- (ii) An inventory of applicant managed lands with critical habitat, natural area, and urban wildlife habitat values.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-060 PROJECT CONVERSIONS. (1) Except under conditions brought about by acts of God or fire, natural resources and facilities purchased with chapter 43.98A RCW funds shall not, without the approval of the committee, be converted to uses other than those for which the funds were originally approved. The committee will only approve such conversions on conditions which assure the substitution or replacement with natural resources or facilities which are of at least equal fair market value at the time of conversion. Natural resources and facilities must also be of as nearly equivalent or greater usefulness and location, if physically and/or biologically feasible.

(2) The committee is entitled to pursue and obtain remedies which assure the substitution or replacement of natural resources or facilities in accordance with WAC 286-27-060(1) for any such conversion which may occur without its proper approval.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-070 PARTICIPATION MANUALS. (1) The committee shall prepare guideline participation manuals for WWRP for use by project applicants, potential applicants, sponsors and others. The manuals shall describe the procedures to be followed in order to conform to chapter 43.98A RCW, these rules, and policies of the committee.

(2) WWRP participation manual adoption shall be considered in an open public meeting and may only be adopted by action of the committee.

NEW SECTION

WAC 286-27-080 FUNDED PROJECTS. Contracts shall be required for all approved WWRP grants-in-aid as prescribed in committee guidelines.

WSR 91-17-011 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

[Order 188—Filed August 12, 1991, 3:02 p.m., effective August 28, 1991]

Date of Adoption: August 12, 1991.

Purpose: Establishment of concurrent review cycle of certificate of need applications proposing open heart surgery.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 70.38.135. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-10-102 on May 1, 1991.

Other Findings Required by Other Provisions of Law as Precondition to Adoption or Effectiveness of Rule: These rules will become effective on August 28, 1991, pursuant to RCW 34.05.380 to replace an emergency rule that will expire on that date. The earlier effective date is necessary to protect public health.

Effective Date of Rule: August 28, 1991.

August 12, 1991 Pam Campbell Mead for Kristine M. Gebbie Secretary

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-310-132 OPEN HEART SURGERY CONCURRENT REVIEW CYCLE. (1) The department shall review new open heart surgery services using the concurrent review cycle in this section.

- (2) Certificate of need applications shall be submitted and reviewed according to the following schedule and procedures.
- (a) Letters of intent shall be submitted between the first working day and last working day of April 1992 and each year thereafter.
- (b) Initial applications shall be submitted between the first working day and last working day of May 1992 and each year thereafter.
- (c) The department shall screen initial applications for completeness by the last working day of June 1992 and each year thereafter.
- (d) Responses to screening questions shall be submitted by the last working day of July 1992.
- (e) The public review and comment period for applications shall begin on August 14, 1992, or the first working day thereafter each year thereafter.
- (f) The public review and comment period shall be limited to ninety days, unless extended according to the provisions of WAC 246-310-120 (2)(d).
- (g) The final review period shall be limited to forty-five days, unless extended according to the provisions of WAC 246-310-120 (2)(d).
- (3) Any letter of intent or certificate of need application submitted for review in advance of this schedule, or certificate of need application under review as of the effective date of this section, shall be held by the department for review according to the schedule in this section.

WSR 91-17-012 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Order 129—Filed August 13, 1991, 10:14 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 8, 1991.

Purpose: Amendments to motorist information signs, chapter 468-70 WAC.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 468-70-030(2); 468-70-050 (1)(a)(i), (1)(a)(v), (1)(b)(iii), (5), (6) and (7); and 468-70-070 (9)(c).

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 47.42 RCW and RCW 47.01.101.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-13-024 on June 11, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: Delete the following statement in [WAC 468-70-050] (1)(a)(v), where business signs for facilities not meeting the tire repair requirements complete the full complement of business signs on a specific information panel the most recently installed of such business signs shall be substituted for in the event that a qualifying facility meeting the tire repair requirements applies to receive business signs.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 8, 1991 Ed W. Ferguson Deputy Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 103, filed 3/25/86)

WAC 468-70-030 LOCATION OF PANELS AND SIGNS. (1) Specific information panels will be provided on interchange approaches and in advance of intersections. Where a qualified type of motorist activity is not present, a panel will not be erected. Generally, these panels should be located near the right of way line and readable from the main traveled way. Normally, the panels will be erected as follows:

- (a) For freeways and interchanges on expressways the panels shall be erected between the previous interchange and at least eight hundred feet in advance of the exit direction sign at the interchange from which the services are available. There shall be at least eight hundred feet spacing between the panels, and there will be one panel each for GAS, FOOD, LODGING, and CAMPING/RECREATION except as provided in (c) of this subsection.
- (b) For conventional roads the panels shall be erected between the previous intersection and at least three hundred feet in advance of the intersection from which the services are available, signing should not be provided to any service visible at least three hundred feet along the mainline prior to the intersection or driveway approach serving the business. There will be one panel each for GAS, FOOD, LODGING, and CAMPING/RECREATION, except as provided in (c) of this subsection.
- (c) At remote rural interchanges and on conventional road intersections, not more than two types of business activities may be combined on one panel. No more than two logos per activity may be displayed. Ramp panels to direct motorists to the right or to the left may display more than one type of business activity. No other mixed panels may be used.
- (2) Information for specific information panels on the mainline of expressways/freeways will be repeated on the supplemental directional panels located along the interchange ramp((s)), or at the ramp terminal, where the services are not visible from the ramp. Supplemental directional panels may be used only to repeat messages installed on the mainline.

- (3) One tourist-oriented directional (TOD) sign panel may be placed in advance of the GAS, FOOD, LODGING, and CAMPING/RECREATION specific information panels. Spacing shall be the same as for the specific information panels. For interchanges supplemental TOD sign assemblies will be repeated along the ramps or at ramp terminals where the activities are not visible from the ramp. TOD sign panels are not allowed in lieu of the GAS, FOOD, LODGING, and CAMPING/RECREATION specific information panels, or along interstate highways.
- (4) The spacing between sign panels, and between sign panels and official traffic control signs shall be in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Where there is insufficient spacing for both official traffic control signs and specific information/TOD sign panels, the official traffic control signs only shall be installed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106, filed 12/16/86)

WAC 468-70-050 BUSINESS ELIGIBILITY. (1) To be eligible for placement of a business sign on a specific information panel a motorist activity must conform to the following standards:

- (a) Gas activity:
- (i) Provide vehicle services including fuel, oil, ((lubrication,)) tire repair and water; and
- (ii) Be in continuous operation at least sixteen hours a day, seven days a week; and
- (iii) Provide restroom facilities, drinking water and a telephone access;
- (iv) Specific information panels may be installed and existing signing will not be removed when the service facility is closed for a short period of time or when its hours of operation have been reduced as a result of a shortage of gasoline;
- (v) Facilities not meeting the <u>tire</u> repair requirement((s)) of (i) of this subsection but have ((at least)) gas, oil, and water may qualify for signing provided that ((other facilities meeting the requirements of (i) of this subsection are available within the distances from the interchange as specified in subsection (3)(a) of this section)) the specific information panel displays fewer than the full complement of business signs. A telephone must also be available at no cost for a person to use to acquire tire repair.
 - (b) Food activity:
- (i) Be licensed or approved by the county health office: and
- (ii) Be in continuous operation for a minimum of twelve hours a day to serve three meals a day, breakfast, lunch, and dinner seven days a week; and
- (iii) Have seats for a minimum of twenty patrons and((/or/)) parking ((and drive-in)) facilities for a minimum of ten vehicles; and
 - (iv) Provide telephone and restroom facilities.
 - (c) Lodging activity:
- (i) Be licensed or approved by the Washington department of social and health services; and
- (ii) Provide adequate sleeping and bathroom accommodations available without reservations for rental on a daily basis; and

- (iii) Provide public telephone facilities.
- (d) Camping activity (applicable only for activities on fully controlled limited access highways):
- (i) Be licensed or approved by the Washington department of social and health services or county health office:
- (ii) Consist of at least twenty camping spaces, at least fifty percent of which will accommodate tents, and have adequate parking, modern sanitary and drinking water facilities for such spaces; and
- (iii) Have an attendant on duty to manage and maintain the facility twenty-four hours a day while in operation.
- (e) Recreation activity (applicable only for activity on scenic system or primary system highways with partial access control or no access control):
- (i) Consist of activities and sports of interest to family groups and the public generally in which people participate for purposes of active physical exercise, collective amusement or enjoyment of nature; e.g., hiking, golfing, skiing, boating, swimming, picnicking, camping, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, ice skating and gun clubs; and
- (ii) Be licensed or approved by the state or local agency regulating the particular type of business; and
- (iii) When the recreational activity is a campground, it must meet the criteria specified in WAC 468-70-050 (1)(d)(i) thru (iii).
- (f) Tourist-oriented business activity (not applicable for activities on interstate highways):
- (i) A natural, recreational, historical, cultural, educational, or entertainment activity, or a unique or unusual commercial or nonprofit activity, the major portion of whose income or visitors are derived during its normal business seasons from motorists not residing in the immediate area of the activity.
- (ii) Activities must be open to the motoring public without appointment, at least eight hours a day, five days a week including Saturday and/or Sunday.
- (2) Distances prescribed herein will be measured from the center of the interchange or intersection along the centerline of the most direct public road to the facility
- (3) The maximum distance that GAS, FOOD, LODGING, CAMPING OF RECREATIONAL activities can be located on either side of an interchange or intersection to qualify for a business sign shall be as follows:
- (a) From an interchange on a fully controlled limited access highway, GAS, FOOD and LODGING activities shall be located within three miles in either direction. CAMPING activities shall be located within five miles in either direction:
- (b) From an interchange or intersection on a highway with partial access control or no access control, GAS, FOOD, LODGING, or CAMPING activities shall be located within five miles in either direction.
- (c) Where there are fewer than the maximum number, as specified in WAC 468-70-060, of eligible services within the distance limits prescribed in subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section, the distance limits may be increased in three-mile increments up to a maximum of fifteen miles to complete the balance of allowable signs.

- (d) From an interchange or intersection on a highway with partial access control or no access control, RECREATIONAL activities shall be located within ten miles in either direction. If within such ten mile limit there are fewer than the maximum number, as specified in WAC 468-70-060, of RECREATIONAL activities available, then activities of such type located within a fifteen mile limit shall qualify.
- (e) Qualified tourist-oriented business must be located within fifteen miles of the state highway.
- (f) Specific information panels or tourist-oriented directional panels will not be provided until the required supplemental panels, if needed, are installed by local agencies.
- (g) Within cities and towns having a population greater than fifteen thousand, the department of transportation shall obtain concurrence from the municipality of locations for installing panels, and may have the municipality install the panels.
- (4) A GAS, FOOD, LODGING, CAMPING/RECREATIONAL, or TOURIST—ORIENTED activity visible from the mainline at least three hundred feet prior to an intersection shall not qualify for a business sign on such highway.
- (5) To be eligible for business sign placement ((or)) on supplemental direction panel the activity must be eligible for specific information panel placement.
- (6) When ((an)) a multiple business activity qualifies for business sign placement on more than one type of specific information panel, placement will be made on that type of panel which, as determined by the department, best describes the main product or service. Additional business signs for a qualifying multiple business activity may only be placed on more than one type of specific information panel where the applicable panels display fewer than a full complement of business signs. Where these additional business signs complete the full complement of business signs on a specific information panel, the most recently installed of such additional business signs shall be substituted for in the event that a qualifying single business activity applies to receive business signs.
- (7) ((When appropriate, the department may require an applicant activity to file written assurances that))
 Specific information panels will not be erected and maintained by the department until adequate follow-through signing, as specified by the department, ((will be)) is erected ((and maintained)) on local roads and/or streets. Written assurance that the follow-through signs will be maintained is required.
- (8) Where operations are seasonal, business signs for each specific location shall be removed or covered during the appropriate period as determined by the department.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 106, filed 12/16/86)

WAC 468-70-060 SIGNING DETAILS. (1) Specifications. All specific information panels, supplemental directional panels, and business signs shall be constructed in accordance with the Washington state standard specifications, standard plans and amendments thereto. All business signs shall be constructed of a single piece of 0.063 inch thick aluminum. All panels and

business signs shall be fully reflectorized to show the same shape and color both by day and night.

- (2) Color of panels and signs:
- (a) The background color for GAS, FOOD, LODGING, CAMPING and TOD specific information panels and supplemental directional panels shall be blue. The background color for RECREATION specific information panels and supplemental directional panels shall be brown. The border and lettering on all such signs shall be white.
- (b) The background color and letter color for business signs manufactured by the department shall be standard highway sign sheeting and inks which are available in white (silver), blue, black, yellow, red, orange, green, and brown. A description of business signs which the department will manufacture is provided in WAC 468-70-070 (8)(b).
 - (3) Composition of specific information panels:
- (a) For interchanges, the maximum number of business signs which may be displayed on a specific information panel are six for each gas ((and four each for)), food, lodging, camping/recreation and TODS ((activities)) panel. For intersections, ((all are)) each panel is limited to four business signs.
- (b) Sign panel fabrication layouts, and business sign sizes, are provided in the Appendices of the Scenic Vistas Act Booklet published by the Washington state department of transportation.
- (i) The panel size shall be sufficient to accommodate the various sizes of business signs and directional information.
- (ii) For qualifying businesses located more than one mile from an intersection the business sign shall show the mileage to the business to the nearest mile. For interchanges the mileage will be shown on the supplemental directional panel business signs installed along the interchange ramp or at the ramp terminal.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 115, filed 10/20/88)

WAC 468-70-070 PERMITS AND PROCE-DURE. (1) No business signs will be installed on information panels prior to issuance of a permit by the department. Permits will be issued by the department in accordance with this chapter.

- (2) Permit applications will be accepted at the appropriate department of transportation district office in care of the district administrator. Applications transmitted by mail shall be effective from date of receipt rather than of mailing.
- (3) One permit application will be for all the signing that the applicant will qualify for at a single interchange or intersection.
- (4) Application, forms for which may be obtained from the department, shall contain the following information:
- (a) Name and address of the owner of the business to be advertised.
- (b) The highway for which the applicant seeks signing.
- (c) A description of the interchange or intersection for which the business sign is to be installed.

- (d) A statement of location including exact travel distance from the interchange or intersection and precise roads used for access.
- (e) An agreement to limit the height of any onpremise sign to no greater than fifteen feet higher than the roof of the main building, for businesses located within one mile of an interchange or intersection. (Not applicable along interstate highways if the sign is not visible to the highway.)

Pursuant to RCW 47.42.046, for on-premise signs visible along rural interstate highways the department may waive the fifteen-foot height requirement, on a case-by-case basis, where granting the waiver will not preclude another business having an on-premise sign which complies with the fifteen-foot height requirement from receiving business signs.

- (f) Such other information as may be required by the department.
- (5) Each permit application will include a sketch, drawing or picture of the message to be placed on the business signs. The department shall have final approval of the design of the business sign and may modify such submissions to achieve uniformity.
- (6) A standard application processing fee of seventy-five dollars will accompany each application. Such fee will be returned if an application is denied or if after approval the activity is not signed for reasons caused by the department.
- (7) Any party aggrieved by an application determination of the department shall be accorded hearing rights before the secretary of transportation or his designee pursuant to chapter ((34.04)) 34.05 RCW.
 - (8) Fabrication and installation of business signs:
- (a) Once an application is approved, the department will request the business to provide the signs for installation. Such signs shall be built to the department's specifications prescribed by WAC 468-70-060. Prior to installation the business shall be billed and pay for the installation cost prescribed in WAC 468-70-080.
- (b) When requested by a business, the department will manufacture business signs composed of standard solid color background with standard die cut or silk screened highway sign letters used for messages. The department does not manufacture business signs having nonstandard colors, nonstandard letters, or pictorial business symbols or trademarks. The manufacturing and installation fees for signs manufactured by the department are prescribed in WAC 468-70-080.
- (9) Business sign annual permit, maintenance, and replacement:
- (a) For a business which provides its own signs to the department, an annual permit fee of ten dollars shall be charged.

Maintenance replacement signs shall be provided by the business, when requested by the department to replace weather worn signs. After installation the business will be billed for the installation cost as prescribed in WAC 468-70-080.

(b) For signs manufactured and maintained by the department, an annual maintenance fee shall be paid, as prescribed in WAC 468-70-080, for each business sign.

- (c) Annual permit renewal and maintenance fees shall be paid ((by February 1 of the calendar year it is due)) within thirty calendar days after the anniversary of the permit issue. These fees will not be prorated for fractions of the year in the évent of business sign removal or coverage. Failure to pay the annual fee ((by February 1 of the year due)) within thirty calendar days after the anniversary of the permit issue will cause the permit to expire and the business signs ((will)) to be removed from the ((back)) specific information panels.
- (10) In the event of change of ownership or operation, assignment of permits in good standing shall be effective only upon receipt of assignment by the department.
 - (11) Revocation and expiration:
- (a) After hearing before the secretary of transportation or his designee, as required by chapter ((34.04)) 34.05 RCW (Administrative Procedure Act) and the rules and regulations of the department adopted pursuant thereto, any permit may be revoked by the secretary or the secretary's designee who has conducted the hearing for any of the following reasons:
- (i) For the making of any false or misleading statements in the application for any permit, whether or not the same is material to or relied upon by the department in the issuance of such permit when such false or misleading statement or information shall remain uncorrected after the expiration of thirty days following written notification thereof.
- (ii) For allowing or suffering any on-premise sign to remain that does exceed the height requirements set forth in the act or this chapter.
- (iii) For failure to provide the services and/or facilities required by WAC 468-70-050 and this section.
- (b) If a permit is revoked or is allowed to expire, a new application may be accepted by the department and the application must meet the requirements of any other new application.

WSR 91-17-013 PERMANENT RULES OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

[Order R 91-5—Filed August 13, 1991, 11:25 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 13, 1991.

Purpose: To amend chapter 284-02 WAC in order to keep it current.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 284-02-020, 284-02-030, and 284-02-070.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 48.02.060 (3)(a).

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-064 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 13, 1991

Dick Marquardt

Insurance Commissioner

Melodie Bankers

Assistant Deputy Commissioner

Consumer Protection

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 90-8, filed 8/14/90, effective 9/14/90)

WAC 284-02-020 ORGANIZATION AND OP-ERATIONS. The insurance commissioner is the head of an agency generally referred to as the insurance commissioner's office, and as such is its chief administrative officer. The commissioner's office consists of three major divisions: Administrative, company supervision, and consumer protection. The commissioner may appoint a chief deputy commissioner who has the same powers as are granted to the commissioner. The commissioner may appoint additional deputy commissioners for such purposes as he may designate (RCW 48.02.090). The commissioner may appoint a chief hearing officer who will have primary responsibility for the conduct of hearings, the procedural matters preliminary thereto, and the preservation of hearing records. The position of chief hearing officer does not report to any of the three major divisions of the commissioner's office.

- (1) Administrative division.
- (a) Licensing and insurance education. Licenses are issued to individuals, partnerships, and corporations to act as insurance agents, brokers, solicitors, adjusters, and premium finance companies. Insurance education and licensing renewal requirements are the responsibility of this section and the content of continuing education programs is supervised by it.
- (b) Taxes, fees, and accounting responsibilities. Taxes and fees imposed by the insurance code are collected and processed by the commissioner.
- (i) Both domestic and foreign insurers are taxed on gross premium, pursuant to RCW 48.14.020. Fraternal benefit societies and title insurers are not taxed, as provided in chapters 48.36A and 48.14 RCW, respectively. Surplus line insurance is taxed pursuant to the provisions of RCW 48.15.120. Health care service contractors and health maintenance organizations are not taxed. The current rate of taxation is stated at RCW 48.14.020. Under the retaliatory provisions of RCW 48.14.040, if the laws of another state or country impose any taxes, fees, or other obligations in excess of the rate charged a Washington domestic insurer, a like rate or obligation may be imposed by the commissioner.
- (ii) Fees paid by insurers (RCW 48.14.010), health care service contractors (RCW 48.44.040), health maintenance organizations (RCW 48.46.140), and agents, brokers, solicitors, and adjusters (chapter 48.17 RCW) are also collected by the administrative division.
- (2) Company supervision division. The deputy commissioner for company supervision supervises admission of all insurers and examines their financial condition and adequacy of their forms and rates.
- (a) Admissions of companies. Admission of insurance companies, fraternal benefit societies, health care service

contractors, and health maintenance organizations is administered by the company supervision division. Additionally the commissioner, through this division, approves proxy statements of domestic stock companies (RCW 48.08.090), supervises the insider trading law (RCW 48.08.100 through 48.08.170) and control of domestic insurers (chapter 48.31A RCW), registers liability risk retention groups (chapter 48.92 RCW), handles certification of official documents, and approves company names.

- (b) Examinations (financial and market conduct). Examination of authorized insurers is regulated by chapter 48.03 RCW. Each domestic insurer and each rating organization and examining bureau licensed in this state is examined as often as the commissioner deems advisable but at least once in every five years. Examinations of advisory organizations and underwriting or reinsurance groups are performed as often as the commissioner deems appropriate. The commissioner may accept the last recent examination of nondomestic insurers. Examiners analyze the insurers' various accounts, records, and files to determine the financial condition of the company and to ascertain whether business is being conducted in conformity with the insurance code and its regulations. Reports of examinations are furnished to the organization, which then has ten days to request a hearing to consider objections to the report. Once the hearing has been held and modifications deemed necessary have been made, the report may then be made public; although the commissioner may withhold the report if it is in the public interest to do so (RCW 48.03.050).
- (c) Rates and forms review. The company supervision division approves forms for policies, applications, policy riders, and endorsements (RCW 48.18.110), and may disapprove such forms pursuant to grounds set forth in RCW 48.18.110. Rates for property, surety, and casualty insurance (chapter 48.19 RCW), and title insurance (RCW 48.29.140) are also approved by this division. Rates may not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory (RCW 28.19.020). Additionally, the insurance commissioner may disapprove rates for disability insurance (RCW 48.18.110), for credit insurance (RCW 48.34.100), and long-term care insurance (RCW 48.84-.030), when the rates charged are not reasonable in relation to the benefits conferred. Prima facie acceptable rates have been established for credit insurance (WAC 284-34-010). Contract forms for health care service contractors may be disapproved pursuant to RCW 48-.44.020 and health care agreements for health maintenance organizations may be disapproved pursuant to RCW 48.46.060.
- (3) Consumer protection division. The deputies in the consumer protection division act as consumer advocates by rendering assistance to consumers who make complaints against insurers. In addition, this division drafts changes to, and interprets issues relative to, the insurance code and its regulations, performs special consumer advocacy functions relating to education of senior citizens, and investigates licensees to insure compliance with

- the insurance laws and rules of this state. ((This division has primary responsibility for the conduct of hearings; the procedural matters preliminary thereto, and the preservation of hearing records.))
- (a) Consumer assistance. Code compliance officers, currently located in offices of the insurance commissioner in Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and Yakima, handle written and oral inquiries and complaints from policyholders and claimants. Assistance is rendered by the commissioner pursuant to authority to enforce the various provisions of the insurance code, including RCW 48.02.060, 48.02.080, and 48.02.160, and based on authority to take disciplinary action against an insurance company and other licensees. While the consumer protection division provides assistance to members of the public and tries to resolve complaints concerning insurers and licensees, some matters will involve disputed facts or laws and will have to be resolved in court or arbitration proceedings. The commissioner is not a substitute for the courts.
- (b) Regulations and statutes. The consumer protection division evaluates existing statutes and rules, proposes additional legislation, drafts new insurance regulations, and assists in the enforcement of laws and regulations.
- (c) Special programs. To help senior consumers find their way through the sometimes confusing maze of state, federal, and private insurance options available to citizens over age sixty, the insurance commissioner sponsors the senior health insurance benefit advisors (SHIBA) program. SHIBA volunteers throughout the state act as unpaid advisors to other seniors in the community, answer basic health insurance questions, and refer people to the proper governmental agency to find solutions to their insurance problems. In order to assure the objectivity of advice given by SHIBA volunteers, the commissioner has determined that no one connected to the SHIBA program may be an active agent of an insurer selling disability insurance policies or contracts in this state.
- (d) Investigation and enforcement. Members of the consumer protection division investigate activities of licensees and companies to determine whether corrective action or disciplinary proceedings are needed, and institute proceedings leading to fines, license revocations or suspensions, as appropriate.
- (4) Legal assistance from the attorney general. Assistant attorneys general are assigned as needed to the insurance commissioner's office to render legal advice, to represent the commissioner in disciplinary hearings and court cases, and to assist in the drafting of legislation and regulations.
- (5) Insurance advisory examining board. An insurance advisory examining board, made up of seven Washington insurance agents or brokers who have been licensed in this state for at least five years, has the power to recommend general policy concerning the scope, content, procedure, and conduct of examinations to be given for licenses as insurance agents, brokers, or solicitors (RCW 48.17.135).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 88-10, filed 11/18/88)

WAC 284-02-030 OBTAINING SERVICE OF PROCESS OVER FOREIGN AND ALIEN INSUR-ERS. (1) Although domestic insurers are served with legal process personally, the insurance commissioner is the party on whom service of process should be made on all foreign and alien insurers, whether authorized to transact business in this state or not. The exact procedures are set forth in the applicable statutes. Service of process against authorized foreign and alien insurers, other than surplus line insurers, must be made pursuant to RCW 48.05.200 and 48.05.210. RCW 48.05.220 specifies the proper venue for such actions. Service of process against surplus line insurers can be made on the commissioner, pursuant to the procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.215 and 48.15.150. (A surplus lines insurer markets coverage which cannot be procured in the ordinary market from authorized insurers.) Service of process against other unauthorized insurers may be made on the commissioner, pursuant to the procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.215.

(2) Where service of process against a foreign or alien insurer is made through service upon the commissioner pursuant to RCW 48.05.210 or 48.05.215, such service must be made by personal service at, or by registered mail sent to, the Olympia, Washington office of the insurance commissioner, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the applicable statute. Service upon a branch office is not permissible and will not be accepted. Pursuant to RCW 1.12.060, whenever the use of "registered" mail is called for, "certified" mail with return receipt requested, may be used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 88-10, filed 11/18/88)

WAC 284-02-070 HEARINGS OF THE INSUR-ANCE COMMISSIONER. (1) Hearings of the insurance commissioner's office are conducted according to chapter 48.04 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act((. (Until July 1, 1989, the Administrative Procedure Act is found at chapter 34.04 RCW; thereafter the Administrative Procedure Act will be found at)) (chapter 34.05 RCW). Two types of hearings are conducted: Rule-making hearings and adjudicative proceedings or contested case hearings, the latter including appeals from disciplinary actions taken by the commissioner. Under RCW 48.04.010 the commissioner is required to hold a hearing upon demand by any person aggrieved by any act, threatened act, or failure of the commissioner to act, if such failure is deemed an act under the code, or by any report, promulgation, or order of the commissioner other than an order on a hearing of which such person was given actual notice or at which such person appeared as a party, or order pursuant to the order on such hearing. Requests for hearings must be made in writing to the commissioner at his Olympia office, must specify how the person making the demand has been aggrieved by the commissioner, and the demand must specify the grounds to be relied upon as the basis for the relief sought.

- (2) Contested cases or adjudicative proceedings.
- (a) Provisions specifically relating to disciplinary action taken against insurance agents, brokers, solicitors, or adjusters are contained in RCW 48.17.530, 48.17-.540, 48.17.550, and 48.17.560. Provisions applicable to other adjudicative proceedings are contained in chapter 48.04 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW). The uniform rules of practice and procedure which appear in Title 10 of the Washington Administrative Code, govern procedures not contained in the statutes. The grounds for disciplinary action against insurance agents, brokers, solicitors, and adjusters are contained in RCW 48.17.530; grounds for similar action against insurance companies are contained in RCW 48.05.140, grounds for actions against fraternal benefit societies are found at RCW 48.36A.300 (domestic) and RCW 48.36A.310 (foreign), grounds for action against health care service contractors are contained in RCW 48.44.160, and grounds for action against health maintenance organizations are contained in RCW 48-.46.130. These statutes provide that the insurance commissioner may suspend or revoke a licensee's license, or the certificate of authority or registration of an insurer, fraternal benefit society, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization. In addition, the commissioner may((;)) generally levy fines against those licensees and organizations.
- (b) Adjudicative proceedings or contested case hearings of the insurance commissioner are informal in nature, and formal rules of pleading and evidence are not required. The commissioner may delegate to any deputy the authority to hear and determine the matter pursuant to RCW 48.02.100 or may utilize the services of an administrative law judge in accordance with chapter 34.12 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW). The hearing will be recorded by any method chosen by the presiding officer. Except as required by law, the commissioner's office is not required, at its expense, to prepare a transcript. Any party, at the party's expense, may cause a reporter approved by the commissioner to prepare a transcript from the agency's record, or cause additional recordings to be made during the hearing if, in the opinion of the presiding officer, the making of the additional recording does not cause distraction or disruption. If appeal from the commissioner's order is made to the superior court, the recording of the hearing will be transcribed, and certified to the court. The commissioner allows any person affected by the hearing to be present during the giving of all testimony and will allow the aggrieved person a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary evidence, to examine witnesses and to present evidence. Any person heard must make full disclosure of the facts pertinent to the inquiry.
- (c) Unless a person aggrieved by an order of the commissioner demands a hearing thereon within ninety days after receiving notice of such order, or in the case of licensees, within ninety days after the commissioner has mailed the order to the licensee at the most recent address shown in the commissioner's licensing records, the right to such a hearing shall conclusively be deemed to have been waived (RCW 48.04.010(3)).

(((d) The commissioner must hold any hearing demanded within thirty days after receipt of the demand, unless postponed by mutual consent.))

(3) Rule-making hearings. Rule-making hearings of the insurance commissioner are conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW), chapter 34.08 RCW (the State Register Act), and chapter 48.04 RCW. Under applicable law all interested parties must be afforded an opportunity to express their views concerning a proposed regulation of the insurance commissioner's office, either orally or in writing. Notice of intention of the insurance commissioner to adopt a proposed rule or regulation is published in the state register, is sent to anyone who has requested notice in advance, and to persons whom the commissioner determines would be particularly interested in the proceeding.

WSR 91-17-014 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Board of Medical Examiners)

[Memorandum—August 12, 1991]

MEETING DATES AND CHANGES IN LOCATIONS FOR THE BOARD MEETINGS OF 1991

DATES PLACE

September 6-7, 1991 Seattle Airport Hilton

17620 Pacific Highway South

Seattle, WA 98168 Elliott Room (206) 244-4800

November 1-2, 1991 Seattle

Seattle Airport Hilton

17620 Pacific Highway South Seattle, WA 98168 Filiott Room

Elliott Room (206) 244–4800

WSR 91-17-015 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Medical Disciplinary Board)

[Order 190B—Filed August 13, 1991, 2:36 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: July 19, 1991.

Purpose: To align the Medical Disciplinary Board rules with federal law. To include hospitals in the mandatory reporting rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 246-920-730.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 18.72 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-10-040 on April 25, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 9, 1991 Bonnie King Program Manager AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 105B, filed 12/21/90, effective 1/21/91)

WAC 246-920-730 HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS ((OTHER THAN HOSPITALS)). The chief administrator or executive officer of any health care institutions, which includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, clinics and nursing homes, shall report to the board when any physician's clinical privileges are terminated or are restricted based on a determination, in accordance with an institution's bylaws, that a physician has either committed an act or acts which may constitute unprofessional conduct or that a physician may be mentally or physically disabled. Said officer shall also report if a physician accepts voluntary termination or restriction of clinical privileges in lieu of formal action based upon unprofessional conduct or upon being mentally or physically disabled.

WSR 91-17-016 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

[Order 189—Filed August 13, 1991, 2:38 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 13, 1991.

Purpose: Establish rules for the acquisition, retention and security of health care information to implement chapter 335, Laws of 1991.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Section 204, chapter 335, Laws of 1991.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest; and that state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.

Reasons for this Finding: The emergency rule is necessary to implement chapter 335, Laws of 1991, which will enable the department to obtain health care information necessary to protect public health.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 13, 1991 Pam Campbell Mead for Kristine M. Gebbie Secretary

NEW SECTION

WAC 246-08-390 ACQUISITION, RETENTION AND SECURITY OF HEALTH CARE INFORMATION. This section sets forth the process by which the department of health or disciplining authority obtains and protects health care information under chapter 335, section 204, laws of 1991. This section does not apply to health care information obtained by the department through other sources.

- (1) Acquisition.
- (a) The department shall request health care information in writing.

- (b) Health care providers shall provide the requested information pursuant to chapter 335, section 204, laws of 1991.
- (2) The department shall maintain health care information obtained under this section as long as necessary to perform agency functions.
- (3) The department shall secure the records and protect confidentiality.
- (a) The manager of the program within the department that requested the records shall act as the custodian of records, and shall provide access to the information only as necessary to perform agency responsibilities.
- (b) The custodian shall monitor the location and security of the information.
- (4) The department shall not make health care information obtained under chapter 335, section 204, laws of 1991 available for public inspection and copying except as may be required by chapter 42.17 RCW.

WSR 91-17-017 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-65—Filed August 13, 1991, 3:40 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 13, 1991. Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-24-02000F.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Harvestable salmon identified in the repealed section have been taken and these rules are adopted at the recommendation of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 13, 1991 Edward P. Manary for Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-24-02000G COMMERCIAL SALM-ON TROLL SEASONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-24-010, WAC 220-24-020, and WAC 220-24-030, effective immediately until further notice it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with troll gear in waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, the Pacific Ocean, or waters west of a line drawn true north-south through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River except as provided for in this section:

(1)(a) Waters north of 48°00'15" N. and west of a line from 48°00'15" N., 125°19'15" W. to 48°03'40"

N., 125°17'15" W. to 48°07'45" N., 125°11'15" W. to 48°05'00" N., 125°01'00" W. to 48°13'00" N., 124°57'30" W. to 48°16'30" N., 124°58'00" W. to 48°23'00" N., 124°50'00" W. to 48°30'15" N., 124°50'00" W., open on the following days:

August 16 through August 19, 1991.

- (b) All salmon caught during the four-day fishery period. provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 80 coho salmon per four-day fishery period.
- (c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless bare blue or pink single shank single point hooks, pink hootchies not more than 3 inches in length may be used; flashers may be used.
- (2)(a) Waters south of a line projected true west from Copalis Head to the Oregon-Washington boundary excluding a conservation zone at the mouth of the Columbia River bounded by a line projected six miles due west from North Head along 46°18'00" N. to 46°18'00" N., 124°13'18" W., thence southerly 167° true to 46°11'06" N., 124°11'00" W. (the Columbia River Buoy), thence northeasterly along the Red Buoy Line to the tip of the south jetty from which conservation zone no salmon may be taken are open on the following days:

September 1 through September 4, September 8 through September 11, September 15 through September 18, September 22 through September 25, September 29 through October 2, October 6 through October 9, October 13 through October 16, October 20 through October 23, and

October 27 through October 30, 1991. (b) All salmon caught during the four-day fisheries provided for in this subsection and any salmon taken in Pacific Ocean waters north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, on the days provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 200 coho salmon per four-day period.

(c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless single shank single point hooks; flashers and bait or artificial lures may be used.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-24-02000F COMMERCIAL—SALM-ON TROLL. (91-61)

WSR 91-17-018 DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

[Filed August 14, 1991, 10:00 a.m.]

After careful consideration of the data and statements pertaining to snowmobile fuel use in Washington presented at the public hearing held on August 8, 1991, I have determined that of all the taxable motor vehicle fuel sold in Washington during the study period of April 1, 1990, through March 31, 1991, the proportion which was snowmobile fuel was conducted by prorate and fuel tax services of the Department of Licensing in cooperation with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Transportation.

This proportion will be applied to motor vehicle fuel tax receipts on and after July 1, 1991, for transfer to the snowmobile account.

Mary Faulk Director

WSR 91-17-019 RULES COORDINATOR COUNTY ROAD ADMINISTRATION BOARD

[Filed August 14, 1991, 2:58 p.m.]

Following is the designated rules coordinator for our agency: Eric Berger, Assistant Director, County Road Administration Board, Mailstop FZ-13, 2404 Chandler Court S.W., Olympia, WA 98504.

Vern E. Wagar Director

WSR 91-17-020 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Noxious Weed Control Board)

[Memorandum—August 13, 1991]

Please publish the following corrections to meeting locations for the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board.

The September 18, 1991, meeting will be held in Grand Coulee rather than Ellensburg.

The November 20, 1991, meeting will be held in Yakima rather than Ellensburg.

Contact the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board Office, (206) 872-6480, for specific information on location, time and agenda.

WSR 91-17-021 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

[Filed August 14, 1991, 3:32 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 232-12-027 Game farm license provisions.

Purpose: To identify species of wildlife to be eligible under a game farm license and to simplify the license process. This includes removing nonnative wildlife species that predate native wildlife; removing species no longer classified as wildlife; and adding new species in response to public requests.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12.040, and 77.12.570.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12-.040, and 77.12.570.

Summary: Under a game farm license, bullfrogs, muskrat, beaver, Reeves pheasant, wild turkey, and tinamou will be removed from eligibility and sage, sharp-tailed, blue, ruffed, and spruce grouse and ptarmigan will be added.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The proposed amendments will address biological concerns such as disease, predation, and genetic dilution; simplify the license process; and implement agency efficiency measures.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Tom Juelson, AD, Wildlife Management Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5728; and Enforcement: Jim McKillip, AD, Wildlife Enforcement Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5740.

Name of Proponent: Washington Wildlife Commission, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See Purpose, Summary, and Reasons Supporting Proposal above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: [No Information Supplied by Agency.]

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Cypress Inn, 22218 84th Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032, on October 4-5, 1991, at 8:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Daniel Wyckoff, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, by September 23, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 4, 1991.

August 14, 1991 Daniel W. Wyckoff Administrative Rules Officer

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 258, filed 10/2/85)

WAC 232-12-027 GAME FARM LICENSE PROVISIONS. It is unlawful to operate a game farm ((except under the following provisions:)) without a current, valid Washington State game farm license.

(1) Game farms licensed prior to ((July 1, 1981)) January 1, 1992, may continue to possess, propagate, sell and transfer wildlife they lawfully possess on ((July 1, 1981)) January 1, 1992, by virtue of their license ((or permit)) issued by the department. Transfers of wildlife other than those species listed under 2(((a), (b), or (c))) are restricted

to licensed game farms authorized by written ((permit)) license to possess said wildlife.

- (2) Game farms licensed on or after ((July 1, 1981)) January 1, 1992, may purchase, possess, propagate, sell or transfer the following wildlife:
 - (((a) Game animals bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana))

(((t) Fur-bearing animals - muskrat, Ondatra zibethicus and beaver, Castor canadensis))

(((c))) (a) Game birds – pheasant, of the genus Phasianus ((and Syrmaticus recvesi; wild turkeys of the species Meleagris gallopavo; Hungarian)); gray partridge of the genus Perdix; chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris; quail((;)) of the genus Lophorthyx, Colinus, Callipepla, and Oreortyx; waterfowl of the family Anatidae((; and tinamou of the genus Nothoprocta)); sage grouse of the genus Centrocercus; sharp-tailed grouse of the species Tympanuchus phasianellus; ptarmigan of the genus Lagopus; ruffed grouse of the genus Bonasa; and blue and spruce grouse of the genus Dendragapus.

(3) Application for a game farm license shall be made on a form

provided by the department.

- (4) The director or designee of the directors may issue, with conditions or restrictions, a game farm license, if ((after investigation,)) the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (1) or (2) above and complies with the following criteria:
- (((a) The applicant is the owner or tenant of or has a possessory interest in the lands, waters, and riparian rights shown in the application:))
- apprication:))

 (((th))) (a) The rearing and holding facilities are adequate and structurally sound to prevent the egress of game farm wildlife.

(((c) Operating conditions are clean and humane.))

(((d))) (b) No hazards to state wildlife exist from the operation.

(((c))) (<u>c)</u> The license covers only the immediate premises and areas described on the application where ((game birds or game animals)) <u>wildlife</u> will be held.

((f) Such other restrictions as the director may require:))

- (5) Holders of a game farm license must make annual reports ((on)) no later than the ((tast day)) 15th of January to the director on forms to be furnished by the department.
- (6) A licensed game farm must be inspected annually by a licensed veterinarian. The inspection must occur during the months of June, July, or August. An inspection form must be completed and signed by the veterinarian and submitted to the director along with the annual report no later than the 15th day of January on a form furnished by the department.

(((6))) (7) A game farm license is not required for captive-bred mink, Mustela vison, and captive-bred silver fox, Vulpes fulva, lawfully acquired from a licensed breeder or fur farm and held for fur farming purposes.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

WSR 91-17-022 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

[Filed August 14, 1991, 3:35 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 232-12-271 Criteria for planting aquatic plants and releasing wildlife.

Purpose: The purpose of this amendment is to reduce unnecessary requirements for release of specific game birds.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12.040, and 77.16.150.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12-.040, and 77.16.150.

Summary: The amendment would allow the release of several species of wildlife that currently exist in the state for dog training and hunting.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The game birds listed do not present a hazard to the state's wildlife by being released.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Tom Juelson, AD, Wildlife Management Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5728; and Enforcement: Jim McKillip, AD, Wildlife Enforcement Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5740.

Name of Proponent: Washington Wildlife Commission, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The amended rule would exempt several species of game birds from the permit requirements for release of wildlife. The purpose of the rule is to protect the state's wildlife from released wildlife. The species listed in the amended rule should not create a problem for the state's wildlife.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The proposed changes will exempt the introduction of certain named nondeleterious species of wildlife from the operation of the existing regulation.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Cypress Inn, 22218 84th Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032, on October 4-5, 1991, at 8:00

Submit Written Comments to: Daniel Wyckoff, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, by September 23, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 4, 1991.

August 14, 1991 Daniel W. Wyckoff Administrative Rules Officer

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 397, filed 6/2/89)

WAC 232-12-271 CRITERIA FOR PLANTING AQUATIC PLANTS AND RELEASING WILDLIFE. (1) Release by persons other than the director. It is unlawful for persons other than the director to plant aquatic plants or release any species, subspecies, or hybrids of animals which do not already exist in the wild in Washington. If such species, subspecies, or hybrid does already exist in the wild in Washington, it may be released within its established range by persons other than the director, but only after obtaining a permit from the director.

(a) Application for a permit must be made on a form provided by the department. It must be submitted at least thirty days prior to acquisition of the wildlife or aquatic plants intended for release or planting, and must provide all information indicated.

(b) Permits will only be issued if the director determines there will be no adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state.

- (c) Each permit shall require that at least thirty days prior to planting or release of wildlife or aquatic plants they must be made available for inspection by the director. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to show that the wildlife will not pose a disease threat. If the director is not satisfied that the wildlife or aquatic plants do not pose a disease threat, they shall not be released or planted in the state. Director approval for release or planting may be withdrawn for cause.
- (d) Each permit shall require that an applicant intending to release wildlife in the state shall report immediately to the director the outbreak of any disease among the wildlife intended to be released. If the director determines that such outbreak presents a threat to the wildlife of the state, the director may immediately order such action as necessary including quarantine or destruction of stock, sterilization of enclosures and facilities, cessation of activities, and disposal of wildlife in a manner satisfactory to the director.

(e) Each permit shall require that wildlife to be released shall not be branded, tattooed, tagged, fin clipped or otherwise marked for identification without approval of the director or as required in WAC 232-12-044.

(f) Legally acquired pheasant of the genus Phasianus; gray partridge of the genus Perdix; chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris; quail of the genus Lophorthyx, Callipepla, and Colinus; and mallard ducks of the species Anas platyrhynchos may be released without a permit for purposes of dog training, and hunting pursuant to WAC 232-12-044.

- (2) Release by the director. The director may plant aquatic plants or release animal species, subspecies, of hybrids which have been planted or released previously in Washington if they do not pose a disease threat and if planting or release will not cause adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state. Before releasing any species, subspecies, or hybrid of animal not already existing in the wild in Washington, the director shall report to the commission on the planned release, stating the basis for determining that the planned release fulfills the criteria set forth herein. The director may release nonnative species, subspecies, or hybrids not previously released in Washington only if the director in his or her sole discretion has determined that:
- (a) There is no reasonable expectation of adverse impact on the wildlife or wildlife habitat of the state and there is an adequate plan for evaluating such impact following the release:
- (b) The commission has classified the species, subspecies, or hybrids to be released pursuant to RCW 77.12.020;
 - (c) Suitable habitat is available:
- (d) The nonnative species, subspecies, or hybrids to be released are free of exotic pathogens;
 - (e) The release serves the public interest.

WSR 91-17-023 PROPOSED RULES **DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE**

[Filed August 14, 1991, 3:37 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 232-12-037 Shooting preserves—Licensing—Permits—Operations.

Purpose: To simplify license process for easier public understanding; remove ambiguities in determination of reimbursement to the agency; clarify species that may be hunted; and remove conditions that have no known effect on the state's wildlife.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12.040, and 77.12.570.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12-.040, and 77.12.570.

Summary: The amendments will eliminate property investigation to determine number of wild birds present, reimbursement of sixteen week old birds, pond size requirement, and maximum game bird density conditions. The amendments will add language to describe the bird species that may be released, a condition allowing added restrictions for protection of wildlife, and a requirement to release each species of game bird that will be hunted on the preserve.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The amended rule is needed to simplify the licensing and payment process. reduce unnecessary conditions and add conditions to safeguard the state's wildlife.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Tom Juelson, AD, Wildlife Management Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5728; and Enforcement: Jim McKillip, AD, Wildlife Enforcement Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5740.

Name of Proponent: Washington Wildlife Commission, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule sets conditions to allow the operation of shooting preserves without unduly impacting the state's wildlife. The greatest effect will be to allow recreation and dog training over a longer period during the year.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: [No Information Supplied by Agency.]

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Cypress Inn, 22218 84th Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032, on October 4-5, 1991, at 8:00

Submit Written Comments to: Daniel Wyckoff, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, by September 23, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 4, 1991.

August 14, 1991 Daniel W. Wyckoff Administrative Rules Officer

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 177, filed 1/28/82)

WAC 232-12-037 SHOOTING PRESERVES—LICENSING— PERMITS-OPERATIONS. A game farm licensed under the provisions of chapter 77.12 RCW may function as a private shooting preserve and dispose of game birds produced or acquired by releasing them on the designated preserve for hunting. The permittee must abide by the following rules:

(1) Each person desiring to operate a private shooting preserve must make application to the department on forms supplied by the

(((2) The department shall investigate the property described in the application and determine the number of wild game birds produced annually on the proposed shooting preserve area.))

(((3))) (2) Private shooting preserves must contain a minimum of one hundred acres to a maximum of ((one thousand)) six hundred acres in a contiguous block. The land must be owned or leased by the applicant for a minimum of five years((, and cannot contain lakes or ponds in excess of two acres of surface water or be within one-half mile of bodies of water in excess of two acres.))

(((4) Shooting preserves may not be located on land having a projected fall population of wild upland game birds in excess of twenty birds per one hundred acres.))

 $((\frac{5}{2}))$ (3) Shooting preserves may not be located within one mile of a public hunting area owned or controlled by the department, except lands controlled by year-to-year agreement.

(((6))) (4) The boundary of shooting preserves must be posted by the permittee with signs approved by the director in such manner as ((he may)) directed.

(((7))) (5) The permittee shall release not less than one game bird per acre, annually of each species to be hunted.

(((8))) (6) Game birds taken from a private shooting preserve must be marked and accompanied by an invoice showing the permittee's name, address, date of sale, number and species sold and the name and address of the hunter. Said invoice shall be retained by the hunter

during the time such species are in his possession.

- (((9) During September or October each year, the permittee must deliver to the department the number of live game birds determined under subsection (2) or pay the department the fair market value for the specified number of game birds sixteen weeks of age. Game birds delivered to the department must be sixteen weeks of age, fully feathered and in sound and healthy condition as determined by department:))
 - (7) Shooting preserves may only release the following game birds:
 - (a) Pheasant of the genus Phasianus.
 - (b) Gray partridge of the genus Perdix.
 - (c) Chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris.
 - (d) Quail of the genus Lophorthyx, Callipepla, Colinus, or Oreortyx.

(e) Mallard ducks of the species Anas platyrhynchos.

(8) Further restrictions may be imposed if the director determines that a hazard may exist to the state's wildlife.

WSR 91-17-024 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

[Filed August 14, 1991, 3:40 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 232-12-044 Use of game birds for training dogs, field trials-Marking requirements.

Purpose: To clarify marking requirements and game birds that may be released for training dogs, field trials, shooting preserves, and hunting.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055,

77.12.040, and 77.16.150.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 77.04.055, 77.12-.040, and 77.16.150.

Summary: The amendment adds shooting preserves to marking requirements, clarifies that proof of lawful acquisition must remain with the birds, and specifies birds that may be released in conformance with WAC 232-12-037 and 232-12-271.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: A section exists in the rule on shooting preserves (WAC 232-12-037) that requires marking, but does not describe how. This WAC does that. The amended rule also specifies which birds need to be marked for release and conforms to other rules. It also clarifies the proof of lawful acquisition requirements for these activities.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Tom Juelson, AD, Wildlife Management Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5728; and Enforcement: Jim McKillip, AD, Wildlife Enforcement Division, Olympia, (206) 753-5740.

Name of Proponent: Washington Wildlife Commission, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule requires the marking of birds so that they can be easily distinguished from wild birds. This in turn allows game farm reared birds to be used for the activities listed.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: [No Information Supplied By Agency.]

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Cypress Inn, 22218 84th Avenue South, Kent, WA 98032, on October 4-5, 1991, at 8:00

Submit Written Comments to: Daniel Wyckoff, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, by September 23, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 4, 1991.

August 14, 1991 Daniel W. Wyckoff Administrative Rules Officer AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 206, filed 6/1/83)

WAC 232-12-044 USE OF GAME BIRDS FOR TRAINING DOGS, FIELD TRIALS, AND SHOOTING PRESERVES—MARKING REQUIREMENTS; PROOF OF LAWFUL ACQUISI-TION. It is unlawful to possess game birds ((acquired from a licensed game farmer)) for the purpose of training dogs, field trials, shooting preserves, or hunting unless ((the birds are)) proof of lawful acquisition is retained with the birds. Only the following birds may be used and they must be marked in the following manner:

(1) Captive reared ((waterfowl)) mallard ducks of the species Anas platyrhynchos shall be physically marked in the following manner:

(a) Removal of the hind toe from the right foot.

(b) Pinioning of a wing((:)), provided((:)) that this method shall be the removal of the metacarpal bones of one wing or a portion of the metacarpal bones which renders the bird permanently incapable of

(c) Banding of one metatarsus with a ((seamless)) metal band obtained from the Washington Department of Wildlife.

(d) Tattooing of a readily discernible number or letter or combination thereof on the web of one foot.

(2) ((All other game birds)) Pheasants of the genus Phasianus, gray partridge of the genus Perdix, chukar partridge of the genus Alectoris, and quail of the genus Lophorthyx, Callipepla, Colinus, and Oreortyx shall be physically marked by removal of the first joint of the outside toe on the right foot prior to four weeks of age or marked by a band purchased from the department.

WSR 91-17-025 PERMANENT RULES **DEPARTMENT OF** SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Institutions)

[Order 3230A-Filed August 14, 1991, 4:01 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 14, 1991.

Purpose: Correction filing to WSR 91-17-005 to add subsection (4) to WAC 275-25-530.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending chapter 275-25 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 71A.14.030. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-15-013 on July 9, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: Adding subsection (4) to WAC 275-25-530. Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

> August 14, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1936, filed 1/12/83)

WAC 275-25-530 FUNDING FORMULA—DE-VELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES. (1) For the purposes of this section, "county" shall mean the legal subdivision of the state, regardless of any agreement with another county to provide developmental disabilities services jointly.

(2) The allocation of funds to counties shall be based on the following criteria:

(a) The department may withhold up to ten percent of allocated funds to provide funding for new programs, for state-wide priority programs, and for emergency needs.

(b) Each county shall be guaranteed a minimum amount for basic developmental disabilities services subject to the availability of state and federal funds.

- (c) The remainder of the funds shall be distributed either on a county per capita basis or on a rate per client basis, whichever will more equitably support developmental disabilities programs.
- (3) A county may utilize seven or less percent of the county's allocated funds for county administrative expenses. A county may utilize more than seven percent for county administration with approval of the Division director. A county electing to provide all services directly, in addition to county administration, is exempt from this requirement.
- (4) The department may withhold ten or less percent of allocated funds for new programs, for state—wide priority programs, and for emergency needs.

WSR 91-17-026 PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 15, 1991, 11:06 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: WAC 458-20-22802 Electronic funds transfer.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing or by attending the public meeting. Written comments should be addressed to: Robert Heller, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, Interpretation and Appeals, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, Olympia, Washington 98504. Public meeting information: September 25, 1991, 9:30 a.m., Seattle, Washington, Sea-Tac Airport Auditorium, on mezzanine level, go up staircase behind the Thai Airlines ticket counter; on October 1, 1991, 10:00 a.m., Vancouver, Washington, Ferryman's Inn Conference Room, 7901 N.E. 6th Avenue, take Exit 4 onto 78th Street from I-5: and on October 4, 1991, 9:30 a.m., Spokane, Washington, Downtown Holiday Inn, East 110 4th, near the Medical Center. Written comments will [be] accepted through October 4, 1991.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: The rule will be amended to lower the tax liability threshold for the requirement of payment of tax by electronic funds transfer from \$1,800,000 to \$240,000. A copy of the rule draft is available upon request. Contact Roseanna Hodson, (206) 586-4281.

August 13, 1991 Stephen Zagelow Senior Administrative Law Judge

WSR 91-17-027 PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 15, 1991, 11:08 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: WAC 458-40-615 Timber excise tax—Stumpage values—Reporting of private stumpage and log purchase sales and applicable logging costs to the department.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing or by attending the public meeting. Written comments should be addressed to: Stephen Zagelow, Senior Administrative Law Judge, or John Conklin, Assistant Director, Department of Revenue, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, Olympia, Washington 98504. Public meeting scheduled at: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on September 20, 1991, at 10:00 a.m. Written comments will be accepted to this date.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: This rule will provide a method for the department to receive and others to provide private stumpage, log sale, and logging cost data for the computation of stumpage value tables required by RCW 84.33.091. A copy of the rule draft is available upon request. Contact Roseanna Hodson, (206) 586-4281.

August 14, 1991 Stephen Zagelow Senior Administrative Law Judge

WSR 91-17-028 PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 15, 1991, 11:10 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: WAC 458-20-164 Insurance agents, brokers and solicitors.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing or by attending the public meeting. Written comments should be addressed to: Robert Heller, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, Interpretation and Appeals, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, Olympia, Washington 98504. Public meeting scheduled at: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on September 11, 1991, at 10:00 a.m. Written comments will be accepted to this date.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: The rule will be amended to implement chapter 275, Laws of 1991, which expands the definition of "employee" to include full-time life insurance agents for purposes of the exemption from the B&O tax provided in RCW 82.04.360. A copy of the rule draft is available upon request. Contact Roseanna Hodson, (206) 586-4281.

August 14, 1991 Stephen Zagelow Senior Administrative Law Judge

WSR 91-17-029 PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 15, 1991, 11:11 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: WAC 458-20-105 Employees distinguished from persons engaging in business.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing or by attending the public meeting. Written comments should be addressed to: Robert Heller, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, Interpretation and Appeals, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, Olympia, Washington 98504. Public meeting scheduled at: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on September 11, 1991, at 10:00 a.m. Written comments will be accepted to this date.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: The rule will be amended to implement chapter 324, Laws of 1991, effective July 1, 1991, which includes certain persons licensed under chapter 18.16 RCW (cosmetologists, barbers, manicurists, etc.) within the definition of "engaging in business" under RCW 82-.04.150. The rule will also be amended to cross reference amendments to WAC 458-20-164 (insurance agents, brokers and solicitors) implementing chapter 275, Laws of 1991, effective July 1, 1991, which expands the definition of "employee" under RCW 82.04.360 to include full-time life insurance agents. A copy of the rule draft is available upon request. Contact Roseanna Hodson, (206) 586-4281.

August 14, 1991 Stephen Zagelow Senior Administrative Law Judge

WSR 91-17-030 PREPROPOSAL COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 15, 1991, 11:13 a.m.]

Subject of Possible Rule Making: WAC 458-20-18601 Wholesale and retail cigarette vendor licenses.

Persons may comment on this subject in writing or by attending the public meeting. Written comments should be addressed to: Robert Heller, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, Interpretation and Appeals, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, Olympia, Washington 98504. Public meeting scheduled at: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on September 11, 1991, at 10:00 a.m. Written comments will be accepted to this date.

Other Information or Comments by Agency at this Time, if any: The rule will include licensing information for persons making retail and wholesale sales of cigarettes. The rule implements the licensing obligations of chapter 321, Laws of 1986, which became effective July 1, 1991, due to the sunsetting of chapter 286, Laws of 1957 (Unfair Sales of Cigarettes Below Cost Act). A

copy of the rule draft is available upon request. Contact Roseanna Hodson, (206) 586-4281.

August 14, 1991 Stephen Zagelow Senior Administrative Law Judge

WSR 91-17-031 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

[Order 577—Filed August 15, 1991, 2:05 p.m.]

Continuance of WSR 91-13-090.

Title of Rule: WAC 332-52-065 Milwaukee Road Corridor—Recreational use.

Purpose: To better carry out the purposes of chapter 174, Laws of 1984. Extend open use period to January 1 to December 31 (year around).

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 79.08.277 and 79.08.279.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 79.08.277 and 79.08.279.

Summary: To allow recreational use of the Milwaukee Road Corridor year around.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The majority of public requests is to extend open use period to year around recreational use.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Enforcement: James Munroe, 713 East Bowers Road, Ellensburg, 98926, (509) 925-6131; and Implementation: Arden A. Olson, 234 East 8th, Olympia, 98504, (206) 753-5315.

Name of Proponent: Department of Natural Resources, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: WAC 332-52-065 describes the open or use period for nonmotorized use on the Milwaukee Road Corridor. In November 1990 over 200 letters were sent out regarding the length of the open period. A strong majority was in favor of changing the permit open period to year around. This would allow more use of the corridor during the summer months by individuals or groups which is one of the intended uses. It may also affect potential fire starts by recreationits but that can be mitigated by closing portions of the corridor during extreme fire danger as stated in WAC 332-52-065.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Only rule affected is WAC 332-52-065. The revised language changes the permit period for nonmotorized use from October 1 through June 15, east of the Columbia River and September 1 through July 1, west of the Columbia River to year around permitted use, east of the Columbia River. The Department of Natural Resources does not manage any portion west of the Columbia River therefore the rule needed to be chaged [changed], to reflect the change in management responsibility.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Circle T Inn, 214 West Main, Ritzville, WA, on September 26, 1991, at 7:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Department of Natural Resources, Attention: Jim Munroe, 713 East Bowers Road, Ellensburg, WA 98926, by September 30, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 3, 1991.

August 5, 1991 William O. Boyum Southeast Region Manager

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 516, filed 8/27/87)

WAC 332-52-065 MILWAUKEE ROAD CORRIDOR—REC-REATIONAL USE. Motorized vehicles including snowmobiles are prohibited on the corridor at all times, except for motorized use for authorized administrative purposes or motorized use approved by the department for reasons of health and safety. The corridor will be open for nonmotorized use, by permit only, from ((October 1 through June 15.)) January 1 through December 31, east of the Columbia River. ((and September 1 through July 1, west of the Columbia River.)) ((The remainder of the year the corridor will be closed to all recreational use.)) The department may close portions of the corridor, at any time of the year, to reduce fire danger or protect public safety after consultation with local legislative authorities and fire districts. After ((December 31, 1990)) June 30, 1994 the department may, if determined necessary to better carry out the purposes of chapter 174, Laws of 1984, adjust the designated periods of the year during which permits will be issued, after first giving public notice and holding at least one public hearing each in Eastern and Western Washington.

WSR 91-17-032 RULES COORDINATOR EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

[Filed August 15, 1991, 2:08 p.m.]

The rules coordinator for Eastern Washington University is Ms. Gayle Ogden, Affirmative Action Officer, Mailstop 146, Cheney, Washington 99004–2496. (Note: This supersedes WSR 90-09-017 and 90-05-011.)

WSR 91-17-033 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

[Memorandum-August 8, 1991]

This is to inform you, in compliance with the Open Meeting Law notice provisions, that the location of two of the regular meetings of the board of trustees of the Seattle Community College District have been changed.

The October 1 meeting will now be held at South Seattle Community College, 6000 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, WA 98106. The December 3 meeting will be held at Seattle Central Community College, 1701 Broadway, Seattle, WA 98122.

WSR 91-17-034 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

[Memorandum-August 8, 1991]

The associated students of Washington State University established the following regular meeting dates for August 28, 1991, through May 6, 1992:

	• • •	
Wednesday	August 28, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	September 4, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	September 11, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	September 18, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	September 25, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	October 2, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	October 9, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	October 16, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	October 23, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	October 30, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	November 6, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	November 13, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	November 20, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	December 4, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	December 11, 1991	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	January 15, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	January 22, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	January 29, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	February 5, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	February 12, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	February 19, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	February 26, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	March 4, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	March 11, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	March 18, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	March 25, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	April 1, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	April 8, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	April 15, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	April 22, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	April 29, 1992	WSU-Pullman
Wednesday	May 6, 1992	WSU-Pullman

Senate meetings will begin at 6:30 p.m. unless notice is given otherwise prior to the meeting. All meetings will be at Compton Union Building, Room 232.

WSR 91-17-035 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Examining Board of Psychology)

[Memorandum—August 15, 1991]

We have previously filed our meeting dates and locations for 1991. Following is the new location for the September 13-14, 1991, board meeting: 4931 Oyster Bay Road N.W., Olympia, WA 98502.

WSR 91-17-036 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

[Filed August 15, 1991, 3:45 p.m.]

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.335, notice is hereby given to withdraw WAC 392-202-080 previously filed with the code reviser under WSR 91-14-036 on June 26, 1991, and scheduled for hearing on August 16, 1991.

Judith A. Billings Superintendent of Public Instruction @ Listed units represent basic anesthesia value only; add value for time. See WAC 296-21-130 for calculating total anesthesia values.

MEDICINE MODIFIERS

Listed values for most procedures may be modified under certain circumstances. When applicable, the modifying circumstance should be identified by the addition of the appropriate "modifier code number" (including the hyphen) after the usual procedure number. The value should be listed as a single modified total for the procedure. When multiple modifiers are applicable to a single procedure, see modifier code -99.

Unit Value

WSR 91-17-037 RULES COORDINATOR LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE

[Filed August 16, 1991, 11:12 a.m.]

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.310, Virginia M. Koken is designated as the rules coordinator for Lower Columbia College. The office and mailing address for the rules coordinator are: Office of the President, 1600 Maple Street, P.O. Box 3010, Longview, WA 98632.

Vernon R. Pickett President

WSR 91-17-038 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed August 16, 1991, 11:48 a.m., effective September 30, 1991]

Date of Adoption: August 16, 1991.

Purpose: To change rules regarding authorization and payment for independent medical exams, radiology and physical therapy services.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 296-21-011, 296-21-040, 296-21-095, 296-22-010, 296-23A-205, 296-23A-425, 296-23-01006, 296-23-20102, 296-23-725, and 296-23-980.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 51.04.020(4) and 51.04.030.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-12-060 on June 5, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: September 30, 1991.

August 16, 1991 Joseph A. Dear Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-47, filed 1/8/87)

WAC 296-21-011 FOOTNOTES.

+ BR: By Report; see WAC 296-20-01002 for detailed information.

PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT: The listed values of certain procedures (laboratory, x-ray, specific diagnostic and therapeutic services, etc.) are a combination of a physician component and a technical component. When the physician component is billed separately, identify by adding this modifier (-26) to the usual procedure number. Payment is made ((on the basis of up to and including forty percent of the fee maximum)) at rates determined by department policy.

REDUCED VALUES: Under certain circum--52 stances, the listed value for a procedure is reduced or eliminated because of ground rules, common practice, or at the physician's election (e.g., the management of a patient in diabetic coma involving detention with patient in critical condition, with spinal tap, gastric lavage, multiple arterial punctures, cutdown, etc.). Under these or similar circumstances, the services provided can be identified by their usual procedure numbers and the use of a reduced value indicated by adding this modifier (-52) to the procedure number. (Use of this modifier provides a means of reporting services at a reduced charge without disturbing usual relative values.)

-55 POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ONLY:
When one physician performs the postoperative
management and another physician has performed
the surgical procedure, the postoperative component may be identified by adding the modifier '55' to the usual procedure number.

-56 PREOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ONLY: When one physician performs the preoperative care and evaluation and another physician performs the surgical procedure, the preoperative component may be identified by adding the modifier '-56' to the usual procedure number.

CONCURRENT CARE, SERVICES RENDERED BY MORE THAN ONE PHYSICIAN: When the patient's condition requires the additional services of more than one physician, each physician may identify his or her services by adding the modifier '-75' to the basic service performed.

Unit Value

Unit Value

-76	REPEAT PROCEDURE BY SAME PHYSI-
	CIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a
	procedure or service was repeated subsequent to
•	the original service. This circumstance may be re-
	ported by adding the modifier '-76' to the repeat-
	ed service.

- -77 REPEAT PROCEDURE BY ANOTHER PHY-SICIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a basic procedure performed by another physician had to be repeated. This situation may be reported by adding modifier '-77' to the repeated service.
- -90 REFERENCE (OUTSIDE) LABORATORY: When laboratory procedures are performed by other than the billing physician, the procedure(s) shall be identified by adding this modifier (-90) to the usual single or panel procedure number and shall be billed as charged to the physician.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-19, filed 2/28/86, effective 4/1/86)

WAC 296-21-095 PHYSICAL MEDICINE. The department or self-insurer will authorize and pay for the following physical medicine services only when the services are under the direct, continuous supervision of a physician who is "board qualified" in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation, (except for (1) and (2) below). The services must be carried out by the physician or registered physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant serving under the direction of a registered physical therapist, by whom he is employed.

The department or self-insurer will allow other licensed physicians to provide physical medicine modalities in the following situations:

- (1) The primary attending physician may administer physical therapist modalities as listed under 97000 and/or procedures as listed under 97100 in his office. No more than six such visits will be authorized and paid to the attending physician. If the injured worker requires treatment beyond six visits, he must be referred to a registered physical therapist or a physiatrist for such treatment. The attending physician can bill an office visit in addition to the physical therapy visit for the same day if indicated. Procedure 97070 should be used to bill the physical therapy portion of the visit.
- (2) In remote areas, where no registered physical therapist or physical therapist assistant is available, treatment by the attending physician with modalities listed under 97100 may be billed under 97070.

(For fabrication of splints, bracing and other supportive devices, see 99070)

(For muscle testing, range of joint motion, electromyography, etc., see 95831 et seq.)

Modal	lities
	Physician or therapist is required to be in constant attendance.
	(97000 has been deleted. To report, use 97010- 97039)
97010	Physical medicine treatment to one area; hot or
	cold packs
97012	traction, mechanical
97014	electrical stimulation (unattended) 12.0
97016	vasopneumatic devices
97018	paraffin bath 12.0
97020	microwave 12.0
97022	whirlpool
97024	diathermy
97026 97028	infrared
97028	ultraviolet
97050	Office visit with two or more modalities to same area
97070	In remote isolated areas, where there is no regis-
71010	tered physical therapist or physical therapist as-
	sistant serving under the direction of a registered
	physical therapist within reasonable distance or
	when the first six visits are in the physician's of-
	fice, treatment by any of the listed modalities or
	procedures given in a physician's office, hospital,
	advanced registered nurse practitioner clinic, by
	other than a registered physical therapist, will be
	allowed
Proced	ures
	(Physician or therapist is required to be in constant attendance)
	(97100 has been deleted. To report, use 97110- 97139)
	(97101 has been deleted. To report, use 97145)
97110	Physical medicine treatment to one area, initial 30
07112	minutes, each visit; therapeutic exercises 16.0
97112 97114	neuromuscular reeducation
97114	functional activities
97118	gait training
97122	traction, manual
97124	massage
97126	contrast baths
97128	ultrasound
97139	unlisted procedure (specify)
97145	Physical medicine treatment to one area, each ad-
	ditional 15 minutes
97200	Office visit including combination of any
	modality(s) and procedure(s), initial 30 minutes 16.0
97201	each additional 15 minutes 5.0
97220	Hubbard tank; initial 30 minutes, each visit 24.0
97221	each additional 15 minutes (maximum allow-
07240	ance, one hour)
97240	Pool therapy or Hubbard tank with therapeutic
07241	exercises; initial 30 minutes, each visit
97241	each additional 15 minutes (maximum allow-
07260	ance, one hour
97260	Manipulation (cervical, thoracic, lumbosacral, sa-
	croiliac, hand, wrist, etc.), one area (separate pro-
97261	cedure) performed by physician
7/201	each additional area
	(Codes 97260 and 97261 may be used in conjunc-
	tion with code 90030. All other office visit codes
	include treatment of the day.)
	(For manipulation under general anesthesia, see
	appropriate anatomic section in Musculoskeletal System)

System)

Unit

	Value
97500	Orthotics training (dynamic bracing, splinting, etc.) upper extremities; initial 30 minutes, each
	visit
97501	each additional 15 minutes
97520	Prosthetic training, initial 30 minutes, each visit 24.0 each additional 15 minutes 12.0
97521 97530	Kinetic activities to increase coordination,
91330	strength and/or range of motion, one area (any two extremities or trunk); initial 30 minutes, each
	visit
97531	each additional 15 minutes 12.0
97540	Activities of daily living (ADL) and diversional
97541	activities; initial 30 minutes, each visit
91341	each additional 15 minutes
Tests a	nd Measurements
	(For muscle testing, manual or electrical, joint range of motion, electromyography or nerve velocity determination, see 95830–95930)
	Unit
	Value
97700	Office visit including one of the following tests or
	measurements, with report 24.0
	(a) Orthotic check-out
	(b) Prosthetic check-out
	(c) Activities of daily living check-out; initial 30
07701	minutes, each visit
97701 97720	each additional 15 minutes
91120	na; initial 30 minutes, each visit 24.0
97721	each additional 15 minutes
<i>71.2</i> 1	(97740, 97741 have been deleted. To report, see 97530, 97531)
97752	Muscle testing, ((torque curves during isometric and isokinetic exercise (e.g., by use of Cybex machine))) mechanized or computerized evaluations
	<u>with printout</u>
Other I	Procedures
97799	Unlisted physical medicine service or procedure BR
	Cumutan bullarar manageme partition of broaders to the partition and
AME	NDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-01,
Clad	1/22/90 offertine 0/1/90)

filed 3/23/89, effective 9/1/89)

WAC 296-21-040 INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS ((SINGLE)) EXAMINER. (1) Independent medical examinations must be performed in accordance with WAC 296-20-200 by examiners approved by the department and licensed to perform medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatric medicine and surgery, or dentistry except:

- (((1))) (a) Attending physicians licensed to perform medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatric medicine and surgery, or dentistry may perform an ((independent medical)) impairment rating examination for ((an injured)) a worker under their care at the direction of the state fund or self-insurer.
- $((\frac{2}{2}))$ (b) The independent medical examination may be performed by a board certified specialist licensed to perform medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatric medicine and surgery, or dentistry selected by the department or the self-insurer if the ((injured)) worker does not live in Washington, Oregon, or Idaho.

- (c) The independent medical examination may be performed by a treating physician in a department approved chronic pain management program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities. The examiner must be licensed to perform medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatric medicine and surgery, or dentistry.
- (2) All other examiners who wish to do independent medical examinations ((for injured)) of workers under Title 51 RCW, whether purchased by the department or ((by)) self-insurers, must ((be listed on an approved list maintained by the medical director of the department.

Examiners must meet standards set by the medical director to be placed on the approved list, and must continue to meet performance standards to remain on the approved list.

Examiners who are suspended from or removed from the approved list for failure to meet the standards will not receive injured worker referrals from the state fund or self-insurers.

Examiners must submit an application to the medical director identifying their areas of expertise.)):

- (a) Submit a completed department application to the medical director at the department of labor and indus-
- (b) Receive the medical director's approval to be an "approved examiner."
- (3) Approved examiners will be listed on the department's approved examiners list. Examiners may be suspended or removed from the approved examiners list by the medical director. Such examiners shall not receive worker referrals from the department or self-insurers.
- (4) The factors the medical director may consider in approving or disapproving or suspending examiners include, but are not limited to, any one or a combination of the following:
 - (a) Board certification;
- (b) Complaints from workers about the conduct of the examiner;
 - (c) Disciplinary proceedings or actions;
 - (d) Experience in direct patient care in the area of
- (e) Ability to effectively convey and substantiate medical opinions and conclusions concerning workers;
 - (f) Quality and timeliness of reports; and
- (g) Geographical need of the department and selfinsurer.
- (5) Examiners must be available and willing to testify ((or be deposed)) at the department fee schedule rate on behalf of the department, worker, ((the)) or employer((; or the department.

The standards for remaining on the approved list of examiners will take into account repeated complaints about the conduct of the examination)).

- (6) Complaints from ((injured)) workers about ((the)) examiner conduct ((of)) during an independent medical examination must be promptly forwarded from self-insurer and department staff to the office of the medical director ((of labor and industries)).
- (7) The standards for independent medical examiners ((and)), the application for approved examiner status and maximum fee schedule for performing examinations

are <u>published in a medical examiners' handbook</u> available from the Office of the Medical Director, Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, WA 98504.

(8) Fees for independent medical examinations are determined by multiplying the conversion factor for medicine times the appropriate relative value unit published in the medical examiners' handbook.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-09, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89)

WAC 296-22-010 GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS. Rules and billing procedures pertaining to all practitioners rendering services to injured workers are presented in the general information section beginning with WAC 296-20-010. Some commonalities are repeated here for the convenience of those doctors referring to the surgery section. Definitions and rules unique to surgery are also included here.

- (1) DOCTOR'S SERVICES rendered for office, home, hospital, consultations and other services are listed in the medicine section. The department may designate those diagnostic and surgical procedures which can be performed in other than a hospital inpatient setting. Where a worker has a medical condition which necessitates a hospital admission, prior approval of the department or self-insurer must be obtained.
- (2) Listed values for all surgical procedures include the surgery, local infiltration, metacarpal/digital block or topical anesthesia when used and the normal uncomplicated follow-up care for the period indicated in days in the column headed "follow-up days."
- (3) Follow-up care for diagnostic procedures (e.g., endoscopy, injection procedures for radiography, etc.) includes only that care related to recovery from the diagnostic procedure itself. Care of the condition for which the diagnostic procedure was performed or other concomitant conditions is not included and may be charged for in accordance with the services rendered.
- (4) Follow-up care for therapeutic surgical procedures includes only that care usually a part of the surgical service. Complications, exacerbations, recurrence or the presence of other diseases or injuries requiring additional services concurrent with the procedure(s) or during the listed period of normal follow-up care may warrant additional charges. (See modifier -68.)

When an additional surgical procedure(s) is carried out within the listed period of follow-up care for a previous surgery, the follow-up periods will continue concurrently to their normal terminations.

(5) PREOPERATIVE VISITS AND SERVICES: Under most circumstances the immediate preoperative visit in the hospital or elsewhere necessary to examine the patient, complete the hospital records, and initiate the treatment program is included in the listed value for the surgical procedure.

Additional charges may be warranted for preoperative services under the following circumstances:

(a) When the preoperative visit is the initial visit (e.g., an emergency, etc.) and prolonged detention or evaluation is required to prepare the patient or to establish the need for and type of surgical procedure.

- (b) When the preoperative visit is a consultation as defined in WAC 296-21-030.
- (c) When procedures not usually part of the basic surgical procedure (e.g., bronchoscopy prior to chest surgery, etc.) are provided during the immediate preoperative period.
- (6) CONCURRENT SERVICES BY MORE THAN ONE PHY-SICIAN: Charges for concurrent services of two or more physicians may be warranted under the following circumstances:
- (a) Medical services provided during the surgical procedure or in the postoperative period (e.g., diabetic management, operative monitoring of cardiac or brain conditions, management of postoperative electrolyte imbalance, etc.).
- (b) TWO SURGEONS: Under certain circumstances the skills of two surgeons (e.g., a urologist and a general surgeon in the creation of an ileal conduit, etc.). By prior agreement, the total value may be apportioned in relation to the responsibility of work done. The total value may be increased by 25% in lieu of the assistant's charge. (See modifier -62.)
- (c) CO-SURGEONS: Under certain circumstances, two surgeons (usually with similar skills) may function simultaneously as primary surgeons performing distinct parts of a total surgical service (e.g., two surgeons simultaneously applying skin grafts to different parts of the body of the same patient). By prior agreement, the total value may be apportioned in relation to the responsibility and work done. The total value may be increased by an appropriate amount in lieu of the usual assistant's charge. (See modifier -64.)
- (d) SURGICAL TEAM: Under some circumstances highly complex procedures requiring the concomitant services of several physicians, often of different specialties, plus other highly skilled, specially trained personnel and various types of complex equipment are carried out under the surgical team concept with a single, global fee for the total service. The services included in the "global" charge vary widely and no single value can be listed. The value should be supported by a report to include itemization of the physician(s) services, paramedical personnel and equipment included in the "global" charge. (See modifier -66.)
- (7) ASTERISK (*) PROCEDURES OR ITEMS: Certain relatively small surgical services involve a readily identifiable surgical procedure but include variable preoperative and postoperative services (e.g., incision and drainage of an abscess, injection of a tendon sheath, manipulation of a joint under anesthesia, dilation of the urethra, etc.). Because of the indefinite pre and postoperative services the usual "package" concept for surgical services (see above) cannot be applied. Such procedures are identified by an asterisk (*) preceding or following the procedure code number.

Where an asterisk (*) precedes or follows a procedure number and its value, the following rules apply:

- (a) The services as listed includes the surgical procedure only. Associated pre and postoperative services are not included in the service as listed.
- (b) Preoperative services are considered as one of the following:

- (i) When the asterisk (*) procedure is carried out at the time of an initial visit (new patient) and this procedure constitutes the major service at that visit, procedure number 99025 is listed in lieu of the usual initial visit as an additional service.
- (ii) When the asterisk (*) procedure is carried out at the time of an initial or other visit involving significant identifiable services (e.g., removal of a small skin lesion at the time of a comprehensive history and physical examination), the appropriate visit is listed in addition to the asterisk (*) procedure and its follow-up care.
- (iii) When the asterisk (*) procedure is carried out at the time of a follow-up (established patient) visit and this procedure constitutes the major service at that visit, the service visit is usually not added.
- (iv) When the asterisk (*) procedure requires hospitalization, an appropriate hospital visit is listed in addition to the asterisk (*) procedure and its follow-up care.
- (c) All postoperative care is to be added on a serviceby-service basis (e.g., office or hospital visit, cast change, etc.).
- (d) Complications are added on a service-by-service basis (as with all surgical procedures).
 - (8) MULTIPLE OR BILATERAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES:
- (a) When multiple surgical procedures which add significant time or complexity to patient care are performed at the same operative session. (See modifier -51.)
- (b) When bilateral surgical procedures which add significant time or complexity to patient care are performed at the same operative session. (See modifier -50.)
- (c) Incidental procedures (e.g., incidental appendectomy, incidental scar incision, puncture of ovarian cysts, simple lysis of adhesions, simple repair of hiatal hernia, etc.) do not warrant an additional charge. (See modifier -52.) THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE AUTHORIZED IN ADVANCE.
- (9) SURGERY AND FOLLOW-UP CARE PROVIDED BY DIFFERENT PHYSICIANS: When one physician performs the surgical procedure itself and another provides the follow-up care, the value may be apportioned between them by agreement along with notification to the department of the fee distribution. (See modifier -54 or -55.)
- (10) ANESTHESIA BY SURGEON: When regional or general anesthesia is provided by the surgeon, value as "basic" value for anesthesia procedure without added value for time. (See modifier -47) (For local infiltration, digital block or topical anesthesia, see subsection (2) of this section.)
- (11) In cases where the claimant does not survive, the percentage of the flat fee paid the physician shall be commensurate with the services rendered.
- (12) The emergency room will be considered the office for those physicians providing regular emergency room care to the hospital and fees will be allowed on this basis.
- (13) MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY PHYSICIAN: Supplies and materials provided by the physician, e.g., sterile trays/drugs, over and above those usually included with the office visit or other services rendered may be listed separately. List drugs, trays, supplies, and materials provided. Identify as 99070.

- (14) MULTIPLE PROCEDURES: It is appropriate to designate multiple procedures that are rendered on the same date by separate entries. (See modifier -50 below.)
- (15) SEPARATE PROCEDURES: Some of the listed procedures are commonly carried out as an integral part of a total service, and as such do not warrant a separate identification. When, however, such a procedure is performed alone for a specific purpose, it may be considered to be a separate procedure.
- (16) SPECIAL REPORT: A service that is rarely provided, unusual, variable, or new may require a special report in determining medical appropriateness of the service. Pertinent information should include an adequate definition or description of the nature, extent, and need for the procedure, and the time, effort, and equipment necessary to provide the service. Additional items which may be included are: Complexity of symptoms, final diagnosis, pertinent physical findings (such as size, location, and number of lesion(s), if appropriate), diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (including major and supplementary surgical procedures, if appropriate), concurrent problems, and follow—up care. See WAC 296-20-01002 for "BR" By Report instructions.
- (17) SURGERY MODIFIERS: (For other modifiers, see appropriate sections.)

Listed values and procedures may be modified under certain circumstance. When applicable, the modifying circumstance should be identified by the addition of the appropriate "modifier code number" which is a two digit number placed after the usual procedure number from which it is separated by a hyphen. If more than one modifier is used, the "multiple modifiers" placed first after the procedure code indicates one or more additional modifier codes will follow. Modifiers commonly used in surgery are as follows:

Unit Value

- MICRO-SURGERY: When the surgical service is performed using the techniques of micro-surgery in an operating room requiring the use of an operating microscope, the modifier -20 may be added to the surgical procedure. The use of this modifier is not warranted when surgery is done with the aid of a magnifying loupe, whether attached to the eyeglasses, or on a headband. The total value of the surgical procedure may be increased by 20%. A special report may be appropriate to document the necessity of the microsurgical approach.
- -22 UNUSUAL SERVICES: When the service(s) provided is greater than that usually required for the listed procedure, it may be identified by adding modifier '-22' to the usual procedure number. List modified value. A report may be required.
- -25 DIGITAL RADIOLOGY (e.g., digital subtraction angiography, digital fluoroscopy, digital radiography). When this technique is utilized, the modifier '-25' may be appended to the appropriate

Unit Value

Unit Value

five digit number of the radiologic procedure to indicate that the digital modality was applied. The modifier would be applied to both the supervision and interpretation service and complete procedure. When the supervision and interpretation service code is utilized and the injection is done by a second physician, the modifier need not be applied to the surgical injection codes.

PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT: Certain pro--26cedures (e.g., laboratory, radiology, electrocardiogram, specific diagnostic and therapeutic services) are a combination of a physician component and a technical component. When the physician component is reported separately, the service may be identified by adding the modifier '-26' to the usual procedure number.((-....BR))

> Payment is made ((on the basis of up to and including forty percent of the fee maximum)) at rates determined by department policy

ANESTHESIA BY SURGEON: When regional -47 or general anesthesia is provided by the surgeon, it may be reported by adding to modifier '-47' to the basic service. (This does not include local anesthesia.)

Use the "basic" anesthesia value only. (Note: Surgical units and anesthesia units are not of the same dollar values.) List separately from the surgical service provided and identify by adding this modifier '-47' to the usual procedure number. (For local infiltration, digital block or topical anesthesia, see WAC 296-21-125, item 5.)

- BILATERAL PROCEDURE: Unless otherwise identified in the listings, bilateral procedures requiring a separate incision that are performed at the same operative session, should be identified by the appropriate five digit code describing the first procedure. The second (bilateral) procedure is identified by adding modifier -50 to the procedure number and value at 50% of the listed value(s) unless otherwise indicated.
- -51 MULTIPLE PROCEDURES: When multiple procedures which add significant time or complexity to patient care are provided at the same operative session, identify and value the first or major procedure as listed. Identify secondary or lesser procedure(s) by '-51' to the usual procedure number(s) and value at 50% of the listed value(s) unless otherwise indicated.
- REDUCED VALUES: Under certain circum--52stances, the listed value for a procedure is reduced or eliminated at the physician's election. Under these circumstances, the service provided can be identified by it's usual procedure number and the addition of modifier '-52', signifying that the service is reduced. For example:
 - (a) Incidental procedures (e.g., incidental appendectomies, incidental scar excisions, puncture of ovarian cysts, simple lysis of adhesions, simple repair of a hiatal hernia, etc.) do not warrant an additional charge.
 - (b) When the listed value is reduced in conformity with a ground rule (e.g., rereduction of a fracture).
 - (c) When charges for multiple procedures (e.g., multiple lacerations, etc.) are reduced at the physician's election to achieve an appropriate total charge.

- -54 SURGICAL PROCEDURE ONLY: When one physician performs the surgical procedure and another provides the pre and/or postoperative management surgical services may be identified by adding the modifier '-54' to the usual procedure number. Value may be apportioned between them by agreement.
- -55 POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ONLY: When one physician performs the postoperative management and another has performed the surgical procedure, the post operative component may be identified by adding the modifier '-55' to the usual procedure number. Value may be apportioned between them by agreement.
- -56PREOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ONLY: When one physician performs the preoperative care and evaluation and another physician performs the surgical procedure, the preoperative component may be identified by adding the modifier '-56' to the usual procedure number.

Value is apportioned as per agreement between practitioners involved.

TWO SURGEONS: Under certain circumstances the skills of two surgeons (usually with different skills) may be required in the management of a specific surgical problem (e.g., a urologist and a general surgeon in the creation of an ileal conduit, etc.). By prior agreement, the total value may be apportioned in relation to the responsibility and work done. The total value may be increased by 25% in lieu of the assistant's charge. Under these circumstances the services of each surgeon should be identified by adding this modifier '-62' to the joint procedure number(s) and valued as agreed upon.

> (Usual charges for surgical assistance may also be warranted if an additional physician(s) is required as part of the surgical team.)

CO-SURGEONS: Under certain circumstances, -64 two surgeons (usually with similar skills) may function simultaneously as primary surgeons performing distinct parts of a total surgical service (e.g., two surgeons simultaneously applying skin grafts to different parts of the body or two surgeons repairing different fractures in the same patient). By prior agreement, the total value may be apportioned in relation to the responsibility and work done. The total value may be increased by 25% in lieu of the usual assistant's charge. Under these circumstances the services of each surgeon should be identified by adding this modifier '-64' to the joint procedure number(s) and valued as agreed upon.

> (Usual charges for surgical assistance may also be warranted if additional physicians are required as part of the surgical team.)

-66 SURGICAL TEAM: Under some circumstances, highly complex procedures (requiring the concomitant services of several physicians, often of different specialties plus other highly skilled, specially trained personnel and various types of complex equipment) are carried out under the "surgical team" concept. Such circumstances should be identified by adding this modifier '-66' to the basic procedure number. The value should be supported by a report to include itemization of the physician(s) services, paramedical personnel and equipment included in the charge..... BR

Unit Value

- -68 COMPLICATIONS: Complications or circumstances requiring unusual additional services during the listed follow-up period may warrant additional charges on a fee-for-service basis. Identify these conditions by adding this modifier '-68' to the usual procedure number(s) for the additional service(s) rendered and indicate the appropriate value(s). May require a report.
- -75 CONCURRENT CARE, SERVICES RENDERED BY MORE THAN ONE PHYSICIAN: When the patient's condition requires the additional services of more than one physician, each physician may identify his or her services by adding the modifier '-75' to the basic service performed.
- -76 REPEAT PROCEDURE BY SAME PHYSI-CIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a procedure or service was repeated subsequent to the original service. This may be reported by adding the modifier '-76' to the procedure code of the repeated service.
- -77 REPEAT PROCEDURE BY ANOTHER PHY-SICIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a basic procedure performed by another physician had to be repeated. This may be reported by adding modifier '-77' to the repeated service.
- -80 ASSISTANT SURGEON: Surgical assistant services are identified by adding this modifier '-80' to the usual procedure number(s) and are valued at 20% of the listed value of the surgical procedure(s)

OR

- -81 MINIMUM ASSISTANT SURGEON AL-LOWANCE: Identify by adding this modifier '-81' to the usual procedure number and value at....... 1.7
- -90 REFERENCE (OUTSIDE) LABORATORY: When laboratory procedures are performed by a party other than the treating or reporting physician, the procedure may be identified by adding the modifier '-90' to the usual procedure number.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-09, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89)

WAC 296-23A-205 BILLING PROCEDURES. (1) Department billing instructions appear in WAC 296-20-125. Hospital billing information and instructions appear in WAC 296-23A-100, 296-23A-105, and 296-23A-150.

- (2) Fee maximums for radiology services are listed for the combined professional and technical components.
- (3) Hospitals are reimbursed only for the technical component at ((a)) rates ((up to and including sixty percent of the fee maximum)) determined by department policy.
- (4) Hospitals should bill their usual and customary rates for the technical component of outpatient radiology services.

- (5) Radiology procedures performed by other than the billing hospital shall be billed at the value charged the hospital by the reference (outside) radiology department. When possible, the service should be billed under the same procedure code as billed by the reference radiology department.
- (6) "BR" in the unit value column indicates that the value of this service is to be determined by report (BR) because the service is too unusual, variable, or new to be assigned a unit value. The report should provide an adequate definition or description of the services or procedures as discussed in WAC 296-23A-235. Whenever possible, list the nearest similar procedure code according to this schedule. The department or self-insurer may adjust BR procedures when such action is indicated.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 87-18, filed 7/23/87)

WAC 296-23A-425 TESTS AND MEASURE-MENTS.

		Unit Value
97600	Patient assessment and evaluation by a therapist, with report	16.0
97700	Office visit, including one of the following tests or measurements, with report; initial 30 minutes a. Orthotic "check-out" b. Prosthetic "check-out"	24.0
	c. Activities of daily living "check-out" d. Biofeedback evaluation	
97701 97720	each additional 15 minutes	12.0
71120	na; initial 30 minutes, each visit	24.0
97721	each additional 15 minutes	12.0
97730	Performance—based physical capacities evaluation with report. Flat fee	((\$375)) <u>290.7</u>
	(97740, 97741 have been deleted. To report, see 97530, 97531)	
97752	Muscle testing, ((torque curves during isometric and isokinetic exercise (e.g., by use of Cybex machine))) mechanized or computerized evaluations	24.0
99070	with printout	24.0
	ed. Bill at cost.	BR

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-09, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89)

WAC 296-23-01006 RADIOLOGY, RADIA-TION THERAPY, NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND MODIFIERS. Listed services and procedures may be modified under certain circumstances. When applicable, the modifying circumstance should be identified by the addition of the appropriate modifier code which is a two digit number placed after the usual procedure number from which it is separated by a hyphen. If more than one modifier is used, the "multiple modifiers" code placed first after the procedure code indicates that one or more additional modifier codes will follow. Modifiers commonly used in RADIOLOGY (INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND) are as follows:

- -22 UNUSUAL SERVICES: When the service(s) provided is greater than that usually required for the listed procedure, it may be identified by adding modifier '-22' to the usual procedure number. List modified value. A report ((may also be appropriate. Note: Modifier -22 may be utilized with computerized tomography numbers when additional slices are required or a more detailed examination is necessary)) is required.
- -26 PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT: Certain procedures are a combination of a physician component and a technical component. When the physician component is billed separately, the procedure may be identified by adding the modifier '-26' to the usual procedure number and value as appropriate. The total cost of procedure cannot exceed the basic unit value. Payment is made ((on the basis of up to and including forty percent of the fee maximum)) at rates determined by department policy.
- -27 TECHNICAL COMPONENT: Certain procedures are a combination of a physician component and a technical component. When the technical component is billed separately, the procedure may be identified by adding the modifier '-27' to the usual procedure number and value as appropriate. The total cost of procedure cannot exceed the basic unit value. Payment is made ((on the basis of up to and including sixty percent of the fee maximum)) at rates determined by department policy.
- -51 MULTIPLE OR BILATERAL PROCEDURES: When multiple or bilateral procedures are provided at the same operative session, the major procedure may be reported as listed. The secondary or lesser procedure(s) may be identified by adding the modifier '-51' to the usual procedure number(s) and value at 50 percent of the listed values unless otherwise indicated.
- -52 REDUCED SERVICES: Under certain circumstances a service or procedure is partially reduced or eliminated at the physician's election. Under these circumstances the service provided can be identified by its usual procedure number and the addition of the modifier '-52' signifying that the service is reduced. This provides a means of reporting reduced services at reduced charge without disturbing the identification of the basic service. Note: Modifier -52 may be utilized with computerized tomography numbers for a limited study or a follow-up study.
- -62 TWO SURGEONS: Under certain circumstances the skills of two surgeons (usually with different skills) may be required in the management of a specific surgical procedure. Under such circumstances the services of each may be identified by adding the modifier '-62' to the procedure number used by each surgeon for reporting his services.

- -66 SURGICAL TEAM: Under some circumstances, highly complex procedures (requiring the concomitant services of several physicians, often of different specialties, plus other highly skilled, specially trained personnel and various types of complex equipment) are carried out under the 'surgical team' concept. Such circumstances may be identified by each participating physician with the addition of the modifier '-66' to the basic procedure number used for reporting services.
- -75 CONCURRENT CARE, SERVICES RENDERED BY MORE THAN ONE PHYSICIAN: When the patient's condition requires the additional services of more than one physician, each physician may identify his or her services by adding the modifier '-75' to the basic service performed.
- -76 REPEAT PROCEDURE BY SAME PHYSICIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a procedure or service was repeated subsequent to the original service. This may be reported by adding the modifier '-76' to the procedure code of the repeated service.
- -77 REPEAT PROCEDURE BY ANOTHER PHYSICIAN: The physician may need to indicate that a basic procedure performed by another physician had to be repeated. This may be reported by adding modifier '-77' to the repeated service.
- -80 ASSISTANT SURGEON: Surgical assistant services may be identified by adding the modifier '-80' to the usual procedure number(s).
- -90 REFERENCE (OUTSIDE) LABORATORY: When laboratory procedures are performed by a party other than the treating or reporting physician the procedure(s) may be identified by adding the modifier '-90' to the usual procedure number and shall be billed as charged to the physician.
- MULTIPLE MODIFIERS: Under certain circumstances two or more modifiers may be necessary to completely delineate a service. In such situations modifier '-99' should be added to the basic procedure, and other applicable modifiers may be listed as a part of the description of the service. Value in accordance with appropriate modifiers.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-09, filed 8/10/89, effective 9/10/89)

WAC 296-23-20102 PATHOLOGY MODIFIER. MODIFIERS: Listed services and procedures may be modified under certain circumstances. When applicable, the modifying circumstance should be identified by the addition of the appropriate modifier code, which is a two digit number placed after the usual procedure number from which it is separated by a hyphen. If more than one modifier is used, the "multiple modifiers" code placed first after the procedure code indicates that one or more additional modifier codes will follow. Modifiers commonly used in PATHOLOGY AND LABORATORY are as follows:

	•						
	provided is greater than that usually required for the listed procedure, it may be identified by add-		AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 87-09, filed 3/20/87)				
	ing modifier '-22' to the usual procedure number. A report may also be appropriate	BR		AC 296–23–980 OCCUPATIONAL THE VICES.	RAPY		
	PROFESSIONAL COMPONENT: Certain pro-				Unit		
	cedures are a combination of a physician compo-			•	Value		
	nent and a technical component. When the pro- fessional component is reported separately, the		07010	Physical medicine treatment to one area, hot or cold			
	service may be identified by adding the modifier '-		9/010	packs	12.0		
	26' to the usual procedure number. Payment is		97016	vasopneumatic devices	12.0		
	made ((on the basis of up to and including forty		97018	paraffin bath	12.0		
	percent of the fee maximum)) at rates determined		97110	therapeutic exercises	16.0		
	by department policy.		97112	neuromuscular reeducation	16.0		
-52	REDUCED SERVICES: Under certain circum-		97114	functional activities	16.0		
	stances a service or procedure is partially reduced		9/143	Physical medicine treatment to one area, each additional 15 minutes	5.0		
	or eliminated at the doctor's election. Under these		97200	Combination of any modality(s) and procedure(s),	5.0		
	circumstances the service provided can be identi-		, 00	initial 30 minutes	16.0		
	fied by its usual procedure number and the addi-		97201	Each additional 15 minutes	5.0		
•	tion of the modifier '-52', signifying that the service is reduced. This provides a means of report-		97500		24.0		
	ing reduced services without disturbing the identi-		07501	upper extremities, initial 30 minutes	24.0 12.0		
	fication of the basic service.		97501	each additional 15 minutes Prosthetic training, initial 30 minutes	24.0		
-90	REFERENCE (OUTSIDE) LABORATORY:		97521	each additional 15 minutes	12.0		
-30	When laboratory procedures are performed by a		97530				
	party other than the treating or reporting doctor,			and/or range of motion, one area (any two extremi-			
	the procedure may be identified by adding the			ties or trunk), initial 30 minutes	24.0		
	modifier '-90' to the usual procedure number. The		97531	each additional 15 minutes	12.0		
	procedure shall be billed as charged to the order-	DD	97540	Activities of daily living (ADL) and diversional activities, initial 30 minutes	24.0		
	ing doctor	, DK	97541	each additional 15 minutes	12.0		
ANGE	NDATODY SECTION (Amanding Order	27_NO	97700	One of the following tests or measurements with re-			
	NDATORY SECTION (Amending Order	07-07,		port, initial 30 minutes	24.0		
niea 3	/20/87)			(a) Orthotic "check-out"			
WA	C 296–23–725 TESTS AND MEAS	URE-		(b) Prosthetic "check-out"			
MEN'				(c) Activities of daily living "check-out" (d) Biofeedback evaluation			
IVI DI V	15.	11-:4	97701	each additional 15 minutes	12.0		
		Unit Value	97720				
		Value		initial 30 minutes	24.0		
P97700	Office visit, including one of the following tests or		97721	each additional 15 minutes	12.0		
	measurements with report, initial 30 minutes	24.0	· 97730	Performance-based physical capacities evaluation with report. Flat fee	((\$375))		
	(a) Orthotic "check-out"			with report. Flat lee	290.7		
	(b) Prosthetic "check-out"		97799	Unlisted physical medicine service or procedure	BR		
	(c) Activities of daily living "check-out" (d) Biofeedback evaluation		99030				
P97701	= `.´	12.0		point of origin (office or home), per mile	2.0		
	Extremity testing for strength, dexterity or stami-		99070				
	na, initial 30 minutes	24.0		over and above those usually included with office visit or other services rendered. List item provided.			
P97721	Each additional 15 minutes	12.0		Bill at cost	BR		
	P97740, P97741 have been deleted. To report, s 97530, P97531)	ee					
P97730	Performance-based physical capacities evaluation						
17,,50	with report. Flat fee	((\$375))		WSR 91-17-039			
	•	<u>290.7</u>		EMERGENCY RULES			
P97752				DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES			
	and isokinetic exercise (e.g., by use of Cybex machine))) mechanized or computerized evaluations		Orde	91-66-Filed August 16, 1991, 4:12 p.m., effective A	ugust 18,		
	with printout	24.0		1991, 12:01 a.m.]			
P99070							
	over and above those usually included with office		Da	te of Adoption: August 16, 1991.			
	visit or other services rendered. List item provided.		Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.				
	Bill at cost BR			Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order:			
			Rene	aling WAC 220-47-703.			
			Ste	atutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08	3.080		
	·			rsuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for			
				finds that immediate adoption amendment	_		

cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Restrictions in Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6C, 7, and 7A provide protection for United States and Canadian origin chinook stocks. Openings in Areas 7B and 7C provide opportunity to harvest nontreaty allocation of chinook destined for the Nooksack—Samish region of origin. Openings in Area 7E provide opportunity to harvest nontreaty allocation of chinook destined for Glenwood Springs Hatchery in Eastsound, Orcas Island. Openings in Area 8 are directed at the nontreaty share of Skagit River origin pink salmon; Area 8 gillnet mesh restriction is necessary to reduce chinook impacts; Area 8 in—season area restriction provides protection for coho. All other Puget Sound areas are closed to prevent overharvest of local salmon stocks.

Effective Date of Rule: 12:01 a.m., August 18, 1991.

August 16, 1991
Judith Merchant
Deputy
for Joseph R. Blum
Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-47-704 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 220-47 WAC, effective 12:01 A.M. Sunday August 18, 1991, until further notice, it is unlawful to take, fish for, or possess salmon or Atlantic salmon for commercial purposes taken from the following Puget Sound Salmon Management and Catch Reporting Areas except in accordance with the following open periods and mesh and area restrictions:

*Areas 4B, 5, 6, 6A, 6C, 7, and 7A – Under the control of the Pacific Salmon Commission. Drift gill net gear restricted to 5-inch minimum, 6-inch maximum mesh when open.

*Areas 7B and 7C - Gillnets using 7-inch minimum mesh may fish from 6:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 19, 20, and 21.

*Area 7E - Gillnets using 7-inch minimum mesh may fish from 6:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 19, 20, and 21, and purse seines may fish from 5:00 AM to 9:00 PM daily, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 19, 20, and 21. Area 7E is closed east of a line projected from Madrona Point (also known as Tongue Point) to the second point south of Griffin Rocks.

*Area 8 – Gillnets using 5-inch minimum, 6-inch maximum mesh may fish from 6:00 PM to 9:00 AM nightly, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 20 and 21. In addition to the exclusion zone described in WAC 220-47-307, Area 8 is closed south and west of a line projected from Polnell Point on Whidbey Island to Rocky Point on Camano Island.

*Areas 6B, 6D, 7D, 8A, 8D, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G, 11, 11A, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 13, 13A, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, 13I, 13J, and 13K, all freshwater areas, and exclusion zones provided for in WAC 220-47-307 except as modified herein - Closed.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed effective 12:01 A.M. Sunday August 18, 1991:

WAC 220-47-703 PUGET SOUND ALL-CITIZEN COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY (91-64)

WSR 91-17-040 EMERGENCY RULES WILDLIFE COMMISSION

[Order 506—Filed August 16, 1991, 4:40 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 15, 1991.

Purpose: To protect remaining native fish, especially rainbow that apparently survived the Mount St. Helens' eruption by implementing a two-fish limit. Implementation of a 14-inch minimum size limit will also protect at least a portion of the spawners and also promote a quality fishery.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 77.04.055 and 77.12.040.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Echo soundings of Castle Lake show that a small population of quality, largesized, native fish exists, and that heavy angler pressure may heavily impact this fragile population. The scientific community (Oregon Museum of Science, Portland State University, United States Forest Service, and the Mount St. Helens' Advisory Council) is keenly aware of the problem and have expressed high concerns. The United States Forest Service has expressed concern because the lake falls within the Monument boundary and feel that it warrants the needed protection. Harvest will be reduced, but as there are few lakes in the area where anglers have the opportunity to catch fish in excess of 14", Castle Lake should provide a very popular fishery. With the visitor use anticipated in the Monument area, the additional opportunity for quality fishing should be a plus to the economy of the area. Anglers interviewed were supportive of protective regulations.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 15, 1991 Dean A. Lydig Chair

NEW SECTION

WAC 232-28-61820 1990-92 WASHINGTON GAME FISH SEASONS AND CATCH LIMITS – CASTLE LAKE (REGION 5). Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 232-28-618, effective 12:01 a.m., Monday, August 19, 1991, the following regulations will apply to Castle Lake (Region 5):

CASTLE LAKE: TROUT - catch limit - 2, min. lgth. 14". Selective Fishery Regulations.

WSR 91-17-041 COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE COMMISSION

[Filed August 19, 1991, 2:52 p.m.]

Reviser's note: The following material has not been adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, but has been filed in the office of the code reviser and is published in the Register exactly as filed.

CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR FILING PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE RULES WITH THE OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the copy shown below is a true, full and correct copy of PERMANENT rule(s) adopted on August 13, 1991, by the Columbia River Gorge Commission to become effective upon filing.

The within matter having come before the Columbia River Gorge Commission after all procedures having been in the required form and conducted in accordance with applicable statutes and rules and being fully advised in the premises.

Notice of Intended Action in Code Revisers Register: Yes.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the following action to be taken: Amending 350-20-011 and 350-20-012 as Administrative Rules of the Columbia River Gorge Commission.

DATED this 16th day of August, 1991.

By Richard Benner Executive Director

Statutory Authority: RCW 43.97.015 to 43.97.035, chapter 499, Laws of 1987.

For Further Information Contact: Jan Brending, Rules Coordinator, (509) 493-3323.

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE COMMISSION RULE AMENDMENTS 350–20

350-20-011. Appeal of Decision by Director.

- (1) The applicant, the county or city in whose jurisdiction the property subject of the appeal lies, or any person who submitted comments on a proposed development action pursuant to 350-20-009(7) may appeal the decision of the Director by filing a Notice of Appeal within the following time periods:
- (a) Twenty (20) working days after the date the decision was mailed under 350-20-010(4); or
- (b) Fifteen (15) working days after the date the decision was mailed under 350-20-010(4) where the proposed development action is one of these described on 350-20-009 (7)(b).
 - (2) The Notice of Appeal shall:
 - (a) Refer to the decision being appealed;
- (b) Show that the person filing the appeal is either the applicant, the county or city in whose jurisdiction the property subject of the appeal lies, or submitted comments within the time specified in 350-20-009(7);

- (c) Set forth the specific standards, guidelines or other grounds upon which the appeal is based;
 - (d) State the date of the Director's decision; and
- (e) Indicate that the appellant has served by mail a copy of the Notice of Appeal upon the applicant, if other than the appellant, and those persons who submitted comments on the proposed development action pursuant to 350-20-009(7).
- (3) Notices of Appeal not received within the time allotted by this section shall not be accepted.

350-20-012. Intervention in Appeal Hearing

- (1) The applicant, the county or city in whose jurisdiction the property subject of the appeal lies, or any person who submitted comments on a proposed development action pursuant to 350–20–009(7) may participate in an appeal of the Director's decision by filing a Notice of Intervention with the Director within fifteen (15) working days of the date of the Notice of Appeal or Notice of Commission Initiated Review was mailed. The Notice of Intervention shall also be served by mail upon the applicant, the appellant if other than the applicant, and all persons who submitted comments on the proposed development action pursuant to 350–20–009(7).
 - (2) The Notice of Intervention shall:
- (a) Refer to the Notice of Appeal for which intervenor status is being sought;
- (b) Show that the person filing the Notice of Intervention is either the applicant, the county or city in whose jurisdiction the property subject of the appeal lies, or submitted comments on the proposed development action pursuant to 354-20-009)(7);
- (c) Set for the specific standards, guidelines or other grounds upon which the Notice of Intervention is based;
 - (d) State the date of the Notice of Appeal; and
- (e) Show service by mail upon those persons listed in subsection (1).
- (3) Failure to file a Notice of Intervention which satisfies the requirements of subsection (2) above will deprive a person of the opportunity to participate under this section.

WSR 91-17-042 DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

[Filed August 19, 1991, 3:34 p.m.]

After careful consideration of the data and statements pertaining to snowmobile fuel use in Washington presented at the public hearing held on August 8, 1991, I have determined that of all the taxable motor vehicle fuel sold in Washington during the study period of April 1, 1990, through March 31, 1991, the proportion which was snowmobile fuel was 0.127 percent. The snowmobile fuel use study is required by RCW 46.10.170 and was conducted by the Department of Licensing in cooperation with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Transportation.

This proportion will be applied to motor vehicle fuel tax receipts on and after July 1, 1991, for transfer to the snowmobile account.

Mary Faulk Director

WSR 91-17-043 PERMANENT RULES HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY

[Filed August 20, 1991, 10:12 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: September 20, 1991.

Purpose: To establish minimum requirements for organ transplant programs.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 41.05 RCW.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-05-079 on February 20, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 19, 1991 Kristen A. West Rules Coordinator

Chapter 182–18 WAC
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL ORGAN
TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-005 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish general requirements for all organ transplant programs and specific requirements for liver, kidney, pancreas, heart and heart-lung transplant programs. Organ transplant programs must at a minimum meet the criteria outlined in the following sections to be eligible to receive payment for services which are provided to persons covered by the state's uniform medical plan.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 182-18-010 TRANSPLANT PROGRAM. (1) The transplant program must be a current member of the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS).
- (2) The program must have a transplant surgeon and a transplant physician on site who meet both the certification requirements and the specific training and experience requirements for the applicable organ.
- (3) The program must have two or more years of experience with transplantation of the applicable organ and must meet the organ—specific volume and outcome requirements.
- (4) For patients transplanted from 1985 and after the program must demonstrate actual one-year and two-year patient survival rates that exceed the national averages¹. If the program's survival rates fall below the national averages, the program must demonstrate that this is related to patient severity (resulting from transplantation of unusually high-risk patients or similar factors). In lieu of actual survival rates, programs may provide actuarial one-year and two-year patient survival rates using the Kaplan-Meier technique.
- For liver transplants, the program must demonstrate one-year and two-year patient survival rates that exceed the national averages for patients transplanted from October 1987 and after.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-020 NEW PROGRAMS. The "new program" requirement will only apply to abdominal transplant programs, i.e., kidney, liver, and pancreas. Heart and heart-lung programs will not be considered for "new program" status. In addition, thoracic transplant experience (e.g., heart and heart-lung) will not be recognized as adequate experience for establishing a "new program" for abdominal organs.

- (1) If the program has less than two years experience with the applicable organ it must meet the following requirements to be considered a "new program":
- (a) The program must have two or more years of transplant experience with another organ.
- (b) The program must have performed fifty or more transplants of the other organ, i.e., fifty kidney transplants, fifty liver transplants, or fifty pancreas transplants, but not a combination. At least ten of the fifty transplants must have been performed in the past year.
- (c) For patients transplanted from 1985 and after the program must demonstrate actual one-year and two-year patient survival rates that exceed the national averages. If the program's survival rates fall below the national averages, the program must demonstrate that this is related to patient severity (resulting from transplantation of unusually high-risk patients or similar factors). In lieu of actual survival rates, programs may provide actuarial one-year and two-year patient survival rates using the Kaplan-Meier technique.
- (d) The program must have a transplant surgeon and a transplant physician on site who meet the specific training and experience requirements for the applicable organ.
- (e) The program must have performed four transplants of the applicable organ within a two-month period, with acceptable outcomes.
- (2) A program that meets these requirements will be considered a "new program".
- For liver transplants, the program must demonstrate one-year and two-year patient survival rates that exceed the national averages for patients transplanted from October 1987 and after.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-030 PEDIATRIC PROGRAMS. (1) Pediatric programs that fail to meet the organ-specific volume requirements, but meet all other requirements, will be considered on a provisional basis, provided they meet the following criteria:

- (a) The pediatric program is closely affiliated with an adult program.
- (b) The pediatric program shares its primary transplant surgeon with the affiliated adult program.
- (c) The program has performed a minimum volume of pediatric transplants with acceptable outcomes. The organ-specific minimum volumes will be at least: Three pediatric heart or heart-lung transplants; four pediatric liver transplants; two pediatric kidney transplants; and two pediatric pancreas transplants.
- (2) Pediatric programs that meet these requirements may combine their volumes and outcomes with their affiliated adult program.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-040 TRANSPLANT TEAM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. (1) The primary transplant surgeon(s) must be certified by the American Board of Urology or its equivalent.

(2) The primary transplant physician(s) must be certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine or its equivalent.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-050 MULTIPLE ORGAN TRANSPLANTS. Coverage for multiple organ transplants other than heart-lung transplants will be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the health care authority and its medical advisors.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-060 INSTITUTIONAL COMMIT-MENT. (1) The hospital or medical center must allocate adequate resources to the transplant program including, but not limited to, the following: Funding; surgical beds; operating and recovery room resources; and intensive care resources.

- (2) The hospital or medical center must provide an adequate level of collaborative support from physicians and ancillary health professionals in the fields of: Anesthesiology; hematology; immunology; infectious diseases; nursing; organ procurement; oncology; pathology; pediatrics (if appropriate); physical medicine and rehabilitation; pulmonary medicine and respiratory support; radiology; social services and tissue typing.
- (3) The program must have a nursing team that is trained in managing the special problems of immunosuppressed patients.
- (4) The program must have an anesthesia team that is available at all times.
- (5) Adequate blood bank services must be available to provide large quantities of blood on short notice.
- (6) The program must have adequate plans for organ procurement.
- (7) The program must have adequate malpractice and liability insurance.
- (8) The program must conduct regular quality assurance evaluations.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-070 PATIENT MANAGEMENT. (1) The program must have patient assessment and management protocols that address the following phases of treatment: Waiting; hospitalization; post-discharge; and long-term management.

(2) The program must have established plans or procedures for managing patient complications and must demonstrate their capacity to respond immediately to patient emergencies.

(3) The program must have plans for maintaining adequate communication with referring physicians.

(4) The program must have plans for communicating with and educating the patient and family during the

following phases of treatment: Waiting; hospitalization; post-discharge; and long-term management.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-080 GENERAL RECIPIENT SE-LECTION CRITERIA FOR ALL ORGANS. (1) The transplant program must have established selection procedures and written criteria for determining the suitability of patients for transplantation. The procedures and criteria must ensure that candidates are selected in a fair manner.

- (2) The transplant program's selection criteria must include generally accepted indications and contraindications that are specific to the applicable organ.
- (3) The program's selection criteria must include the following, or similar, considerations:
- (a) The candidate must be selected based on critical medical need and maximum likelihood of a successful outcome.
- (b) The candidate must be emotionally stable with a realistic attitude demonstrated to the past and current illness. The patient must be capable of following a complex medical regimen for the rest of his/her life, after transplantation.
- (c) The candidate must have the social and/or family support needed for him/her to adhere to the complex post-operative treatment program.
- (4) When persons covered by the Washington state uniform medical plan are considered for candidacy, the program must submit completed patient evaluations to the Washington state health care authority.

LIVER TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-090 LIVER TRANSPLANT PRO-GRAM. (1) The program must have performed a minimum of twenty liver transplants. At least ten of the twenty operations must have been performed in the past year.

(2) The hospital or medical center must provide an adequate level of collaborative support from physicians and ancillary health professionals in the field of hepatology.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-100 LIVER TRANSPLANT TEAM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. (1) The primary transplant surgeon must have at least one year of formal training and one year of experience in performing liver transplants at a program that meets UNOS training requirements for livers. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Experience must include preoperative assessment, post-operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of twelve or more and a minimum of six liver transplants.

(2) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant surgeon must have three or more years of experience which

include preoperative assessment, post-operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of thirty-six or more and a minimum of eighteen liver transplants. Experience must have been acquired in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria.

- (3) The primary transplant physician must have one year of formal training in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Training must include preoperative and post—operative patient care for an optimum of twelve or more and a minimum of six liver transplants.
- (4) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant physician must have a minimum of two years of experience in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Experience must include patient care responsibility during the preoperative and post-operative period for an optimum of twenty-four or more and a minimum of twelve liver transplants.

KIDNEY TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-110 KIDNEY TRANSPLANT PROGRAM. (1) The program must have performed a minimum of thirty kidney transplants. At least ten of the thirty operations must have been performed in the past year.

(2) The hospital or medical center must provide an adequate level of collaborative support from physicians and ancillary health professionals in the field of nephrology.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-120 KIDNEY TRANSPLANT TEAM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. (1) The primary transplant surgeon must have at least one year of formal training and one year of experience in performing kidney transplants at a program that meets UNOS training requirements for kidney transplants. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Experience must include preoperative assessment, post-operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of twenty or more and a minimum of ten kidney transplants.

- (2) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant surgeon must have three or more years of experience which include preoperative assessment, post—operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of sixty or more and a minimum of thirty kidney transplants. Experience must have been acquired in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria.
- (3) The primary transplant physician must have one year of formal training in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Training must include preoperative and post-operative patient care for an

optimum of twenty or more and a minimum of ten kidney transplants.

(4) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant physician must have a minimum of two years of experience in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Experience must include patient care responsibility during the preoperative and post-operative period for an optimum of forty or more and a minimum of twenty kidney transplants.

PANCREAS TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-130 PANCREAS TRANSPLANT PROGRAM. (1) The program must have performed a minimum of fifteen pancreas transplants. At least ten of the fifteen operations must have been performed in the past year.

(2) The hospital or medical center must provide an adequate level of collaborative support from physicians and ancillary health professionals in the field of endocrinology.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-140 PANCREAS TRANSPLANT TEAM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. (1) The primary transplant surgeon must have at least one year of formal training and one year of experience in performing pancreas transplants at a program that meets UNOS training requirements for pancreas transplants. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Experience must include preoperative assessment, post-operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of ten or more and a minimum of five pancreas transplants.

- (2) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant surgeon must have three or more years of experience which include preoperative assessment, post—operative management and operation as a primary surgeon for an optimum of thirty or more and a minimum of fifteen pancreas transplants. Experience must have been acquired in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria.
- (3) The primary transplant physician must have one year of formal training in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Training must include preoperative and post—operative patient care for an optimum of ten or more and a minimum of five pancreas transplants.
- (4) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant physician must have a minimum of two years of experience in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Experience must include patient care responsibility during the preoperative and post—operative period for an optimum of twenty or more and a minimum of ten pancreas transplants.

HEART AND/OR HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANT PROGRAMS SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-150 HEART AND/OR HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANT PROGRAM. (1) The program must be approved by Medicare and must have performed a minimum of thirty-six heart and/or heart-lung transplants. At least twelve operations must have been performed in each of the past two years.

(2) The hospital or medical center must provide an adequate level of collaborative support from physicians and ancillary health professionals in the fields of cardiology, pulmonary medicine, and cardiovascular surgery.

(3) The hospital or medical center must have an active cardiovascular medical and surgical program. General indicators of this type of program would be a minimum of five hundred cardiac catheterizations and coronary arteriograms annually, with the ability and willingness to do these procedures on an emergency basis and a surgical group that has demonstrated low mortality rates in an active open heart surgical program involving at least two hundred fifty procedures a year.

NEW SECTION

WAC 182-18-160 HEART AND/OR HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANT TEAM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. Training and experience requirements for the primary heart or heart-lung transplant surgeon can be met as follows:

- (1) The primary transplant surgeon must be certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery or its equivalent.
- (2) Training and experience during the applicant's cardiothoracic residency:
- (a) The individual performed as primary surgeon twenty or more heart or heart-lung transplant procedures (application should be supported by operative notes) during his/her cardiothoracic fellowship.
- (b) The individual has been involved in all levels of heart transplantation and patient care including donor selection, organ procurement, recipient selection, post-operative hemodynamic care, post-operative immunosuppressive therapy, and outpatient follow-up.
- (c) The individual has a letter from the director of the training program verifying that the fellow has met the above requirements and that the fellow is qualified to direct a cardiac transplant program.
- (d) The above training was at a medical center with a cardiothoracic training program that is approved by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery or, in the case of foreign training, by the UNOS Membership and Professional Standards Committee.
- (3) When the training and experience requirements for the transplant surgeon have not been met during one's cardiothoracic residency, they can be met during a

subsequent twelve-month cardiac transplant fellowship if all the following conditions are met:

- (a) The fellow performed as primary surgeon twenty or more heart or heart-lung transplant procedures (application must be supported by operative notes) during his/her cardiac transplant fellowship.
- (b) The fellow has been involved in all levels of heart transplantation and patient care including donor selection, organ procurement, recipient selection, post-operative hemodynamic care, post-operative immunosuppressive therapy, and outpatient follow-up.
- (c) The fellow has a letter from the director of the training program verifying that the fellow has met the above requirements, and that the fellow is qualified to direct a cardiac transplant program.
- (d) The above training was at a medical center with a cardiothoracic training program that is approved by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and/or the UNOS Membership and Professional Standards Committee, or in the case of a foreign transplant center, one that has been reviewed by UNOS to assure that the program's overall training experience is acceptable.
- (4) If the transplant surgeon requirements have not been met, as outlined above, in a cardiothoracic residency or heart transplant fellowship, they can be met by experience if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The surgeon performed as primary surgeon, over a minimum of two or a maximum of three years, twenty or more heart or heart-lung transplant procedures at a UNOS member heart transplant program or its foreign equivalent (application should be supported by operative notes; transplants performed during board qualifying surgical residency do not count).
- (b) The surgeon has been involved in all levels of heart transplantation and patient care including donor selection, organ procurement, recipient selection, post-operative hemodynamic care, post-operative immunosuppressive therapy, and outpatient follow-up.
- (c) The surgeon has a letter from the director of this UNOS transplant program verifying that the surgeon has met the above requirements, and is qualified to direct a cardiac transplant program.
- (5) The primary transplant physician must have one year of formal training in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Training must have followed the residency or fellowship for the appropriate board certification. Training must include preoperative and post-operative patient care for an optimum of fifteen or more and a minimum of seven heart and/or heart-lung transplants.
- (6) In lieu of the above, the primary transplant physician must have a minimum of two years of experience in transplantation medicine in a program that meets UNOS membership criteria. Experience must include patient care responsibility during the preoperative and post-operative period for an optimum of thirty or more and a minimum of fourteen heart and/or heart-lung transplants.

WSR 91-17-044 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS COMMISSION ON HISPANIC AFFAIRS

[Memorandum-August 12, 1991]

The Commission on Hispanic Affairs will hold a special meeting on September 13, 1991, from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. at Sunnyside Public Library, Sunnyside, Washington. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the commission's two year plan, 1991–1993.

WSR 91-17-045 PERMANENT RULES UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

[Order R-344, Docket No. UT-900880—Filed August 20, 1991, 11:37 a.m.]

In the matter of a petition for rulemaking of US West Communications for annual access charge updates, WAC 480-80-047.

The order adopting rules permanently in the above matter was filed June 6, 1991, under WSR 91-13-003.

There was an error in Appendix A filed with that order. The commission did not intend to adopt in subsection (3) of WAC 480-80-047 the words "(and others)."

ORDER

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED That in subsection (3) of WAC 480-80-047 the words "(and others)" were incorrectly included and Appendix A as shown below is the version of the rule actually adopted.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, this 19th day of August, 1991.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
Sharon L. Nelson, Chairman
Richard D. Casad, Commissioner
A. J. Pardini, Commissioner

APPENDIX "A"

NEW SECTION

WAC 480-80-047 ACCESS CHARGES. (1) Review of tariffed access charges required. All local exchange telecommunications companies in the state of Washington shall annually review and if necessary update the traffic sensitive and nontraffic sensitive carrier common line switched access tariffs and billing and collection tariffs on file with the commission. The review shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Supplemental Orders in Cause No. U-85-23 et al., including the transition to a twenty-five percent allocation factor, or as may be otherwise prescribed by commission order or rule, and each company's access charge revenue requirement shall be adjusted for changes in extended area service routes that have occurred since the previous update.

(2) Filing dates. The review shall be conducted and a report of results filed by July 1 of each year beginning October 1, 1991. Each company shall at the same time

file such revised tariffs as it may deem to be required by its report. The tariffs shall be effective September 1 of the same year. The tariffs shall reflect usage and cost data of the previous year.

- (3) Data filing requirement. With each annual report, each company shall also file complete workpapers and data sufficient for the staff of the commission to review the correctness of the report and related tariff filing, if any.
- (4) A company with special circumstances may petition for exemption from this rule. A company with less than five thousand access lines may seek and obtain a waiver of this rule for a given year: PROVIDED, That the rule may not be waived in two consecutive calendar years.

WSR 91-17-046 PROPOSED RULES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Filed August 20, 1991, 1:07 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 434–840 WAC, Address confidentiality program; and WAC 434–40–010, 434–40–050 through 434–40–080, and 434–40–180 Absentee voting.

Purpose: Implementation of the address confidentiality program providing services to victims of domestic violence.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

Summary: These rules provide procedures for the administration of the address confidentiality program and amend election rules for absentee voting procedures to include qualified program participants as service voters.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The promulgation of these rules is necessary for the implementation of chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Pamela Davenport, Program Manager, P.O. Box 9044, Olympia, WA 98507-9044, 753-2972.

Name of Proponent: Office of the Secretary of State, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: These rules amend existing definitions and references to service voters to allow program participants to qualify as on-going absentee voters. They provide for the administration of the address confidentiality program; application, certification and termination of program participants; submission and evaluation of exemption determination requests; and maintenance, access and release of program participants' confidential information by state and local agencies.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: This proposal amends absentee voting rules contained in

chapter 434-40 WAC to allow qualified program participants to apply and receive on-going absentee ballot voting privileges as service voters.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: General Administration Building, First Floor Auditorium, Capitol Campus, Olympia, Washington 98504, on September 25, 1991, at 8:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Pamela Davenport, Manager, Address Confidentiality Program, P.O. Box 9044, Olympia, WA 98507-9044, by September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 26, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Donald F. Whiting Assistant Secretary of State

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-001 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE. These rules are adopted pursuant to chapter 40. RCW (sections 3(1), 3(3) and 9, chapter 23, Laws of 1991). The purpose of this chapter is to provide the administrative procedures necessary to implement chapter 23, Laws of 1991; to provide a procedure for state and local agencies to respond to requests for public records without disclosing the location of a program participant; to provide a procedure to facilitate interagency cooperation in providing record address confidentiality for a program participant; to establish uniform statewide procedures for maintaining the confidentiality of a program participant's name and address information in marriage and voting records; and to provide a procedure for state and local agencies to accept a program participant's use of a substitute mailing address.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-005 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter:

"Address confidentiality program manager" means the agency employee designated by the secretary of state with responsibility for developing and administering the program that implements the provisions of chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

"Agency" means an office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other statutory unit of state or local government or any functional subdivision of that agency.

"Application assistant" means an employee of a state or local agency, or of a nonprofit program that provides counseling, referral, or shelter services to victims of domestic violence, who has been designated by the respective agency, and accepted and registered by the secretary of state to assist individuals in the completion of program participation applications.

"Authorization card form" means the incomplete form for an authorization card on which no identifying program participant information has been entered.

"Authorized personnel" means an employee of a county auditor's office, a county recording office, the Washington state department of health, or the office of the secretary of state who has been designated by the chief executive officer of the respective agency, to process and have access to voter application, voting records, and marriage applications and records pertaining to program participants.

"Bona fide statutory or administrative requirement" means that without possession of an individual's actual address the agency is unable to fulfill its statutory duties and obligations.

"Protected records voter" means a program participant who has applied and qualified as a service voter, as provided under RCW 29.01-.155, with ongoing absentee ballot voter status, as provided under RCW 29.36.013.

"Record" means any information relating to the conduct or performance of a governmental or proprietary function prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics.

"Substitute mailing address for voting purposes" means a mailing address designated on the program participant's service voter application as the address to which the program participant's absentee ballots

shall be sent, but which shall not be the program participant's residential address as designated on her or his application for program participation.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-010 APPLICATION AND CERTIFICATION PROCESS. (1) An applicant shall complete, date, sign, and provide all the information required under section 3, chapter 23, Laws of 1991, and as requested on the standard application form and the authorization card form provided by the secretary of state. An applicant shall specify a Washington state residential address and the new address(es) in Washington state for which confidentiality is requested. The standard application form shall include the application preparation date, and the signature and registration number of the application assistant who assisted the applicant in applying to be a program participant, as provided in section 8, chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

(2) A properly completed application shall be filed on the day that it is received by the address confidentiality program manager.

- (3) An individual who has filed a properly completed application shall be certified as a program participant and issued a program participant authorization card which includes the program participant's name, authorization code, substitute mailing address, certification expiration date, and applicant's signature.
- (4) The term of a program participant's certification shall be four years following the filing date of her or his application unless the certification is withdrawn or invalidated before that date.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-020 EXERCISE OF PROGRAM PARTICI-PANT'S PRIVILEGES. (1) A program participant may request, at the time of creation of a new record, that an agency use the mailing address designated by the secretary of state as her or his address.

- (2) A program participant shall show her or his authorization card to the agency official creating a new record and request address confidentiality through use of the designated address in lieu of her or his actual location. The designated address shall appear on the program participant's authorization card.
- (3) Authorized personnel may make a file photocopy of the authorization card and shall immediately return the authorization card to the program participant.
- (4) An agency shall accept the designated address unless the agency has received a written record exemption determination from the secretary of state.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-030 CERTIFICATION RENEWAL. (1) A program participant may renew her or his program participation certification by filing with the address confidentiality program manager: (a) her or his current authorization card; (b) a properly completed certification renewal form; and (c) a new authorization card form provided by the secretary of state. The program participant shall complete, date, sign, and provide all the information required on the certification renewal form.

(2) The address confidentiality program manager shall: (a) certify a program participant, who has filed a properly completed certification renewal form, to participate in the program for an additional four year term unless the certification is withdrawn or invalidated before that date; (b) issue to the program participant a new authorization card which includes the program participant's name, authorization code, substitute mailing address, certification expiration date, and signature; and (c) notify in writing authorized personnel of the appropriate county auditor's office, county recording office, and department of health of the certification renewal of a program participant.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-040 CERTIFICATION WITHDRAWAL, IN-VALIDATION, EXPIRATION, AND TERMINATION. (1) A program participant may withdraw from program participation by submitting to the address confidentiality program manager: (a) written notification of withdrawal and (b) her or his current authorization card. Certification shall be terminated on the date of receipt of this notification.

- (2) The address confidentiality program manager may terminate a program participant's certification and invalidate her or his authorization card if: (a) the program participant's certification term has expired and certification renewal has not been completed; (b) the address confidentiality program manager has determined that (i) false information was used in the application process or (ii) participation in the program is being used as a subterfuge to avoid detection of illegal or criminal activity or apprehension by law enforcement; (c) the program participant no longer resides at the residential address listed on the application, and has not provided seven days' prior notice in writing of a change in address; (d) a service of process document or mail forwarded to the program participant by the address confidentiality program is returned as nondeliverable; (e) the program participant obtains a legal name change; (f) the program participant fails to attend a specified meeting or fails to meet agency regulatory compliance standards as provided in WAC 434-840-090; or (g) the program participant fails to submit program experience and information survey forms requested by the address confidentiality program manager.
- (3) If termination is a result of subsection (2) (a), or (c) through (g) of this section, the address confidentiality program manager shall send written notification of the intended termination to the program participant. The program participant shall have five business days in which to appeal the termination under procedures developed by the secretary of state.
- (4) The address confidentiality program manager shall notify in writing authorized personnel of the appropriate county auditor's office, county recording office, and department of health of the program participant's certification withdrawal, invalidation, expiration, or termination.
- (4) Upon receipt of this termination notification: (a) authorized personnel shall transmit to the address confidentiality program manager all appropriate administrative records pertaining to the program participant, using the confidential record transmission envelopes specially designed for this purpose; and (b) the record transmitting agency is no longer responsible for maintaining a terminated program participant's record confidentiality as provided under chapter 23, Laws of 1991.
- (5) Following termination of program participant certification as a result of subsection (2) (b) of this section, the address confidentiality program manager may disclose information contained in the program participant's application.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-050 NOTIFICATION OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANT STATUS. The address confidentiality program manager shall notify in writing authorized personnel of the appropriate county auditor's office, county recording office, and department of health of a program participant's renewal, withdrawal, invalidation, or termination. This notification shall contain the program participant's name, authorization code, and expiration date.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-060 INFORMATION RELEASE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OR UPON COURT ORDER. The disclosure of any marriage application or record, or voter application record, or information about a program participant, requested by a law enforcement agency or by direction of court order pursuant to sections 6, 7, and 12, chapter 23, Laws of 1991: (1) shall be in response to receipt of a written or faxed request directed to a county auditor, a county recording officer, the secretary of state, or the secretary of health: (a) a request from a law enforcement agency shall be on agency letterhead stationery, and shall contain (i) the signature of the agency's chief law enforcement officer as defined in RCW 10.98.040, (ii) the request date, (iii) the name of the program participant, (iv) the cause or reason for the requested information disclosure, and (v) state the purpose which the requested information will serve; (b) the county auditor, county recording officer, secretary of state, secretary of health, or authorized personnel may disclose the requested information to the chief officer of the law enforcement agency or to the person identified in the court order; and (c) unless specifically prohibited by court order, the county auditor, county recording officer, secretary of health, or authorized personnel shall immediately notify the address confidentiality program

manager and the program participant of this information disclosure and provide a copy of the information disclosure request; or

- (2) May be made by the address confidentiality program manager in response to her or his determination that an emergency situation exists and that the safety or health of a program participant is imperiled by withholding this information.
- (3) Program participant information disclosed to a law enforcement agency or to a person identified in a court order shall be maintained in strict confidentiality by the party receiving information.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-070 AGENCY EXEMPTION REQUEST. (1) An agency requesting an exemption under section 5, chapter 23, Laws of 1991, must provide in writing to the secretary of state: (a) identification of the statute or administrative rule which demonstrates the agency's bona fide requirement and authority for the use of the actual address of an individual; (b) identification of the specific record or record series for which the exemption is requested; (c) description of the specific record or record series; (d) identification of the individuals who will have access to the record; (e) explanation of how the agency's acceptance of a substitute address will prevent the agency from meeting its obligations under the statute or rule identified above; and (f) (i) explanation of why the agency cannot meet its statutory or administrative obligations by a change in its internal procedures; and, where appropriate, (ii) description of any agency procedural change(s) that could be made that would allow it to accept the substitute address and meet its statutory or administrative obligations and an estimate of implementation time needed.

- (2) The secretary of state shall file and review an agency's request for an exemption.
- (3) During the review, evaluation and appeal of an agency's exemption request, the agency shall accept the use of a program participant's substitute address.
- (4) The secretary of state's determination to grant or withhold a requested exemption shall be based on, but not limited to, an evaluation of the information provided under subsection (1) of this section in conformance with the statutory standard of a bona fide statutory or administrative requirement for the use of a program participant's actual address.
- (5) If the secretary of state determines that an agency has a bona fide statutory or administrative requirement for the use of a program participant's actual address information and that the actual address information will be used only for those statutory and administrative purposes, the secretary may issue a written exemption determination for the agency. When granting an exemption, the secretary may include: (a) an agency's obligation to maintain the confidentiality of a program participant's address information; (b) limitations on use and access to that address information; (c) term during which the exemption is authorized for the agency; (d) designation of the record format on which the address information may be maintained; (e) designation of an address information disposition date after which the agency may no longer maintain a record of the address information; and (f) any other provisions and qualifications determined appropriate by the secretary of state.
- (6) When a program participant requests use of the substitute address in a record, and the agency has received an exemption determination for that record, the agency shall immediately provide a copy of the written determination to the requesting program participant. The agency shall notify the address confidentiality program manager of the occurrence and denial of the program participant's request. (7) The secretary of state's denial of an agency exemption request shall be made in writing and include a statement of the specific reasons therefor.
- (8) An agency may appeal the denial of its request by resubmitting its written request together with additional data, information, and an explanation of corrective action taken to alleviate concerns and considerations included in the secretary of state's denial determination.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-080 SERVICE OF PROCESS. (1) The secretary of state shall be an agent of the program participant upon whom any summons, writ, notice, demand, or process may be served.

(2) Service on the secretary of state of any such summons, writ, demand, notice, or process shall be made by delivering to the address confidentiality program manager of the office of the secretary of state:
(a) two copies of the summons, writ, notice, demand, or process; and

- (b) twenty-five dollars service-of-process fee for each action or document filed.
- (3) If a summons, writ, notice, demand, or process is served on the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately cause a copy to be forwarded to the program participant at the address as shown on the records of the address confidentiality program.
- (4) The secretary of state shall keep a record of all summonses, writs, notices, demands, and processes served upon the secretary of state under section 3(b) of chapter 23, Laws of 1991, and shall record the time of such service and the secretary of state's action.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-090 PROGRAM PARTICIPANT COMPLIANCE WITH AGENCY RULES. (1) An agency that cannot locate a program participant for regulatory compliance purposes may request that the address confidentiality program manager arrange a meeting between an agency representative and a program participant. The requesting agency shall: (a) explain the necessity for the meeting and the reason why the agency has been unable to locate the program participant; and (b) provide a suggested list of dates, times, and locations for the requested meeting.

(2) The address confidentiality program manager shall: (a) contact the program participant; (b) convey the nature and cause of the requesting agency's need for a meeting; and (c) confirm a mutually acceptable date, time, and location for such meeting.

(3) The program participant and the agency representative shall meet and discuss the agency's regulatory compliance concerns at the date, time, and location specified by the address confidentiality program manager.

(4) Within three business days following the specified meeting, the address confidentiality program manager shall contact both the agency representative and the program participant to confirm that the meeting was held and that the program participant has met the agency's compliance standards. (5) The address confidentiality program manager may cancel and terminate a program participant's certification, as provided in WAC 434-840-040, when a program participant fails to attend the specified meeting or fails to meet agency regulatory compliance standards.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-100 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR MAR-RIAGE AND VOTING RECORD CONFIDENTIALITY. (1) When a program participant requests name and address confidentiality for marriage records, both the program participant and her or his fiance(e) shall sign and date an acknowledgement form, provided by the secretary of state, that specifies record access limitations on confidential marriage records.

(2) When a program participant requests name and address confidentiality for voting records, the program participant shall sign an acknowledgement form, provided by the secretary of state, that documents the date of this request and outlines the ongoing absentee ballot voting process to be used by protected record voters.

(3) The county auditor, county recording officer, or authorized personnel shall keep the original copy of this signed acknowledgement, forward a duplicate copy to the address confidentiality program in an envelope provided especially for that purpose, and give a duplicate copy to the program participant.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-110 PROOF OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANT'S AUTHORITY. When a program participant requests name and address confidentiality for marriage or voting records, authorized personnel shall check the authorization card to confirm that the term of program participation has not expired and the signature of the program participant on the authorization card matches that on the acknowledgement form.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-120 RECORD CONFIDENTIALITY. (1) A marriage application or record or a voting record created by a program participant who has requested name and address information confidentiality when creating the record is confidential and accessible only to authorized personnel, except as provided in WAC 434-840-060.

(2) Authorized personnel may make a photocopy of the program participant's authorization card. The authorization card shall be immediately returned to the program participant. The photocopy shall be kept with the confidential marriage or voting records for this program participant during the time the records are filed and maintained by the county auditor or county recording officer.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-130 AGENCY RESPONSE TO PUBLIC DIS-CLOSURE REQUESTS. In response to a public disclosure request for access to, inspection, or copying of an address confidentiality program participant's voting or marriage record, an agency shall neither disclose nor acknowledge the presence or filing of such a record.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-200 NOTIFICATION FOR MARRIAGE RECORD CONFIDENTIALITY. A program participant shall notify the appropriate county auditor or county recording officer of her or his request for name and address information confidentiality in marriage records by appearing in person with her or his fiance(e) before the county auditor or county recording officer.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-210 MARRIAGE APPLICATION. (1) Authorized personnel shall verify that the application for a marriage license and certificate of marriage form are correctly completed. The certificate of marriage form shall contain the program participant's authorization code and expiration date.

(2) Authorized personnel shall provide the program participant with a "Confidential Records" envelope in which the program participant shall transmit all completed marriage documents to the county auditor or county recording officer.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-220 MARRIAGE RECORD FILING. Upon recording a completed marriage license application, certificate, or record, if the county auditor or county recording officer notes the presence of a confidential record in the recording index, this notation shall be made in a manner appropriate to maintaining the confidentiality of name and address information contained in that document.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-230 MARRIAGE RECORD TRANSMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. The county auditor, county recording officer, or authorized personnel shall transmit a correctly completed marriage certificate containing the name and address of a program participant to the department of health in an envelope distinctly marked "Confidential Records".

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-240 CERTIFIED COPY OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. A certified copy of a marriage certificate containing the name of a program participant is only available through the address confidentiality program. The address confidentiality program manager may request in writing a certified copy of a program participant's marriage certificate. This written request may be directed to the originating county auditor, county recording office, or the department of health. The request shall accompany a complete application for certified copy and correspondent fee. The requested certified copy shall be provided to the address confidentiality program manager, who is responsible for its subsequent release.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-300 NOTIFICATION FOR VOTING RECORD CONFIDENTIALITY. A program participant shall notify the appropriate county auditor or county recording officer of her or his request for name and address information confidentiality in voting records by appearing in person before the county auditor, county recording officer, or appropriate authorized personnel. The program participant shall present her or his program authorization card and request name and address confidentiality for the voter record that she or he will be creating.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-310 PROTECTED RECORDS VOTER APPLICATION. (1) The program participant shall: (a) cancel any previously existing voter registration; and (b) apply to vote by providing all the information required on the address confidentiality program ongoing absentee ballot application.

(2) The program participant shall designate a substitute mailing address for voting purposes.

(3) The program participant shall disclose the actual address of her or his residence only for the purpose of determining proper precinct and district designations.

(4) Application for protected records voter status may be made no later than the day before an election. Application for a ballot to be mailed to a substitute mailing address for voting purposes shall be made no later than twenty working days before the first election in which the program participant wishes to vote.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-320 MAINTAINING PROTECTED RECORDS VOTER INFORMATION. All records pertaining to a protected records voter shall be confidentially maintained in a manner ensuring that these records are accessible only to authorized personnel, except as provided by WAC 434-840-060. A protected records voter shall not be included in any registered voter list, absentee ballot list, tape, label, or poll book. Information pertaining to a protected records voter shall not be publicly accessible regardless of the type of records management system.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-330 MAILING PROTECTED RECORDS VOTER BALLOTS. At least twenty days before every special, primary, or general election, authorized personnel shall review all protected records voter files and forward the appropriate ongoing absentee ballot for each protected records voter via the designated substitute mailing address for voting purposes.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-340 PROCESSING PROTECTED RECORDS VOTER BALLOT. (1) The ongoing absentee ballot for a protected records voter shall be processed by authorized personnel in the following manner:

(a) The ballot, corresponding reader guide, or paper ballot shall be grouped and placed with ballot security envelope, return envelope with oath, mailing envelope, and protected records voter envelope;

(b) The voter's name, authorization code, and substitute mailing address for voting purposes shall be entered onto the mailing envelope;

(c) The information shall be completed on the protected records voter envelope to ensure that the returned ballot will be segregated and routed to authorized personnel for processing;

(d) The signature on the returned ballot envelope shall be compared with the signature on the service voter ongoing absentee ballot application;

(e) If the signature does not correspond to the signature on file, indication of this discrepancy shall be entered onto the return envelope;

(f) Whenever the signature on a protected records voter ongoing absentee ballot return envelope does not match the signature on the application on file the address confidentiality program manager shall (i) be notified of the discrepancy, (ii) locate the program participant and determine the cause of the discrepancy, and (iii) notify the county auditor or county recording officer of the cause of the discrepancy.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-350 CANVASSING PROCEDURE FOR A QUESTIONED BALLOT OF A PROTECTED RECORDS VOT-ER. A questioned ballot, as defined in WAC 434-40-010, of a protected records voter shall be presented to the canvassing board, meeting in executive session. The canvassing board shall designate authorized personnel to verify the contents of the ballot. Authorized personel shall remove the protected records voter envelope, prepare the ballot in the ballot security envelope, and verify the contents of the ballot for tabulation. The return envelope and the protected records voter envelope shall be placed in security with all other voting records

for the program participant. The discardable envelopes may be destroyed under statutory provisions applicable to election materials.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-360 UNDELIVERABLE BALLOT. If any protected records voter's ongoing absentee ballot is declared undeliverable by the post office and returned, the county auditor or county recording officer shall notify the address confidentiality program manager. The address confidentiality program manager shall determine the cause of this occurrence and inform the county auditor or county recording officer of the reason for the ballot's return.

NEW SECTION

WAC 434-840-370 ELECTION CHALLENGES. If any postelection challenges are brought pertaining to the outcome of any election and it becomes necessary to check the validity of all absentee ballots cast in the election by verifying the names and addresses of all voters casting absentee ballots, a protected records voter's ballot shall not be included in the review unless the county canvassing board determines that this ballot would be determinative of the election outcome. When the county canvassing board has determined that review of a protected records voter's ballot is necessary, authorized personnel shall verify the protected records voter's ballot using extreme caution to ensure continued confidentiality.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-010 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) An "elector" of the state of Washington is any person who qualifies under state or federal law as an overseas voter, service voter, or out-of-state voter and who:
- (a) Is not currently a registered voter in Washington or any other state;
- (b) Will be at least eighteen years of age at the time of the next election;
 - (c) Is a citizen of the United States;
- (d) Is a legal resident of the state, county, and precinct for at least thirty days preceding the election at which he or she offers to vote;
- (e) Is not currently being denied his or her civil rights by being convicted of a crime for which he or she could have been sentenced to the state penitentiary;
- (2) "Out-of-state voters," "overseas voters," "protected records voters," and "service voters" are electors of the state of Washington and are not registered voters of Washington or any other state; electors of the state of Washington who are spouses or dependents of service voters shall be considered to be either out-of-state voters or overseas voters;
- (3) "Service voters" are electors of the state of Washington who are outside the state during the period available for voter registration and who are members of the armed forces while in active service, are students or members of the faculty at a United States military academy, are members of the merchant marine of the United States, ((or)) are members of a religious group or welfare agency officially attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States, or are certified participants in the address confidentiality program authorized by chapter 23, Laws of 1991.

(4) "Canvassing" is that process of examining, in detail, a ballot, groups of ballots, election subtotals, or grand totals in order to determine the final official returns of a primary, special, or general election and in order to safeguard the integrity of the election process;

- (5) "Canvassing board" or "county canvassing board" is that body charged by law with the duty of canvassing absentee ballots, of ruling on the validity of questioned or challenged ballots, of verifying all unofficial returns as listed in the auditor's abstract of votes, and of producing the official county canvass report; it shall be composed of the county auditor, prosecuting attorney, and chairperson of the board of the county legislative authority, or their representatives, designated pursuant to the provisions of WAC 434-40-210;
- (6) "Territorial limits of the United States" means the fifty United States and the District of Columbia;
- (7) "Blind voter" is a voter who has no vision or whose vision with corrective lenses is so defective as to prevent performance of ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential, or who has an eye condition of a progressive nature which may lead to blindness;
- (8) "Voter requiring assistance" is any voter who has a sensory or physical handicap that results in his or her inability to vote at a polling

place without assistance; such assistance shall be provided in the manner set forth by RCW 29.51.200;

(9) "Disabled voter" is any blind voter, voter requiring assistance, or any voter who has:

(a) Lost both lower limbs;

- (b) Lost normal or full use of the lower limbs to sufficiently constitute severe disability;
 - (c) No ability to move without crutches or a wheelchair;

(d) Lost both hands;

(e) A lung disease where forced expiratory respiratory volume when measured by spirometry is less than one liter per second;

(f) Cardiovascular disease classified as Class III or IV under American Heart Association standards;

(10) "Ongoing absentee ballot" is that absentee ballot provided to disabled voters and voters over the age of sixty-five, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 29.36.013, and provided to voters who are certified participants in the address confidentiality program, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 23, Laws of 1991;

(11) "Hospital absentee ballot" is that absentee ballot provided to voters confined to a hospital no earlier than five days before a primary

or election, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 29.36.010;

(12) "Special absentee ballot" is that ballot provided to registered voters and electors in state primary and general elections who indicate on their application that they believe they will be residing or stationed or working outside the continental United States at the time of the election and that they will be unable to vote and return a regular absentee ballot during the time period provided by law;

(13) "Regular absentee ballot" is that absentee ballot provided to voters or electors who request an absentee ballot and who do not either request or qualify for an ongoing absentee ballot, hospital absentee

ballot, or special absentee ballot;

- (14) "Secure storage" are those locations provided for the storage of all material connected with the absentee ballot process, including ballots, and shall be under the direct control of the county auditor; it shall be locked during those periods of time when the auditor's office is closed, and when the office is open, access shall be permitted only to the county auditor and to those persons authorized in writing by the county canvassing board;
- (15) "Challenged ballot" is that ballot issued to any voter whose registration has been challenged pursuant to the provisions of chapter 29.10 RCW and this chapter;
- (16) "Questioned ballot" is that ballot issued to a voter by precinct election officers pursuant to WAC 434-40-250 or whenever any doubt exists as to the voter's qualifications to vote in an election and no challenge has been made by either a registered voter or the precinct election officer.
- (17) "County auditor" shall be as defined by RCW 29.01.043, and with respect to the processing of absentee ballots and applications, the term includes any employee of the county auditor who is directed in writing to perform those duties on behalf of the county auditor.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-050 ONGOING ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION. Each county auditor shall provide an application form for an ongoing absentee ballot. This form may be produced in any format deemed suitable to each county but must be produced in a manner that is readable by vision-impaired and elderly voters. The form should be printed in over-sized type and may be in distinctive colors. The form shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) A place to indicate that the voter is eligible for an ongoing absentee ballot because he or she is either disabled or over the age of sixty-five or is a certified participant in the address confidentiality program authorized by chapter 23, Laws of 1991;

(2) A definition of disabled voter consistent with the definition appearing in WAC 434-40-010;

(3) Space to provide the voter's printed name, the address at which the voter is registered to vote, including city and zip code;

(4) A space for the voter to sign his or her name, provide a telephone number, and, if the voter is claiming status because of age, the date of birth;

(5) A summary of the reasons for termination of status as an ongoing absentee voter;

Signatures on applications for ongoing absent ballots shall be verified in the same manner as signatures on applications for regular absentee ballots. Ongoing absentee ballots shall be mailed to the address specified by the applicant on the application form.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-060 TERMINATION OF ONGOING ABSENTEE VOTER STATUS. Status as an ongoing absentee voter shall be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(1) The cancellation of the voter's registration record;

(2) The written request of the voter;

(3) The death or disqualification of the voter;

(4) The return of an ongoing absentee ballot as undeliverable;

(5) January 1st of each odd-numbered year, provided at least one general election has been held since the voter acquired status as an ongoing absentee voter;

A service voter, as defined in RCW 29.01.155, who is a certified participant in the address confidentiality program authorized by chapter 23, Laws of 1991, shall maintain ongoing absentee voter status throughout the term of their program participation;

All persons terminated from the status of ongoing absentee voter who do not automatically renew their status pursuant to the provisions of WAC 434-40-080 shall have their original application form retained by the auditor for a period of one year after the date of termination.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-070 NOTICE OF TERMINATION AS ONGO-ING ABSENTEE VOTER. Whenever any voter's status as an ongoing absentee voter is terminated due to the provisions of WAC 434-40-060(5), the county auditor shall notify that voter, by mail, of the termination of his or her status as an ongoing absentee voter and the reason for that termination. This notice shall be mailed to affected voters as soon as practical following January 1st of each odd-numbered year.

Whenever the program authorization term has expired for a service voter, as defined in RCW 29.01.155, who was formerly a certified participant in the address confidentiality program authorized by chapter 23, Laws of 1991, the county auditor shall notify the secretary of state of the expiration and the secretary of state shall provide a status report on this program participant to the county auditor.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-080 RENEWAL OF STATUS AS ONGOING ABSENTEE VOTER. Included with the notice of termination as required by WAC 434-40-070 shall be a postage prepaid return form enabling the terminated ongoing absentee voter to renew his or her status as an ongoing absentee voter. Upon receipt and verification of the signature on the renewal form, the voter shall be considered as being restored to status as an ongoing absentee voter.

Upon notification by the county auditor to the secretary of state of the authorization expiration of an address confidentiality program participant, as provided by chapter 23, Laws of 1991, the secretary of state shall notify in writing the program participant that:

(1) Their ongoing absentee voter status has terminated; and (2) Renewal of their ongoing absentee voter status is necessary.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-1, filed 1/12/88)

WAC 434-40-180 SERVICE AND OVERSEAS VOTERS—MATERIAL AND POSTAGE. The secretary of state shall furnish all envelopes and instructions for service voters except those who are certified participants in the address confidentiality program authorized by chapter 23, Laws of 1991, overseas voters, and those out-of-state voters who are spouses or dependents of service voters. All absentee ballots to voters in these categories will be sent postage-free, pursuant to the provisions of federal law, and the return envelopes will be so marked as to indicate that they may be returned free of postage.

WSR 91-17-047 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES GAMBLING COMMISSION

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:28 p.m.]

The Washington State Gambling Commission wishes to withdraw the following rule proposals: New section WAC 230-04-135 Commercial amusement games—

License required, filed by WSR 91-15-039, on July 17, 1991; amendatory section WAC 230-04-190 Issuance of license, filed by WSR 91-15-039, on July 17, 1991; new section WAC 230-12-500 Gambling devices on board foreign vessels in Washington waters, filed by WSR 91-15-039, on July 17, 1991; and amendatory section WAC 230-20-246 Manner of conducting bingo, filed by WSR 91-13-069, on June 17, 1991.

Sharon M. Tolton Rules Coordinator

WSR 91-17-048 PROPOSED RULES GAMBLING COMMISSION

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:33 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 230-02-110 Gross gambling receipts defined; 230-02-512 Commercial amusement game operator defined; 230-04-135 Commercial amusement games—License required; 230-04-320 Change of location; 230-08-017 Control and use of identification and inspection stamps; 230-08-080 Daily records—Bingo; 230-12-300 Resident agent to be appointment by foreign manufacturers, distributors, and commercial amusement game operators; 230-20-102 Bingo prizes—Record of winners; 230-20-246 Manner of conducting bingo; 230-20-700 Coin activated amusement games—Standards; 230-30-070 Control of prizes; 230-30-102 Pull tab series assembly and packaging; 230-30-103 Standards for construction of pull tabs; and 230-40-125 Washington blackjack—Rules of play—Wagering limits.

Purpose: To implement rules consistent with the recent change to RCW 9.46.0331; and to implement rules used during test programs which proved successful.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 9.46 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 9.46 RCW.

Summary: The rules clarify existing regulations and implement rules consistent with recent change to chapter 9.46 RCW.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Licensees involved in the test programs were supportive of the changes.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Frank Miller, Lacey, (206) 438-7685; Implementation: Ronald O. Bailey, Lacey, (206) 438-7640; and Enforcement: Neal Nunamaker, Lacey, (206) 438-7690.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Gambling Commission, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Implements, clarifies and expands a number of rules related to amusement games in compliance with a legislative change permitting these activities in additional locations; implements, clarifies and expands a number

of rules related to test programs conducted for pull tabs, punchboards, cardrooms and bingo activities; and housekeeping changes incorporated in response to code reviser notes.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: All proposed changes expand or clarify the scope of existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The agency has considered whether these rule changes would create an adverse economic impact on small businesses as defined by chapter 19.85 RCW. It has determined that there is no economic impact to small business as a result of these proposals.

Hearing Location: Red Lion Inn, Number 1100 Sullivan Road, Spokane, WA 99220, on October 11, 1991, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Washington State Gambling Commission, 4511 Woodview Drive S.E., Lacey, WA 98504-2400, by October 9, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 11, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Sharon M. Tolton Rules Coordinator

Reviser's note: The material contained in this filing will appear in the 91-18 issue of the Register as it was received after the applicable closing date for the issue for agency-typed material exceeding the volume limitations of WAC 1-21-040.

WSR 91-17-049 EMERGENCY RULES GAMBLING COMMISSION

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:36 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 9, 1991.

Purpose: The purpose of the proposed rules are to implement regulations consistent with the recent legislative change to RCW 9.46.0331 to allow additional locations for amusement games.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 230-02-110, 230-04-320, 230-08-017 and 230-12-300; and new section WAC 230-20-700.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 9.46 RCW.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: The proposed rule amendments are necessary to comply with the recent legislative change to RCW 9.46.0331.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 20, 1991 Sharon M. Tolton Rules Coordinator AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 161, filed 9/15/86, effective 1/1/87)

WAC 230-02-110 GROSS GAMBLING RE-CEIPTS DEFINED. "Gross gambling receipts" means the monetary value that would be due to any operator of a gambling activity for any chance taken, for any table fees for card playing, ((or)) other fees for participation, or rent and lease fees for amusement games received by commercial amusement game operators, as evidenced by required records. The value shall be stated in U.S. currency, before any deductions for prizes or any other expenses. In the absence of records, gross gambling receipts shall be the maximum that would be due to an operator from that particular activity if operated at maximum capacity.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

NEW SECTION

WAC 230-02-512 COMMERCIAL AMUSE-MENT GAME OPERATOR DEFINED. A commercial amusement game operator is any person or organization, other than a charitable or nonprofit organization, that receives revenue from the operation, rental, or lease, or otherwise shares in the proceeds of approved amusement games.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 140, filed 6/15/84)

WAC 230-04-320 CHANGE OF LOCATION. No change of location of licensed premises shall be made without the written consent of the commission. The fee for such change will be as required by WAC 230-04-201: PROVIDED, That persons operating amusement games under a ((special)) commercial amusement game license issued pursuant to WAC ((230-04-190(2))) 230-04-135 (2)(c) shall pay no fee for adding to or deleting from the list of locations for which that license was issued.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 201, filed 11/27/89, effective 12/28/89)

WAC 230-08-017 CONTROL AND USE OF IDENTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES STAMPS. No punchboard, series of pull tabs, mechanical or electronic device for dispensing pull tabs ((or electronic crane game)) shall be sold or purchased for use within this state until an identification and inspection services stamp obtained from the commission has been permanently and conspicuously affixed thereto. Once attached, such stamp shall not be removed, disfigured, or otherwise tampered with by any person. These stamps shall be attached and controlled in the following manner:

(1) Identification and inspection services stamps shall be sold only to licensed manufacturers. The fee charged for each stamp shall be twenty-five cents. After September 1, 1988, all punchboards and pull tabs series manufactured, if for sale in Washington state must have

identification and inspection stamps plus records entry labels attached. Manufacturers who have identification and inspection services stamps on hand after September 1, 1988, which do not have records entry labels attached, will be afforded the opportunity to exchange these stamps, one for one and without cost by submitting them to the commission's Lacey headquarters office prior to October 1, 1988. After October 1, 1988, any stamps returned will be exchanged only after payment of a ten cent service charge, for each stamp as set out in WAC 230-30-018;

- (2) Identification stamps shall only be affixed to punchboards, pull tab series flares((;)) and mechanical or electronic devices for dispensing pull tabs ((and electronic crane games)) in such a manner as to assure reasonable inspection without obstruction. If punchboards or pull tabs series flares are packaged with protective materials, after stamps are affixed, then the stamps shall be readily visible for inspection without removal of any portion of the protective packaging: Provided that when more than one device is packed in a shipping carton, this requirement shall not apply if the identification and service stamp numbers of all devices contained in the carton are printed or otherwise noted on the outside of the carton. Stamps and records entry labels shall be affixed only by licensed manufacturers in the following manner:
- (a) On the reverse side of all punchboards in an area that will not obstruct removal of punches: Provided, that if sufficient space is not available on the reverse side, the records entry labels may be wrapped around and/or partially attached to the edge of a punchboard in a manner that will not obstruct display of prizes available or other information required by rules of the commission;
- (b) On the face or reverse side of the flare for all pull tab series. If placed on the face, then they must be in an area that will not obstruct prizes available or any other information required by rules of the commission; and
- (c) On the outside of the main body of pull tab dispensing devices, in an area that is not normally removed and replaced, and in a manner that will not obstruct the view of the pull tabs available for play. The records entry labels shall not be affixed to dispensing devices and may be discarded.
- ((d) On electronic crane games inside the prize area of the device in a location as approved by the commission staff:))
- (3) Identification and inspection services stamps shall not be attached to punchboards, pull tab series flares((;)) or pull tab dispensing devices((; or electronic crane games)) that do not comply with rules of the commission. Stamps shall not be affixed to any device prior to approval of the device by the commission.

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 60, filed 9/10/76)

WAC 230-12-300 RESIDENT AGENT TO BE APPOINTED BY FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS,

((AND)) DISTRIBUTORS, AND COMMERCIAL AMUSEMENT GAME OPERATORS. ((Each manufacturer and each distributor selling or distributing punchboards, pull tabs, or pull tab dispensing devices in this state, or for use within this state, that is not a Washington resident or Washington corporation shall designate a natural person who is a resident and living in the state of Washington and who is eighteen years of age or older as a resident agent for the purpose of receipt and acceptance of service of process and other communications on behalf of the manufacturer or distributor.))

- (1) All manufacturers, distributors or class B or above commercial amusement game operators engaged in the following activities within this state, or for use in this state, that do not own or otherwise maintain a business office of licensed premises within this state shall appoint a resident agent for the purpose of receipt and acceptance of service of process and other communications on their behalf from the commission:
- (a) Manufacturing, selling or distributing gambling supplies or equipment; and
- (b) Renting or leasing of commercial amusement games and equipment.
- (2) The resident agent shall be a natural person who is a resident and living in the state of Washington and who is eighteen years of age or older.
- (3) The name and business address where service of process and delivery of mail can be made, and home address of such designated resident agent shall be filed with the commission and with any other state agency required by law.

NEW SECTION

WAC 230-20-700 COIN ACTIVATED AMUSE-MENT GAMES—STANDARDS. All coin activated amusement games must have nonresetable coin-in meters, the removal or disconnection of which stops the play of the machine. The meter must be certified as accurate to within plus or minus 1 coin in 1,000 plays.

WSR 91-17-050 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER (By the Code Reviser's Office)

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:37 p.m.]

WAC 284-14-010, proposed by the Office of Insurance Commissioner in WSR 91-04-057, appearing in issue 91-04 of the State Register, which was distributed on February 20, 1991, is withdrawn by the code reviser under RCW 34.05.335(3), since the proposal was not adopted within the one hundred eighty day period allowed by the statute.

Kerry S. Radcliff, Editor Washington State Register

WSR 91-17-051 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (By the Code Reviser's Office)

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:38 p.m.]

WAC 478-250-020, proposed by the University of Washington in WSR 91-04-058, appearing in issue 91-04 of the State Register, which was distributed on February 20, 1991, is withdrawn by the code reviser under RCW 34.05.335(3), since the proposal was not adopted within the one hundred eighty day period allowed by the statute.

Kerry S. Radcliff, Editor Washington State Register

WSR 91-17-052 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES PIERCE COLLEGE (By the Code Reviser's Office)

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:39 p.m.]

WAC 132K-16-490, 132K-16-500, 132K-16-510, 132K-16-520, 132K-16-530, 132K-16-540, 132K-16-550, and 132K-16-560, managed by Pierre Callery in

550 and 132K-16-560, proposed by Pierce College in WSR 91-03-150, appearing in issue 91-04 of the State Register, which was distributed on February 20, 1991, is withdrawn by the code reviser under RCW 34.05.335(3), since the proposal was not adopted within the one hundred eighty day period allowed by the statute.

Kerry S. Radcliff, Editor Washington State Register

WSR 91-17-053 PROPOSED RULES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:43 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed: Chapter 236-54 WAC, Archives—Public records procedures for access to public records held by the state archives implementing chapter 42.17 RCW.

Purpose: Administrative regulations implementing chapter 42.17 RCW, State archives, as a division of the Department of General Administration will be repealed from Title 236 WAC, as they are already adopted under Title 434 WAC under the administrative authority of the Secretary of State.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.17.250. Statute Being Implemented: RCW 42.17.250.

Summary: Administrative procedures on access to Division of Archives records is now codified in two WACs as a result of chapter 236-54 WAC not being repealed when chapter 434-15 WAC was adopted, at the time Division of Archives was transferred to the Office of the

Secretary of State from the Department of General Administration.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Sid McAlpin, State Archivist, 1120 Washington Street S.E., 753-5485.

Name of Proponent: Secretary of State, governmental. Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule sets forth procedures for access to public records/archives under chapter 40.17 [42.17] RCW as administrated by the Department of General Administration. It duplicates rules adopted by the Secretary of State in chapter 434–15 WAC when the Division of Archives was transferred. Chapter 236–54 WAC was inadvertently not repealed.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: However, following repeal, rules will be readopted in another chapter.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Archives and Records Management Building, 1120 Washington Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98504, on September 27, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Sid McAlpin, Division of Archives, 1120 Washington Street S.E., Olympia, WA 98504-0418, by September 20, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 30, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Sidney F. McAlpin State Archivist

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 236-54-010 PURPOSE.

WAC 236-54-020 DEFINITIONS.

WAC 236-54-030 DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL AND FIELD ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

WAC 236-54-040 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES.

WAC 236-54-050 PUBLIC RECORDS AVAILABLE:

WAC 236-54-060 PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICER.

WAC 236-54-070 OFFICE HOURS.

WAC 236-54-080 REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS—ARCHIVES—SCHEDULED.

WAC 236-54-090 COPYING.

WAC 236-54-100 EXEMPTIONS.

WAC 236-54-110 REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS.

WAC 236-54-120 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

WAC 236-54-130 RECORDS INDEX.

WAC 236-54-140 COMMUNICATION WITH DIVISION—ADDRESS.

WAC 236-54-150 ADOPTION OF FORM.

WAC 236-54-990 APPENDIX A—MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION CHART OF STATE ARCHIVIST.

WAC 236-54-99001 APPENDIX B—FORM—REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RECORDS.

WSR 91-17-054 PROPOSED RULES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Filed August 20, 1991, 2:46 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 434-15 WAC, Public records—Archives.

Purpose: Prescribes rules for access to public records held by the Division of Archives and Records Management, Office of the Secretary of State.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.17.250.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 42.17.250.

Summary: This rule, setting procedures for providing public access to records held by the Division of Archives and Records Management, will be repealed and adopted under a new WAC chapter.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Administrative procedures for access to public records held by the Division of Archives will be repealed from chapter 434–15 WAC and adopted under chapter 434–600 WAC to consolidate Division of Archives administrative codes.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Sid McAlpin, State Archivist, 1120 Washington Street S.E., 753-5485.

Name of Proponent: Secretary of State, governmental. Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Repeals administrative procedures for access to public records held by the Division of Archives in order to facilitate reference by recodification under a chapter number common to all Division of Archives rules.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: However, following repeal, rules will be readopted in another chapter.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Archives and Records Management Building, 1120 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98504, on October 10, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Sid McAlpin, Division of Archives, 1120 Washington Street S.E., EA-11, Olympia, WA 98504-0418, by October 3, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 14, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Sidney F. McAlpin State Archivist

REPEALER

The following chapter of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 434-15-010 PURPOSE.

WAC 434-15-020 DEFINITIONS.

WAC 434–15–030 DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL AND FIELD ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

WAC 434-15-040 OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES.

WAC 434-15-050 PUBLIC RECORDS AVAILABLE.

WAC 434-15-060 PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICER.

WAC 434-15-070 OFFICE HOURS.

WAC 434-15-080 REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS—ARCHIVES—SCHEDULED.

WAC 434-15-090 FEES.

WAC 434-15-100 EXEMPTIONS.

WAC 434-15-110 REVIEW OF DENIALS OF PUBLIC RE-

CORDS REQUESTS.

WAC 434-15-120 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

WAC 434-15-130 WAC 434-15-140 RECORDS INDEX.

COMMUNICATION WITH DIVISION— ADDRESS.

WAC 434–15–150 ADOPTION OF FORM. WAC 434–15–990 APPENDIX A—MANAGEMENT ORGAN-IZATION CHART OF STATE ARCHIVIST.

WAC 434-15-99001 APPENDIX B-FORM-REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RECORDS.

WSR 91-17-055 **EMERGENCY RULES** DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-68-Filed August 20, 1991, 3:53 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 220-40-027.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Harvestable numbers of chinook salmon are available in Willapa Harbor for commercial harvest.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 20, 1991 Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-40-02700A SALMON—WILLAPA BAY FALL FISHERY. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-40-027, it is unlawful to fish for salmon in Willapa Bay for commercial purposes or to possess salmon taken from those waters for commercial purposes, except that:

(1) Gill net gear may be used to fish for salmon from 6:00 p.m. August 20 to 6:00 p.m. August 21, 1991, and 6:00 a.m. August 27 to 6:00 p.m. August 27, 1991

in SMCRA 2J, SMCRA 2K, SMCRA 2M, that portion of SMCRA 2G east of a line drawn true northsouth through Willapa Channel Entrance Buoy 10, and that portion of SMCRA 2H west of Willapa Channel Marker 35.

(2) Gill net gear shall be used as provided in WAC 220-40-015, except that the maximum mesh size is 8-1/2 inches.

WSR 91-17-056 **EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES**

[Order 91-67-Filed August 20, 1991, 3:56 p.m., effective August 25, 1991, 6:00 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: Commercial fishing regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 220-33-01000X.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: Preseason run size estimates for Columbia River fall chinook indicate harvestable numbers are available. This regulation is adopted at the recommendation of the August 1, 1991, Columbia River Compact meeting.

Effective Date of Rule: 6:00 p.m., August 25, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-33-01000X COLUMBIA RIVER GILL NET SEASONS BELOW BONNEVILLE. Notwithstanding the provisions of WACs 220-33-005, 220-33-010, 220-33-020, 220-33-030, it is unlawful for a person to take or possess salmon, shad, and sturgeon taken for commercial purposes from Columbia River SMCRA 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E except during the times and under the conditions listed:

- (1) ALLOWABLE SPECIES: Open to the taking of salmon, sturgeon and shad.
- (2) OPEN TIME PERIODS:
- 6:00 p.m. August 25 to 6:00 a.m. August 26, 1991;
- 6:00 p.m. August 26 to 6:00 a.m. August 27, 1991:
- 6:00 p.m. August 27 to 6:00 a.m. August 28, 1991;
- 6:00 p.m. August 28 to 6:00 a.m. August 29, 1991;
- 6:00 p.m. August 29 to 6:00 a.m. August 30, 1991.
 - (3) OPEN AREA:

SMCRA 1E and that portion of SMCRA 1D above the I-205 Bridge, except that the following "Modified Washougal Sanctuary" remains closed.

"Modified Washougal Sanctuary" means those waters of the Columbia River and Camas Slough upstream from a line projecting from flashing light 1 on the Washington shore (approximately 4.5 miles upstream of the I-205 bridge) to Navigational marker 2 on the lower end of Sand Island thence south to a boundary marker on Government Island and a line from the upper end of Government Island south to the upper end of McGuire Island thence south to the Oregon shore, and downstream of a line projected true north-south through the Washougal blinker light (light "50" flashing red) to a fishing boundary marker on the Washington shore and to the Oregon shore.

- (4) ALLOWABLE GEAR:
- (a) Gill net gear does not exceed 1,500 feet in length along corkline.
- (b) Gill net gear is not constructed of monofilment webbing.
 - (c) Gill net gear has 9 inch minimum mesh.
- (d) Lead or weight on the leadline not exceeding two pounds in any one fathom, measurement to be taken along the corkline of the net.

Reviser's note: The spelling error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

Reviser's note: The spelling error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-17-057 PROPOSED RULES OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

[Filed August 20, 1991, 3:59 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amends existing WAC 82-50-021 Official lagged, semi-monthly paydates established.

Purpose: Establishes state paydates for calendar year 1992.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 42.16.010(1) and 42.16.017.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 42.16.010(1) and 42.16.017.

Summary: Eliminates historical paydates for calendar year 1990, retains existing paydates for calendar year 1991, and adds new paydates for calendar year 1992.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To ensure compliance with legislative directive to annually update and publish the official lagged, semi-monthly paydates for the current and ensuing calendar years through the administrative hearing process.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Collum Liska, 4505 Woodview Drive S.E., Lacey, (206) 459-6956.

Name of Proponent: Office of Financial Management, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Make annual adjustments to state paydates, eliminating calendar year 1990 paydates, retaining calendar year 1991 paydates, and adding calendar year 1992 paydates.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Eliminates calendar year 1990 paydates from WAC 82–50–021 and adds calendar year 1992 paydates to WAC 82–50–021.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Fourth Floor Conference Room, 4505 Woodview Drive S.E., Lacey, WA 98504, on September 24, 1991, at 9:30 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Collum Liska, Office of Financial Management, Mailstop QF-41, Lacey, Washington 98504, by September 20, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 24, 1991.

August 20, 1991
Dan Pensula
Assistant Director
State Accounting and
Fiscal Services Division

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-72, filed 8/7/90, effective 9/7/90)

WAC 82-50-021 OFFICIAL LAGGED, SEMIMONTHLY PAY DATES ESTABLISHED. Unless exempted otherwise under the provisions of WAC 82-50-031, the salaries of all state officers and employees are paid on a lagged, semimonthly basis for the official twice-a-month pay periods established in RCW 42.16.010(1). The following are the official lagged, semimonthly pay dates for calendar years ((1990 and)) 1991 and 1992:

CALENDAR VEAR 1991

((CALENDAR VEAR 1990

((CALENDAR YEAR 1990	- CALENDAR YEAR 1991
Wednesday, January 10, 1990	Thursday, January 10, 1991
Thursday, January 25, 1990	Friday, January 25, 1991
Friday, February 9, 1990	Monday, February 11, 1991
Monday, February 26, 1990	Monday, February 25, 1991
Friday, March 9, 1990	Monday, March 11, 1991
Monday, March 26, 1990	Monday, March 25, 1991
Tuesday, April 10, 1990	Wednesday, April 10, 1991
Wednesday, April 25, 1990	Thursday, April 25, 1991
Thursday, May 10, 1990	Friday, May 10, 1991
Friday, May 25, 1990	Friday, May 24, 1991
Monday, June 11, 1990	- Monday, June 10, 1991
Monday, June 25, 1990	Tuesday, June 25, 1991
Tuesday, July 10, 1990	Wednesday, July 10, 1991
Wednesday, July 25, 1990	Thursday, July 25, 1991
Friday, August 10, 1990	Friday, August 9, 1991
Friday, August 24, 1990	Monday, August 26, 1991
Monday, September 10, 1990 Tuesday, September 25, 1990	Tucsday, September 10, 1991 Wednesday, September 25, 1991
Wednesday, October 10, 1990	Thursday, October 10, 1991
Thursday, October 25, 1990	Friday, October 25, 1991
Friday, November 9, 1990	Friday, November 8, 1991
Monday, November 26, 1990	Monday, November 25, 1991
Monday, December 10, 1990	Tuesday, December 10, 1991
Monday, December 24, 1990	Tuesday, December 24, 1991))
CALENDAR YEAR 1991	CALENDAR YEAR 1992
Thursday, January 10, 1991	Friday, January 10, 1992
Friday, January 25, 1991	Friday, January 24, 1992
Monday, February 11, 1991	Monday, February 10, 1992
Monday, February 25, 1991	Tuesday, February 25, 1992
Monday, March 11, 1991	Tuesday, March 10, 1992
Monday, March 25, 1991	Wednesday, March 25, 1992
Wednesday, April 10, 1991	Friday, April 10, 1992
Thursday, April 25, 1991	Friday, April 24, 1992
Friday, May 10, 1991	Monday, May 11, 1992
Friday, May 24, 1991	Friday, May 22, 1992
Monday, June 10, 1991	Wednesday, June 10, 1992
Tuesday, June 25, 1991	Thursday, June 25, 1992
Wednesday, July 10, 1991	Friday, July 10, 1992
Thursday, July 25, 1991	Friday, July 24, 1992
Friday, August 9, 1991	Monday, August 10, 1992
Monday, August 26, 1991	Tuesday, August 25, 1992
Tuesday, September 10, 1991	Thursday, September 10, 1992
Wednesday, September 25, 1991	Friday, September 25, 1992
Thursday, October 10, 1991	Friday, October 9, 1992
Friday, October 25, 1991	Monday, October 26, 1992
Friday, November 8, 1991	Tuesday, November 10, 1992
Monday, November 25, 1991	Wednesday, November 25, 1992
Tuesday, December 10, 1991	Thursday, December 10, 1992
Tuesday, December 24, 1991	Thursday, December 24, 1992

WSR 91-17-058 PROPOSED RULES **DEPARTMENT OF** SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Public Assistance)

[Filed August 20, 1991, 4:25 p.m.]

Continuance of WSR 91-14-066.

Title of Rule: WAC 388-81-070 Determination of maternity care distressed areas.

Purpose: Continue public hearing from August 6, 1991, to September 24, 1991.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on September 24, 1991, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 8, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

WSR 91-17-059 WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Filed August 20, 1991, 4:26 p.m.]

The department is withdrawing WSR 91-14-120, WAC 388-49-500 and may schedule for hearing at a later date.

> Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

WSR 91-17-060 PERMANENT RULES **DEPARTMENT OF** SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Public Assistance)

[Order 3231—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:27 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: To bring chapter 388-62 WAC up-to-date by removing obsolete language and incorporating sections to improve readability; and to specify current eligibility requirements and program standards.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending chapter 388-62 WAC, Repatriated United States citizens—Assistance.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-119 on July 3, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing. August 20, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 546, filed 3/31/71, effective 5/1/71)

WAC 388-62-020 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. The purpose of this program is to ((help needy U.S.)) assist eligible U.S. citizens ((and)) or their dependents returned or brought to the U.S. from foreign countries ((for the period necessary and to enable them to utilize other resources for maintenance as soon as possible. A person is needy who does not have sufficient resources immediately available to meet his requirements for living)) to resettle in the U.S. The intent is to provide temporary assistance, as described in this chapter, to eligible repatriates only ((for a limited period of time to persons who are without)) until other resources become available ((resources)). ((Recipients of temporary assistance, with some exceptions,)) Repatriates are required to repay the cost of ((such)) this assistance to the ((United States)) U.S. Government in accordance with their ability.

NEW SECTION

WAC 388-62-025 UNITED STATES (U.S.) RE-PATRIATES—DEFINITIONS. (1) "Dependent of U.S. citizen," for the purposes of the U.S. Repatriates program, is limited to the following:

- (a) An adult repatriated U.S. citizen's:
- (i) Spouse;
- (ii) Unmarried minor children, including adopted and stepchildren;
- (iii) Unmarried adult children with disabilities when dependency is based on the disability; or
 - (iv) Parents.
 - (b) A minor repatriated U.S. citizen's:.
 - (i) Spouse;
 - (ii) Parents or grandparents;
 - (iii) Minor siblings.
 - (c) The U.S. citizen's repatriated spouse's:
 - (i) Parents; or
 - (ii) Minor siblings.
- (2) "Repatriate" means the U.S. citizen or the dependent of a U.S. citizen who is without available resources and is returned or brought back from a foreign country to the U.S. because of:
 - (a) Destitution of the U.S. citizen; or
- (b) Illness of the U.S. citizen or the dependent of a U.S. citizen; or
 - (c) War, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 969, filed 9/13/74)

WAC 388-62-035 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES-DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES. (1) ((Persons returning from foreign countries because of destitution or illness are likely to have urgent needs and hence it is

essential that needed services are rendered as quickly as possible.

- (2))) The ((local office is responsible for developing)) department shall assess the needs of repatriates and develop a plan ((with relatives, the person and dependents who return, and with social agencies)) for the repatriate's reception and resettlement. ((In carrying out the plan, the local office provides transportation, financial assistance, medical care and hospitalization, and social service for adults and unaccompanied children as needed)) Effective assessment and planning may require that the department consult with relatives, other supportive persons, or social service agencies. ((It may be necessary to)) The department may perform any or all of the following activities ((in carrying out)) as part of this responsibility:
- (a) Conduct a social study, before or after the repatriate returns to this country, regarding:
- (i) Problems induced or aggravated by physical or mental illness;

(ii) Possibilities of employment((;));

- (iii) The willingness and ability of relatives or other supportive persons to assist the ((individual, and)) repatriate;
 - (iv) Other resources available for self-support((7)); or
- (v) If ((it appears that there may be need for)) assistance may be needed indefinitely ((the possibility of)), obtaining assistance in the state of ((residence or elsewhere)) final destination.
- (b) Meet the ((returning person and dependents)) repatriate or repatriates at the port of entry ((and help them with problems aggravated or induced by illness, and to develop resources available for self-support, or, if it appears they may be in need indefinitely, the possibility of obtaining assistance in the state of residence or elsewhere.));
- (c) Arrange for the repatriate's transportation from the port of entry to ((place of residence or other)) final destination((;)) if, after social study, this is in the best interests of the ((individual.)) repatriate;
- (d) Refer ((persons)) repatriates to available employment, retraining, vocational rehabilitation, ((and)) or medical services((:));
- (e) Assure safeguards for ((children)) repatriated minors not under the immediate care and protection of ((their parents)) a parent or grandparent. ((Agency)) Department responsibility for unaccompanied ((minor children should)) minors shall not end until adequate legal protection is established((-)); and
- (f) Inform all persons requesting repatriation assistance ((of the provisions governing repayment)) that they must agree to repay to the ((United States of)) U.S. Government the cost of such assistance ((and make recommendations to USDHEW as to their financial ability to repay)).
- (2) For mentally ill repatriates, the department shall provide related hospitalization and other medical assistance, including involuntary treatment in a mental health hospital, as necessary.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1082, filed 12/24/75)

WAC 388-62-070 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—ELIGIBILITY. (1) To ((qualify)) be eligible for ((help from)) assistance under the U.S. Repatriates program, ((an individual must be)) a person shall:

(a) ((A U.S. citizen or a dependent of a U.S. citizen returning from a foreign country,)) Meet the definition

of repatriate under WAC 388-62-025; and

- (b) Be identified by the U.S. Department of State (U.S. State Department) as returned or brought from a foreign country to the U.S. because of destitution, ((or)) illness ((other than mental illness)), war, or similar crisis; and
- (c) Be without available resources ((immediately accessible to meet his needs)).
- (2) ((Within the above identified coverage are U.S. citizens and their dependents who have returned from Cuba on or after September 1, 1960)) In case of war or similar crisis, a person shall be eligible for assistance under the U.S. Repatriates program if the U.S. State Department determines that such crisis is the general cause for the return of a U.S. citizen or dependent from a particular foreign country to the U.S. The person shall provide sufficient evidence that they were either:
- (a) Brought by special airlift from that foreign country; or
- (b) Returned from that foreign country by means other than special airlift after the U.S. State Department had made such determination.
- (3) ((Except in the case of U.S. citizens who have returned from Cuba, the need for financial assistance and medical care is the only factor of eligibility to be determined by the ESSO. The fact that an individual may have resources in a foreign country does not make him ineligible if the foreign country prohibits their removal.
- (4) Temporary)) Assistance under ((this)) the U.S. Repatriates program ((is)) shall be limited to the first ((90)) ninety days from the date of the repatriate's arrival ((of the person)) in the ((United States)) U.S. ((Ha a person is handicapped in attaining)) The department may extend repatriate assistance an additional nine months upon prior approval by the Administration for Children and Families. Approval is based on the repatriate being unable to attain self-support or self-care ((due to)) for reasons such as age, disability, or lack of vocational preparation ((or similar reasons, an extension beyond the above limit may be requested from the Secretary of USDHEW)).
- (4) The department shall immediately terminate a repatriate's assistance under the U.S. Repatriates program upon the repatriate's receipt of financial benefits under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 969, filed 9/13/74)

WAC 388-62-075 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (<u>U.S.</u>) REPATRIATES—

- STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE. (1) Temporary assistance ((as used herein means money payments)) under the U.S. Repatriates program means the department shall provide the repatriate cash assistance at the port of entry, medical care, temporary ((billeting)) lodging and meals, transportation to reach final destination, ((and other goods and services necessary for the health or welfare of individuals including guidance, counseling, and other welfare)) or subsistence and resettlement expenses. The department shall provide a repatriate with social services as needed.
- (2) The repatriate's subsistence and resettlement expenses for the first month shall not exceed five hundred and sixty dollars per person. Assistance provided to ((adult)) repatriates after the first month shall be based upon ((supplemental security income standards, including the state supplement.)) the department's standards for the ((aid to families with dependent children or)) AFDC program as appropriate for ((foster care shall be used in determining the amount of financial assistance needed for families, with such adaptation as may be necessary due to the composition of the family, and without the use of the maximum cost standards for requirements.
- (2) In determining the amount necessary for current and continuing self-support, consideration shall be given to the requirements of dependents, mortgage payments on real property occupied by the recipient as his home, for life insurance premiums, and for payments on obligations including medical bills)) the number of eligible repatriates.
- (3) Depending ((upon the circumstances relating to repatriation)) on particular resettlement needs, the department may grant assistance ((may be granted)) to ((individuals and families)) repatriates:
 - (a) In their own homes ((or));
- (b) For their maintenance in congregate facilities((; and)); or
- (c) For board and room in hotels or private homes. ((Provision may also be made for
- (a)) (4) Transportation to reach final destination shall mean travel costs for repatriates to return to:
 - (a) Their place of residence((, to their));
 - (b) The residence of a relative((s,)); or ((to a))
- (c) Other place where ((they)) the repatriates can ((be resettled)) resettle. The department shall use the least costly and most direct means of transportation ((should be used)) unless effective service ((to the individual)) calls for ((providing)) other accommodations. Transportation ((also)) of repatriates shall include((s)) related travel expenses, such as meals and lodging enroute and assistance with ((luggage,)) checking, storage, or transportation of personal effects or luggage. The department may also provide the repatriate with sufficient funds for meals and lodging to cover the time period until the repatriate can contact the state or local public assistance agency at their final destination.
- (5) The department shall allow repatriates other subsistence and resettlement expenses including:
- (a) Communication by phone or telegraph to contact relatives, friends, or former employers to obtain access to resources for self-support;

- (b) The cost of a special diet recommended by a physician;
 - (c) Purchase of restaurant meals;
- (d) Housing arrangements to provide adequate accommodations, including housing or utility deposits; and
- (e) Essential items of clothing ((for an initial supply and for the maintenance and replacement of such supply (f))).
- (6) The department shall provide a repatriate with medical and hospital care ((which)) that a physician considers necessary ((because of the condition of)) to stabilize or protect the ((individual's)) repatriate's physical or mental health. ((Ordinarily, medical or hospital care at)) When this state is the repatriate's port of entry ((is intended for)) and their final destination is in another state, the department shall only provide medical treatment of acute illness which prevents ((the individual)) repatriates from traveling to ((his)) their final destination where ((he would be able to)) the repatriate can obtain more complete care ((-see WAC 388-83-045)).
- (((g) Communication by phone or telegraph to contact relatives, friends, or former employers to obtain access to resources for self-support.
- (4) If it appears that a person may need financial assistance for maintenance after he reaches his destination, the local office, in addition to supplying transportation from the port of entry, may also provide sufficient funds for maintenance until he can contact the state-local agency on arrival at his destination. If foster care is required, standards for that program are used.
- (5) Within 60 days after arrival in the United States, all persons who are 65 years of age, blind or disabled, shall be referred to the Social Security administration to apply for supplemental security income benefits. Assistance from the repatriate program shall be terminated immediately upon determination of eligibility for supplemental security income benefits.))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 546, filed 3/31/71, effective 5/1/71)

WAC 388-62-080 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—RESOURCES. (1) ((The resources considered in an emergency)) To determine eligibility for the U.S. Repatriates program, the department shall ((be)) only consider those resources immediately ((accessible for use)) available to the repatriate at the time financial assistance is needed. A resource((s)) may be considered ((to be)) immediately ((accessible)) available when ((they are in existence,)) the:

- (a) Value of the resource is ascertainable((, they are));
- (b) Resource is under the control of the ((individual,)) repatriate; and ((he))
- (c) Repatriate can draw upon ((them)) the resource for maintenance.
- (2) ((An individual may have resources through the company which employed him prior to repatriation. This company or former employer may assist their employee by financing transportation costs, living expenses, medical care, etc. Eligibility for benefits and assistance under established income maintenance programs should be

considered a resource and help in securing such resources should be provided as soon as possible)) Within sixty days after the repatriate's arrival in the U.S., the department shall refer all repatriates who are sixty-five years of age or older, blind, or disabled to the Social Security Administration to apply for SSI benefits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 546, filed 3/31/71, effective 5/1/71)

WAC 388-62-095 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS—TYPES OF GRANTS. The department's assistance ((is)) shall be granted in cash, voucher, or ((in kind)) warrant to the ((recipient)) repatriate or in ((his)) the repatriate's behalf. ((It may be more convenient to grant assistance in kind at the port of entry and for transportation to the place of residence or resettlement. Cash assistance when needed temporarily in the place of residence or resettlement may be more appropriate. If there is no adult to whom a money payment can be made, or when congregate or other group care is purchased, payment can be made to vendors:))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 969, filed 9/13/74)

WAC 388-62-135 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN. ((Services should be provided)) The department shall provide services for the care and protection of ((children, including care of children in foster homes or institutions)) unattended repatriate minors. The department shall provide social services or ((arrangements)) arrange for placement of the repatriate minor in facilities that supplement or substitute for parental care and supervision ((shall be made available)), as needed, through the child welfare services program. Such services and assistance shall conform to the department's standards for foster home, receiving home, or institutional care. The department shall observe recognized child welfare practices ((shall be observed)) in protecting ((the welfare of)) an unaccompanied <u>repatriate</u> minor ((child)).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 969, filed 9/13/74)

WAC 388-62-190 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION. (1) The department shall limit use of information obtained about ((persons who receive temporary assistance under this program must be limited to the purpose for which information was received)) repatriates to the provision of services under or administration of the U.S. Repatriates program. ((This limitation applies to)) Except as noted in subsection (2) of this section, the department shall not disclose the following:

(a) ((Information about)) Names and addresses of repatriates including lists((7)) or passenger manifests; or

- (b) Personal information identifying the repatriate, their circumstances or physical or mental health as furnished on applications, reports of investigations, medical reports, ((correspondence, and)) or any other department records ((concerning the condition or circumstances of any person from whom or about whom information is obtained, whether recorded or not recorded,)) in any form.
- (2) ((Local office evaluations of)) The department may release personal information ((may be released)) to another agency from whom the ((applicant)) repatriate has requested services ((and whose)) when the objective is the protection or advancement of ((his)) the repatriate's welfare. The ((basis for this)) department shall base disclosure ((is that the)) on:

(a) A request ((constitutes an actual or implied consent for)) to the department by the repatriate; or

(b) Receipt of release of relevant information ((to such)) from the other agency ((and a recognition that the release is to secure services for his benefit)) which specifies disclosure of the information will not be made by the other agency.

the other agency.

- (((3) Disclosure should be made only to representatives of other agencies which can give assurance that
- (a) The confidential character of such information will be preserved,
- (b) The information will be used only for the purposes for which it is made available, and for the functioning of the inquiring agency, and
- (c) The standards of protection of the inquiring agency are equal to those of the department as to staff use of information and protective office equipment and procedures. This does not preclude disclosure upon proper inquiry of information about the presence of an eligible person in a hospital, or about his general condition and progress.
- (4) Inspection of lists or rolls of persons furnished assistance under this program and publication of their names if prohibited.))

Reviser's note: RCW 34.05.395 requires the use of underlining and deletion marks to indicate amendments to existing rules. The rule published above varies from its predecessor in certain respects not indicated by the use of these markings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 969, filed 9/13/74)

WAC 388-62-200 ((REPATRIATED)) UNITED STATES ((CITIZENS)) (U.S.) REPATRIATES—REIMBURSEMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS. (1) The ((local office)) department function with respect to repayment ((is)) shall be to:

- (a) Explain to ((an applicant)) the repatriate that ((repayment is expected of persons with sufficient financial ability,)) assistance received under the U.S. Repatriate program is a loan which the repatriate is expected to repay;
- (b) Obtain a signed statement that the repatriate understands the repayment requirement and agrees to make repayment;
- (c) Determine ((his)) the repatriate's ability to repay((;

- (c) Develop a plan of repayment when possible, and
- (d) Recommend whether repayment is indicated));
- (d) Assist the repatriate in developing a repayment plan; or
- (e) Document reasons why repatriate is unable to make repayment; and
- (f) Advise the repatriate repayment shall be made to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- (2) The ((kind and value of resources available to the individual or family and the obligations which must be met from these resources in the future must be explored. When possible, this evaluation should be made at the time assistance is approved for the individual.
- (3) The department's rules and procedures for determining eligibility and need for federal aid are to be applied in this exploration, subject to the following:
- (a) Ability)) department shall consider the repatriate able to repay ((is considered to exist)) assistance when income or resources in excess of continuing needs ((can be expected to)) will become ((readily)) available ((to an individual)) within a reasonable period of time after ((self-support is attained)) resettlement. The department shall use one year ((may be used)) as a maximum in determining a reasonable period of time((. It is not intended that an individual, in repaying the federal government, deplete himself of resources which he needs to become independent or to maintain his independence. Resources are considered readily available when they are under control of the individual and are sufficient both for this maintenance and for repayment.
- (b) Real and personal property may be considered according to the department's rules as to kind and method of determining the value. Resources intended for a future contingency, such as life insurance, ordinarily would not be considered readily available for repayment.
- (c) In exploring an individual's resources, any claim he has against any person, trust or estate, partnership, corporation, or government in a foreign country shall be considered. Such claims may be assigned to the United States according to section 1113 of the Social Security act in making repayment of assistance. Assignment of such claim to the United States shall be required if no other resource in excess of that necessary for maintenance is available to an individual for repayment of assistance. Assignments are governed by the law of the state in which the assignment is executed.
- (d) Assistance of less than fifty dollars is impracticable for collection. Repayment ordinarily will not be sought for assistance to cover incidental small expenses, such as overnight accommodations and meals in the course of reception, if no other assistance is furnished)) for the repatriate to make repayment.
- (3) If the department determines the repatriate is able to repay repatriation assistance provided, the department shall:
 - (a) Notify the repatriate of this determination; and
- (b) Assist the repatriate in developing a repayment plan.
- (4) ((As soon as an individual is found financially able to repay he shall be informed of the determination and the basis for it, and to discuss his plans for repayment.

- (5) On termination of assistance, the USDHEW will notify the individual of the amount paid to him or in his behalf from information furnished by the department and will request repayment. Repayment should be made by personal check, cashier's check, or money order, payable (and sent directly) to the USDHEW, Washington, D.C., with sufficient identifying information to credit the payment properly. Checks made payable to the department of social and health services should be endorsed to the USDHEW)) When repatriation is terminated, the department shall inform the repatriate:
- (a) Of the total amount of repatriation assistance paid to the repatriate or in the repatriate's behalf; and
- (b) That the repatriate must remain in contact with HHS until repayment is complete or waived by HHS.

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

WAC 388-62-050 Persons served.

WAC 388-62-100 Payments of assistance—Grants.

WAC 388-62-115 Repatriated united states citizens—Duration of assistance.

WAC 388-62-130 Repatriated united states citizens—Welfare services.

WAC 388-62-155 Repatriated united states citizens—Food stamps.

WAC 388-62-160 Repatriated united states citizens—Work incentive program.

WAC 388-62-165 Repatriated united states citizens—Funeral-Burial expenses.

WAC 388-62-170 Repatriated united states citizens—Related social services.

WSR 91-17-061 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Order 3232—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:29 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: To assure consistency with federal regulations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-95-360 Allocation of income—Institutionalized recipient.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-068 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3150, filed 3/11/91, effective 4/11/91)

WAC 388-95-360 ALLOCATION OF IN-COME—INSTITUTIONALIZED RECIPIENT. (1) In reducing payment to the institution, the department shall consider the institutionalized recipient's income under WAC 388-95-335 (3)(a), (b), (c), and (d).

- (2) The department shall deduct the following amounts, in the following order, from the institutionalized recipient's total income, including amounts excluded in determining eligibility:
 - (a) Specified personal needs allowance;
- (b) An amount an SSI, AFDC, or FIP-related client in a medical facility receives as a cash assistance payment sufficient to bring the client's income up to the personal needs allowance;
- (c) The current personal needs allowance plus wages the SSI-related client receives for work approved by the department as part of a training or rehabilitative program designed to prepare the individual for a less-restrictive placement when the total wages received plus the personal needs allowance do not exceed the one-person medically needy income level:
- (i) No deductions are allowed for expenses of employment; and
- (ii) The excess wages shall apply to the cost of care when the total wages received plus the initial personal needs allowance exceeds the one-person medically needy income level.
- (d) ((An amount)) A monthly needs allowance for the community spouse ((equal to the standard maintenance need)):
- (i) Of an amount added to the community spouse's income to provide a total community spouse's income of one thousand two hundred fifty—eight dollars ((less the separate income of the community spouse. The department shall increase the standard need maintenance amount by:

(i)));

- (ii) Actual shelter expenses ((exceeding)) that exceed two hundred seventy dollars and ninety cents. The department shall calculate actual shelter expenses for the community spouse's principal residence for:
 - (A) Rent;
 - (B) Mortgage;
 - (C) Taxes and insurance;
- (D) Any maintenance charge for a condominium or cooperative; and
- (E) A food stamp standard allowance for utilities provided the utilities are not included in the maintenance charges for a condominium or cooperative.
- (((ii))) (iii) The total of the ((standard maintenance need amount and the shelter expenses)) community spouse's monthly needs allowance shall not exceed one thousand six hundred sixty—two dollars, unless:
- (A) A court enters an order against the institutionalized client for the community spouse support in excess of this amount; or
- (B) A hearings officer determines a greater amount is needed because of exceptional circumstances resulting in extreme financial duress.
- (e) An amount for the maintenance needs of a family member residing with the community spouse equal to one—third of the amount nine hundred three dollars exceeds the family member's income for each:
 - (i) Dependent or minor child;

- (ii) Dependent parent; or
- (iii) Dependent sibling of the institutionalized or community spouse;
- (f) If an institutional recipient does not have a community spouse, an amount for the maintenance needs of family members residing in the recipient's home is equal to the medically needy income level for the number of legal dependents in the home less the income of the dependents;
- (g) Amounts for incurred medical expenses not subject to third-party payment including, but not limited to:
- (i) Health insurance premiums, co-insurance, or deductible charges; and
- (ii) Necessary medical care recognized under state law, but not covered under Medicaid.
- (h) Maintenance of the home of a single person or couple:
 - (i) Up to one hundred eighty dollars per month; and
 - (ii) Limited to a six-month period; and
- (iii) A physician has certified that either of the individuals is likely to return to the home within that period; and
- (iv) Social service staff shall document initial need for the income exemption and review the person's circumstances after ninety days.
- (3) The department shall not deduct specified personal needs allowance, community spouse, needy dependent maintenance needs, or home maintenance needs from a veteran's aid and attendance allowance.
- (4) The recipient shall use the income remaining after allocations specified in subsection (2) of this section, toward payment of the recipient's cost of care at the department rate.
- (5)(a) Effective July 1, 1988, SSI-related clients shall continue to receive total payment under 1611 (b)(1) of the Social Security Act (SSA) for the first three full calendar months of institutionalization in a public or Medicaid-approved medical institution or facility if the:
- (i) Stay in the institution or facility is not expected to exceed three months; and
- (ii) SSI-related clients plan to return to their former living arrangements.
- (b) The department shall not consider the SSI payment when computing the participation amount.
- (6) The department shall not consider income from reparation payments made by the Federal Republic of Germany when computing the participation amount.

WSR 91-17-062 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Order 3233—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:31 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: To implement changes in the medically needy program.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-87-010 Conditions of paymentGeneral; and chapter 388-100 WAC, Limited casualty program—Medically indigent.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-067 on June 28, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: In section WAC 388-100-005, subsection (2) a new subdivision (d) is added to read, "Meets a spenddown, if any, as described under WAC 388-100-010"; in section WAC 388-100-030, subsection (5) is changed to read, "Other than expenses qualifying as hospital charity care under RCW 70.170.060, emergency medical expense requirement and spenddown, if any are the liability of the client."; and section WAC 388-100-035 (1) and (4) are reformatted from narrative form to an outline format.

The principal reasons for adopting the changes are as follows: To assure clarity of the sections; the new subdivision (d) is [in] section WAC 388-100-005 is stated in other sections of this chapter and was added to section WAC 388-100-005 for convenience of the reader; the section change in WAC 388-100-030 is necessary to clarify that not all emergency medical expenses are the liability of the client only those listed in WAC 388-100-030; and other changes in the section of WAC 388-100 are technical and for easier readability. The wording changes are from passive voice to active voice and grammatical corrections.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
August 20, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3150, filed 3/11/91, effective 4/11/91)

WAC 388-87-010 CONDITIONS OF PAY-MENT—GENERAL. (1) The department shall be responsible for payment of service rendered to a recipient only when the:

- (a) Services are within the scope of care of the medical assistance program under chapter 388-86 WAC;
 - (b) Services are properly authorized;
 - (c) Services are billed properly;
- (d) Services are timely billed as described under WAC 388-87-015;
 - (e) Recipient is certified as eligible; and
 - (f) Third-party payment procedures are followed.
- (2) The fees and rates the department establishes shall constitute the maximum allowable payment for approved medical care and services the providers provide to recipients.
- (3) A "recipient" shall mean a person the department finds eligible for any medical program. The provider is responsible for ascertaining whether a client has medical coverage for the dates of service.
- (4) A provider shall not bill, demand, or otherwise collect reimbursement from a recipient, or from other persons on behalf of the recipient, for any service included in the medical program's scope of benefits, and the recipient is not liable for payment for such services if the provider:

- (a) Does not properly bill the department for services the department is responsible for payment; or
- (b) Fails to satisfy department conditions of payment, including but not limited to:
 - (i) Prior approval when required;
- (ii) Timely billing and billing according to department instructions;
 - (iii) Pursuit of third-party liability; or
 - (iv) Adequate documentation of medical necessity.
- (5) A hospital shall not bill, demand, or otherwise collect reimbursement from a medically indigent recipient, or from other persons on behalf of such recipient, for inpatient or outpatient hospital services received during a period of eligibility.
- (6) The department shall not pay for services not included in the medical program's scope of benefits.
- (((6))) (7) A provider may bill a recipient for services only when the:
- (a) Recipient signs a specific written agreement with the provider before receiving the services stating the:
 - (i) Specific service provided;
- (ii) Service is not covered by the medical assistance program;
 - (iii) Recipient chooses to receive the specific service;
 - (iv) Agreement is to pay for the services; and
- (v) Agreement is void and unenforceable and the recipient is under no obligation to pay the provider if the:
 - (A) Service is covered by the medical program; or
- (B) Provider fails to satisfy department conditions of payment as described under WAC 388-87-010 (4)(b).
- (b) Recipient received reimbursement directly from a third party for services the department has no payment responsibility for; or
- (c) Bill counts toward a spenddown liability or deductible as described under WAC 388-99-030 and chapter 388-100 WAC.
- (((7))) (8) If a third party pays a provider the department rate, or more, for a covered service, the provider may not bill the department or the recipient for that service.
- (((8))) (9) The department shall pay for medical services and seek reimbursement from any liable third party, when the claim is for:
 - (a) Prenatal care;
- (b) Labor, delivery, and post-partum care (except inpatient hospital costs) for a pregnant woman; or
- (c) Preventive pediatric service as covered under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) program.
- (((9))) (10) The department shall pay for medical services and seek reimbursement from any liable third party when the provider submits to the department documentation of billing the third party and the provider has not received payment after thirty days from the date of service and:
- (a) The claim is for a covered service provided to a person on whose behalf the office of support enforcement is enforcing an absent parent to pay support.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "is enforcing" means the absent parent:
 - (i) Is not complying with an existing court order; or

- (ii) Received payment directly from the third party and did not pay for the medical services.
- (((10))) (11) If the third party pays the provider, then the provider shall refund to the department the amount of the:
- (a) Third party payment when the payment is less than the department's maximum allowable rate; or
- (b) Department's payment if the third payment is equal to or greater than the department's maximum allowable rate.
- (((11))) (12) The department shall not be responsible for payment of medical care or services if the third-party benefits are available to pay the recipient's medical expenses at the time the provider bills the department, except as described in subsection (8) of this section.
- (((12))) (13) The recipient shall not be responsible for payment except to the extent as described in subsection (6) of this section or to the extent the recipient has directly received third-party reimbursement for such services.
- (((13))) (14) A provider shall not refuse to furnish covered services to a recipient because of a third party's potential liability for the services.
- (((14))) (15) Payment for any service a provider furnishes to a recipient may not be made to or through a factor who advances money to that provider for accounts receivable.
- (((15))) (16) The department shall not be responsible for payment for medical care and goods or services or all three provided to a recipient:
- (a) Enrolled in a department-contracted, prepaid medical plan; and
 - (b) Failing to use the provider under contract unless:
 - (i) Emergency conditions exist; or
- (ii) The department has approved payment to another provider for provision of a service not covered by the prepaid plan.
- (((16))) (17) Payment for care under the medical assistance programs is retroactive for three months before the month of application provided the applicant was eligible when the care was received. The applicant need not be eligible at the time of actual application. The central authorization unit's (CAU) medical consultant shall approve medical services that require approval for the retroactive period.
- (((17))) (18) Payment for care under the limited casualty program—medically indigent may be retroactive for seven days before the date of application if applicant is otherwise eligible. Medical services that require approval shall be approved by the CAU medical consultant for the retroactive period.
- (((18))) (19) The department may pay a claim a provider submits for payment for services rendered to a person subsequently determined ineligible at the time of service under the following conditions only when:
- (a) The ineligible person was certified at the time of service as both financially or medically eligible;
- (b) Payment was not made from sources outside the department; and
- (c) A request for such payment is submitted to and approved by the division of medical assistance.

- (((19))) (20) The department shall pay for billed medically necessary services on the basis of usual and customary charges or the rates the department establishes, whichever is lower.
- (((20))) (21) The department shall not authorize payment for well-child care except as provided under the EPSDT program. See WAC 388-86-027.
- (((21))) (22) In counties/areas where nonambulance transportation is provided as a medical service, payment for medically necessary transportation services, provided by nonprofit organizations, shall be based on the operating costs incurred in providing the service but shall not exceed the rates established by the department. See WAC 388-87-035 for nonambulance transportation payment other than provided by a nonprofit organization.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2887, filed 10/27/89, effective 11/27/89)

WAC 388-100-005 LIMITED CASUALTY PROGRAM—MEDICALLY INDIGENT. (1) The department of social and health services shall provide a limited casualty program of medical care, administered through the ((division of)) medical assistance administration, designed to meet the health care needs of persons not receiving cash assistance or eligible for other medical programs.

- (2) ((An individual)) For applications filed on or after July 1, 1991, a person is eligible for the medically indigent program ((is a)) when the person ((who)):
 - (a) Has an emergency medical condition.
- (i) The term emergency medical condition means a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in:
 - (A) Placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy;
 - (B) Serious impairment to bodily functions; or
 - (C) Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.
- (ii) For the purposes of this section pregnancy and treatment under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA) are considered ((emergent)) emergency medical conditions.
- (b) Meets the financial eligibility requirements under chapter 388-100 WAC; ((and))
- (c) Meets an emergency medical expense requirement of one thousand five hundred dollars.
- (i) Only expenses related to an emergency medical condition shall count toward the emergency medical expense requirement.
- (ii) For the purpose of the Medically Indigent program, an "emergency medical expense" requirement is any bill for emergency medical services a client can use to qualify for the Medically Indigent program. This requirement may include the usual and customary amounts a hospital would charge for the services provided; and
- (d) Meets a spenddown, if any, as described under WAC 388-100-010.
 - (e) Is not an inmate of a federal or state prison.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3105, filed 11/30/90, effective 1/1/90)

WAC 388-100-010 LIMITED CASUALTY PROGRAM—MEDICALLY INDIGENT—ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION. (1) Citizenship and residency are not requirements for eligibility. However, ((an individual)) a person shall not be eligible for LCP-MI when the ((individual)) person:

- (a) Is eligible for medical care from another state; or
- (b) Enters Washington state specifically for the purpose of obtaining medical care.
- (2) Persons receiving LCP-MI shall meet the following eligibility standards:
- (a) The ((individual)) person is not receiving continuing cash assistance or eligible for any other medical program;
 - (b) Income shall:
- (i) Not exceed the medically needy income level in WAC 388-99-020; or
- (ii) Be spent down to that level according to procedures in WAC 388-99-030.
- (c) Nonexempt resources shall not exceed the resource standard for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or shall be spent down to that level according to procedures in WAC 388-100-015;
- (d) The applicant who transferred resources within two years before the date of application but after July 1, 1981, shall spenddown the uncompensated value of the resource as described in WAC 388-100-015. See WAC 388-92-043 for determining the uncompensated value of the transferred resource; and
- (e) For a pregnant woman, the department shall increase the number in the household by the number of unborns before comparing the pregnant woman's income to the:
- (i) Income requirements of subdivision (b) of this subsection; and
- (ii) Resource requirements of subdivision (c) of this subsection.
- (3) The department shall use Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income guidelines in chapter 388-28 WAC to determine treatment of income, except:
- (a) The AFDC earned income exemption of thirty dollars plus one-third of the remainder does not apply to ((individuals applying)) applicants for LCP-MI; and
- (b) Deduct health insurance premiums expected to be paid during the base period.
- (4) The department shall use AFDC resource guidelines in chapter 388-28 WAC to determine resources, except for provisions under WAC 388-28-425.
- (5) The applicant shall satisfy the ((deductible)) emergency medical expense requirement in WAC 388-100-030.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1725, filed 12/3/81)

WAC 388-100-015 ALLOCATION OF EXCESS INCOME AND NONEXEMPTED RESOURCE. (1) All ((excess)) countable income and nonexempted resources above the medically needy income and resource

- levels described in WAC 388-99-020 and 388-99-035 shall ((be allocated)) apply toward ((the cost of medical care)) spenddown.
- (2) On initial or subsequent applications ((all)), the department shall deduct previously incurred medical expenses ((are deducted)) from excess countable income as described in WAC 388-99-030. These expenses cannot have been used toward a previous spenddown ((or)), deductible or emergency medical expense requirement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1684, filed 7/24/81 [7/29/81])

WAC 388-100-020 LIMITED CASUALTY PROGRAM—MEDICALLY INDIGENT—APPLICATION PROCESS. (1) ((Applications will be disposed))
The department shall dispose of applications according to WAC 388-84-105 and 388-84-110.

- (2) The effective date ((shall be)) of eligibility is the date the applicant meets spenddown, if any, ((has been met)) and the emergency medical expense requirement.
- (3) The department shall pay for medical care the applicant received ((within)) in the seven working days prior to the application date ((of application shall be provided)) when:
- (a) The condition was ((acute and emergent)) an emergency medical condition, and
 - (b) The ((individual)) person was otherwise eligible.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2267, filed 8/5/85 [8/15/85])

WAC 388-100-025 CERTIFICATION. (1) The department shall certify an applicant ((shall be certified)) from the date spenddown and ((deductible)) emergency medical expense requirements are met through the duration of treatment for the ((acute and emergent)) emergency medical condition.

The certification date shall not ((to)) exceed ((the)) three calendar ((month period which begins)) months beginning with the application month ((of application)).

- (2) ((An)) A verified pregnant applicant ((who has been medically determined to be pregnant)) may apply and be certified for separate three-month periods through the duration of the pregnancy. The three-month limitation in subsection (1) of this section may be extended up to six weeks after delivery to cover the post partum care, which includes routine care for the newborn. Beyond this period of time eligibility for the mother or the newborn shall be determined separately.
- (3) All medically indigent applicants shall be individually notified in writing of the disposition of their application.
- (4) Any change in circumstances shall be promptly reported to the local community services office.
- (5) Certification may be up to seven working days prior to the date of receipt of a written request for assistance. The department may waive the seven-day rule if a person fails to apply for medical reasons or other good cause. ((Except that for applications received on or

after July 11, 1985, certification cannot be made for any days during the period prior to July 1, 1985.))

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2009, filed 8/19/83)

WAC 388-100-030 ((DEDUCTIBLE)) EMER-GENCY MEDICAL EXPENSE REQUIREMENT. ((A deductible)) (1) The department shall require documentation of emergency medical expenses of one thousand five hundred dollars per family over a twelve-month period ((is required)).

(((1))) (2) Only family members ((that meet)) meeting the eligibility requirements in WAC 388-100-010 (1) through (4) can accumulate expenses against the ((deductible)) emergency medical expense requirement.

- (((2))) (3) The accumulation of ((the deductible)) emergency medical expenses may begin up to seven working days prior to the application date ((of application)). The department may waive the seven-day rule if a person fails to apply for medical reasons or other good cause.
- (((3))) (4) Only emergency medical services ((as specified in WAC 388-100-035 are countable)), including inpatient and outpatient hospital services, count toward ((meeting)) the ((deductible)) emergency medical expense requirement.

(((4) The)) (5) Other than expenses ((incurred against the deductible)) qualifying as hospital charity care under RCW 70.170.060, emergency medical expense requirement and spenddown, if any, are the liability of the ((applicant/recipient)) client.

(((5))) (6) If the ((deductible has not been satisfied)) applicant does not satisfy the emergency medical expense requirement during the three-month base period beginning with the month of application, the department shall apply the ((remaining)) amount ((is applied)) to any subsequent applications within twelve months of the initial application.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2321, filed 12/27/85)

WAC 388-100-035 SCOPE OF CARE FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT. (1) The ((medical)) coverage under the limited casualty program-medically indigent shall be available to an eligible ((individual)) person for treatment of ((acute and emergent)) emergency medical conditions only. Services available are limited to the following: ((Inpatient hospital services; outpatient hospital and))

(a) Rural health clinic services;

- (b) Physical medicine and rehabilitation services;
- (c) Physician and clinic services;
- (d) Prescribed drugs;
- (e) Dentures;
- (f) Prosthetic devices;
- (g) Eyeglasses((, SNF, ICFR, ECF/MR));
- (h) Nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded;
 - (i) Home health services;

(j) Laboratory and x-ray services; and

(k) Medically necessary transportation.

(2) ((Payment by)) The department ((will)) shall not ((be made)) pay until the recipient has medical expenses ((are incurred by the recipient)) equal to the ((deductible amount)) total of the emergency medical expense requirement of one thousand five hundred dollars and the spenddown, if any.

- (3) The ((deductible)) emergency medical expense requirement in WAC 388-100-030 does not apply for treatment under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA). When any other medical need is identified for recipients undergoing treatment under the ((Involuntary Treatment Act)) ITA the ((requirements for the deductible)) emergency medical expense requirement shall apply to the services other than ITA.
- (4) When an applicant indicates that an urgent undefined medical illness exists, the department shall:
- (a) Regard the condition ((will be regarded as acute and emergent and)) as an emergency medical condition;
- (b) Allow one office visit for diagnosis ((may be allowed)), provided all financial eligibility criteria ((have been)) are met((:)); and
- (c) Allow treatment ((will be contingent upon the criteria for acute and emergent having also been met)) only when the condition meets the criteria for an emergency medical condition.
- (5) For other conditions and limitations under which the department may provide these services ((may be provided)) refer to appropriate service in chapter 388-86 WAC.
- (6) ((No)) The department shall not provide out-of-state care ((is provided)) except in the designated bordering cities.

Reviser's note: The typographical errors in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-17-063 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Order 3234—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:32 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: The amendments will provide procedures for the address disclosure hearings authorized by RCW 26.23.120.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-14-030 Confidentiality.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090.

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-121 on July 3, 1991.

Changes Other than Editing from Proposed to Adopted Version: WAC 388-14-030 (6)(a) as proposed provided that the party requesting the address "may participate" in the disclosure hearing as an independent party. A later section provides that if party requesting the address fails to appear, that party may be defaulted and

the address request denied. The proposed rule allowed the party requesting the address to elect to be or not to be a party. That is inconsistent with the provision allowing default orders against parties failing to appear. The rule as permanently adopted states that both the party requesting the address and the party opposing release of the address are independent parties in the hearing. This is consistent with the provision for default. Throughout the section references to "requesting party" have been changed to "address requesting party" or "party requesting disclosure." The purpose of the change is to avoid confusion between the party requesting disclosure and the party requesting a hearing.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 2738, filed 12/14/88)

WAC 388-14-030 CONFIDENTIALITY. (1) Under RCW 26.23.120, all information and records, concerning persons who owe a support obligation or for whom the office provides support enforcement services, are private and confidential. The office shall disclose information and records only as follows:

- (a) The office shall disclose information and records only to:
- (i) A person((s)) or ((entities)) entity listed and for the specific purpose or purposes stated in federal law;
- (ii) The person who is the subject of the information or records, unless the information or records ((is)) are exempt under RCW 42.17.310;
- (iii) Local, state, and federal government agencies for support enforcement and related purposes;
- (iv) A party to a judicial proceeding or a hearing under chapter ((34.04)) 34.05 RCW, if the presiding officer enters an order to disclose. The order shall be based ((upon)) on a written finding that the need for the information outweighs any reason for maintaining privacy and confidentiality;
- (v) ((Parties)) A party under contract, if disclosure will allow ((them)) the party to assist in the program's management or operation ((of the program));
- (vi) ((To)) A person((s)) or ((entities)) entity when necessary to the administration of the program or the performance of functions and duties ((as set forth)) in state and federal law. The office may publish information about a responsible parent((s)) for locate and enforcement purposes;
- (vii) A person((s)), representative((s)), or ((entities)) entity if the person who is the subject of the information and records consents, in writing, to disclosure;
- (viii) The office of administrative hearings or the office of appeals for administration of the hearing process under chapter ((34.04)) 34.05 RCW: Provided however, that the ((office of hearings)) presiding officer or review judge shall not include the address of the physical custodian in an administrative ((support)) order, or disclose the physical custodian's address to the responsible parent((, except as provided in subsection (1)(a)(iv) of this section)). ((The)) A support order shall state that the

address is known by the Washington state support registry and inform the parties they may obtain the address by submitting a request for disclosure to the office of support enforcement (OSE) under this section.

- (b) The last known address of, or employment information about, a party to a court or administrative order for, or a proceeding involving, child support may be given to another party to the order. This information may only be used to establish, enforce, or modify a support order. Disclosure of this information is subject to other limitations listed in this section;
- (c) The last known address of natural or adoptive children may be given to a parent((, who has)) having a court order granting ((him or her)) that parent visitation rights with, legal custody of or residential time with ((their)) the parent's natural or adoptive children. This information may only be used to enforce the terms of the court order;
- (d) The social security number ((or numbers)) of ((the)) a dependent child ((or children)) may be disclosed to the absent parent to enable the parent to claim the dependency exemption ((or exemptions)) as authorized by the Internal Revenue Service.
- (2) The rules and procedures ((set forth)) in chapter 388-320 WAC, relating to the process for requesting and disclosing information and records, ((are applicable)) apply to requests for disclosure under this section.
- (3) The office shall take timely action on requests for disclosure. The office shall respond in writing within ten working days of receipt of the request, unless the request is for disclosure of the address of the physical custodian or the dependent children. The office shall respond to a request((s)) for ((addresses)) an address within ten working days of the date the thirty-day notice period, provided for in subsection (5) of this section, expires, unless the physical custodian requests an adjudicative proceeding to contest the address release.
- (4) The following provisions apply to <u>a</u> request((s)) for disclosure of ((the address of)) the physical custodian's or <u>a</u> dependent ((children)) child's address under subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section:
 - (a) The office shall not release the address if:
- (i) The department has determined, under WAC 388-24-111, that the physical custodian has good cause for refusing to cooperate;
- (ii) The order, ((upon)) on which the request is based, restricts or limits ((a)) the address requesting party's right to contact or visit the other party or the ((children)) child by imposing conditions to protect the physical custodian or the ((children)) child from harm.
- (b) A person((s)) shall submit a request((s)) for disclosure in writing and in person, with satisfactory evidence of identity, at any OSE office ((of the office of support enforcement));
- (c) If the request is made by the person's attorney, the office shall waive the provisions regarding submission in person with satisfactory evidence of identity;
- (d) If the person resides outside the state of Washington, the office shall waive the provision requiring submission in person if the person submits a notarized request for disclosure and complies with the requirements of subsection (4)(e) of this section;

- (e) The requester shall attach the following to a request for disclosure of an address:
- (i) A copy of the superior court ((or administrative)) order ((upon)) on which the request is based. The office shall waive this provision if the office has a true copy of the order on file;
- (ii) A sworn statement by the individual that the order has not been modified;
- (iii) A statement explaining the purpose of the request and how the information will be used.
- (5) Prior to disclosing ((the address of)) the physical custodian's or ((children)) a child's address, the office shall mail a notice to the last known address of the physical custodian, except as provided in subsection (((6))) (7) of this section. The notice shall advise the physical custodian that:
 - (a) A request for disclosure has been made; ((and))
- (b) The office will disclose the address, to a person under subsections (1)(b) and (c) of this section, after thirty days from the date of the notice, unless:
 - (i) The office receives a copy of a court order which:

(((i))) (A) Enjoins disclosure of the address; or

- (((ii))) (B) Restricts the <u>address</u> requesting party's right to contact or visit the other party or ((the children)) a child by imposing conditions to protect the physical custodian or the ((children)) child from harm, including, but not limited to, temporary orders for protection under chapter 26.50 RCW; or
- (ii) The physical custodian requests an adjudicative proceeding which ultimately results in a decision that release of the address is reasonably anticipated to result in harm to the physical custodian or a dependent child.
- (c) If the physical custodian requests an adjudicative proceeding to contest the address release, the physical custodian may participate in the proceeding by telephone, from any pre-arranged location. The location and phone number shall not be disclosed by the presiding officer.
- (6) In any adjudicative proceeding requested under subsection (5)(b)(ii) of this section:
- (a) The parent requesting address disclosure and the physical custodian are independent parties in the adjudicative proceeding;
- (b) The physical custodian may participate by telephone, provided the physical custodian:
- (i) States in the request for the adjudicative proceeding that participation will be by telephone; and
- (ii) Provides the office of appeals or the office of administrative hearings with a telephone number where the physical custodian can be reached for the hearing, at least five calendar days before the scheduled hearing.
- (c) The presiding officer shall not disclose the location or phone number from which the physical custodian is appearing;
- (d) The initial burden of proof is on the party requesting address disclosure, to show that the address request is for a purpose for which disclosure is specifically permitted under this section. If the party requesting address disclosure fails to meet this burden, the presiding officer shall enter an order denying the address request;
- (e) If the party requesting address disclosure establishes that the address was requested for a purpose for

- which disclosure is permitted, the physical custodian must then show that it is reasonable to anticipate that physical or emotional harm to the physical custodian or a child will result from release of the address:
- (i) The physical custodian may demonstrate reasonable anticipation of harm by any form of evidence admissible under chapter 34.05 RCW;
- (ii) The physical custodian is not required to provide corroborative evidence required by WAC 388-24-111(7), to establish a reasonable anticipation of harm.
- (f) If either party fails to appear, the presiding officer may enter an order on default:
- (i) If the default order is based on the physical custodian's failure to appear, the order shall require OSE to release the physical custodian's address;
- (ii) If the default is based on the address requesting party's failure to appear, the default order shall deny the request for address information.
- (g) The office of administrative hearings shall arrange the attendance of the parties by telephone or other procedure showing due regard for the safety of the physical custodian and the children;
- (h) If the physical custodian requests an adjudicative proceeding the office will respond to the disclosure request within ten working days of the exhaustion of administrative remedies.
- (7) The office will not mail a notice prior to disclosure:
- (a) If the <u>address</u> requesting party can show the other party will likely flee and that:
- (i) A court of competent jurisdiction of this state or another state has entered an order giving legal and physical custody of ((the)) a child ((or children)) whose address is requested to the requesting party; and
- (ii) The custody order has not been altered, changed, modified, superseded, or dismissed; and
- (iii) ((The)) A child ((or children were)) was taken or enticed from the address requesting party's physical custody ((of the requesting party)) without ((the requesting)) that party's consent; and
- (iv) The <u>address</u> requesting party has not subsequently assented to being deprived of physical custody of the children; and
- (v) The <u>address</u> requesting party is making reasonable efforts to regain physical custody of the child ((or children)); or
- (b) When ((the)) a child ((or children are)) whose address is requested is receiving foster care services under chapter 74.13 RCW.
- (((7))) (8) If ((the)) a child ((or children are)) is receiving foster care services, ((parties)) the party shall contact ((their)) the party's local community services office for disclosure of that child's address information.
- $((\frac{(8)}{)})$ (9) The rules of confidentiality and penalties for misuse of information and reports that apply to a department employee((s of the department)), also apply to a person((s)) who receives information under this section.
 - $((\frac{(9)}{(9)}))$ (10) Nothing in these rules shall be construed:
- (a) To prevent the office from disclosing information and records when such disclosure is necessary to the

Child

performance of its duties and functions as provided by state and federal law;

(b) To require the office to disclose information and records obtained from a confidential source.

WSR 91-17-064 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Institutions)

[Order 3235—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:33 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: The purpose of this rate change is to revise the schedule of charges for the state mental health facilities. The charges are based on the actual cost of operations. Costs rise each year due to staff compensation increases authorized by the legislature and due to inflation. Increased rates result in additional revenue to the state to cover the rise in costs of operations.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 275-16-030 Schedule of charges.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 43.20B.335. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-065 on June

Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-065 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director

Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3061 [3155], filed 8/23/90 [3/26/91], effective 9/23/90 [4/26/91])

WAC 275-16-030 SCHEDULE OF CHARGES. Under RCW 43.20B.325, the department shall base hospitalization charges for patients in state hospitals on the actual operating costs of such hospitals for the previous year. The department shall require patient's hospitalization charges ((are)) due and payable on or before the tenth day of each calendar month for services rendered to department patients ((of the department)) during the preceding month, based upon the following schedule:

(1) COSTING AND BILLING RATES

	Child	
	Study	
	and	
Western	Treat-	Eastern
State	ment	State
Hospital	Center	Hospital

(a) INPATIENT SERVICES -

\$((224.00-	288 23	228.49))
- ()		,,
230.53	324.88	241.00
*	15.56	*
-K172 00		172.00))
	\$((224.00 230.53 *	230.53 324.88 * 15.56

^{*}The department shall bill the client for physician costs on a fee-for-service basis.

	Ciliu	
	Study	
	and	
Western	Treat-	Eastern
State	ment	State
Hospital	Center	Hospital
•		-

(b) OUTPATIENT SERVICES -

Per diem

Outpatient			
Day Care Per Day		((89.30))	_
		80.48	
Per Hour	_	((15.92))	
		11.50	

(c) ANCILLARY SERVICES -

Per relative value unit 1/

Radiology	((4.20	4.20	5.90))
-	4.91	4.91	7.70
Pathology	((.31	.31	.29))
	.42	.42	.31
Medical Clinics	((1.78	- 1.78	7.31))
	1.89	1.89	8.66
Electroencephalogram	((1.09	1.09	1.09))
	<u>`</u> .93	.93	.93
Electrocardiogram	.18	.18	((.62))
J			.52
Physical Therapy	((5.06	5.06	$\frac{12.05))}{}$
, ,,	``5.74	5.74	12.91
Occupational Therapy			((26.89))
			28.01
Speech Therapy			$((\frac{16.68}{}))$
.,			`` 23.5Í
Dental	((29.46	29.60	40.60))
	36.25	36.25	42.98
Podiatry	1.28	1.28	1.00

(d) RESIDENTIAL SERVICES -

	Pals	Portal
Costs Per Day	133.22	80.60

(2) The department shall purchase services required by the patient, not provided by hospital staff, from private sources and the patient shall be charged actual cost of services.

¹/California Medical Association. Relative Value Studies. Fifth edition. San Francisco: 693 Sutter Publication, Inc., 1969, 135 pp.

Reviser's note: The bracketed material preceding the section above was supplied by the code reviser's office.

WSR 91-17-065 PERMANENT RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

(Public Assistance)

[Order 3236—Filed August 20, 1991, 4:34 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: The need standards for basic requirements are reviewed/updated annually.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 388-29-100 Standards of assistance— Basic requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.08.090. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-122 on July 3, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991

Leslie F. James, Director

Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3122, filed 12/28/90, effective 1/28/91)

WAC 388-29-100 STANDARDS OF ASSIST-ANCE—BASIC REQUIREMENTS. (1) The statewide monthly need standard for basic requirements shall be:

(a) A household with an obligation to pay shelter costs effective ((January 1, 1991)) September 1, 1991.

Treat a household residing in a lower income housing project, assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act, as a renter if the household member makes a utility payment in lieu of a rental payment.

This need standard includes ((a)) recipients owning, purchasing, or renting their home.

Effective April 23, 1990, this need standard includes a homeless family or person:

- (i) Lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- (ii) Residing in a public or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; or
- (iii) Provided temporary lodging through a public or privately funded emergency shelter program.

Recipients	Need
in Household	Standard
1	r (((30\) (40
1	\$ ((628)) <u>648</u>
2	((794)) <u>820</u>
3	$((983)) \overline{1,014}$
4	$((\frac{1,157}{1,194}))$
5	$((1,333))$ $\overline{1,375}$
6	$((\frac{1,512}{1,560}))$
7	$((\frac{1,747}{1,802}))$
8	$((\frac{1,933}{1,995}))$
9	$((\frac{2,123}{2,190}))$
10 or more	$((\frac{2,307}{2,380}))$

(b) A household with shelter provided at no cost effective ((January 1, 1991)) September 1, 1991, except as described under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

The monthly standard for <u>a</u> client((s)) with shelter provided at no cost includes requirements for food, clothing, personal maintenance and necessary incidentals, household maintenance, and transportation.

Recipients	Need
in Household	Standard
1	\$ ((383)) 395
2	$((484)) \overline{500}$
3	((599)) 618
4	$((705))$ $\overline{728}$
5	((813)) 838
6	$((922)) \overline{951}$
7	$((\frac{1,065}{1,099}))$

Recipients	Need
in Household	Standard
8	((1,179)) <u>1,216</u>
9	$((\frac{1,295}{1,335}))$
10 or more	$((\frac{1,407}{1,451}))$

- (2) One hundred eighty-five percent of the statewide monthly need standard for basic requirements is:
- (a) A household with shelter costs effective ((January 1, 1991)) September 1, 1991.

Recipients	185% of
in Household	Need Standard
1	\$ ((1,161)) 1,198
2	$((\frac{1,468}{1,517}))$
3	$((\frac{1,818}{1,875}))$
4	$((\frac{2,140}{2,208}))$
5	$((\frac{2,466}{2,543}))$
6	$((2,797))$ $\overline{2,886}$
7	((3,231)) 3,333
8	$((\frac{3,576}{)})$ $\overline{3,690}$
9	((3,927)) 4,051
10 or more	$((4,267))$ $\overline{4,403}$

(b) A household with shelter provided at no cost effective ((January 1, 1991)) September 1, 1991.

Recipients	185% of
in Household	Need Standard
_	0 ((500)) 500
1	\$ ((708)) <u>730</u>
2	$((895)) \overline{925}$
3	$((\frac{1,108}{1,143}))$
4	$((\frac{1,304}{1,346}))$
5	$((\frac{1,504}{1,550}))$
6	$((\frac{1,705}{1,759}))$ $\overline{1,759}$
7	$((\frac{1,970}{2,033}))$
8	$((\frac{2,181}{2,249}))$
9	$((\frac{2,395}{2,469}))$
10 or more	$((\frac{2,602}{2}))$ $\frac{2,684}{2}$

- (3) The statewide monthly payment standard shall be:
- (a) Payment standard for a household with an obligation to pay shelter costs effective January 1, 1991.

Treat a household residing in a lower income housing project, assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937 or Section 236 of the National Housing Act, as a renter if the household member makes a utility payment in lieu of a rental payment.

This payment standard includes ((a)) recipients owning, purchasing, or renting their home.

Effective April 23, 1990, this payment standard includes a homeless family or person:

- (i) Lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- (ii) Residing in a public or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; or
- (iii) Provided temporary lodging through a public or privately funded emergency shelter program.

Recipients in Household	Payment Standard
1	\$ 339
2	428
3	531
4	624
5	719
6	817
7	943
8	1,044
9	1,146
10 or more	1,246

(b) Payment standard for a household with shelter provided at no cost effective January 1, 1991, except as described under subsection (3)(a) of this section.

The monthly payment standard for <u>a</u> client((s)) with shelter provided at no cost includes requirements for food, clothing, personal maintenance and necessary incidentals, transportation, and household maintenance.

Recipients in Household	Payment Standard
1	\$ 206
2	261
3	323
4	380
5	438
6	497
7	574
8	635
9	698
10 or more	758

WSR 91-17-066 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

[Memorandum—August 20, 1991]

The Washington State Liquor Control Board will hold a public meeting in Richland, Washington at the Hanford House on Thursday, September 5, 1991. The meeting will be one in a series of board meetings being held throughout the state to obtain input from the citizens of issues pertaining to the board. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. and the public is invited to attend. The board will resume its regular meeting schedule the following week with a board meeting on Wednesday, September 11, 1991, discussing various changes to Title 314 WAC. That meeting will be held at the Board's Distribution Center, 4401 East Marginal Way South, Seattle, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

WSR 91-17-067 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

[Memorandum-August 20, 1991]

The Washington State Human Rights Commission will hold its September regular commission meeting in Bellingham on September 25 and 26, 1991. The meetings will both be held at the Pacific First Federal Bank, Community Room, 1336 Cornwall, Bellingham. The meeting on September 25, will be held to provide an opportunity for the community members to meet the new commissioner from Bellingham, Lucio Rodriguez, and the other commissioners and receive a report on issues addressed since the last commission meeting in Bellingham. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. The regular business meeting on September 26, will begin at 9:30 a.m.

WSR 91-17-068 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Order 91-07-Filed August 21, 1991, 9:43 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 296–24 WAC, General safety and health standards; chapter 296–27 WAC, Record keeping and reporting; chapter 296–45 WAC, Electrical work safety rules; chapter 296–56 WAC, Longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations; chapter 296–62 WAC, General occupational health standards; chapter 296–63 WAC, Right to know fee assessments; chapter 296–78 WAC, Safety standards for sawmills and woodworking operations; chapter 296–79 WAC, Safety standards for pulp, paper, paperboard mills, finishing and converters; chapter 296–115 WAC, Safety standards for passenger vessels; chapter 296–155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work; chapter 296–305 WAC, Safety standards for firefighters; chapter 296–306 WAC, Safety standards for agriculture code; and chapter 296–350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction.

Purpose: Chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. The purposes of the proposed stateinitiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment for clarification. A section has been rewritten to clarify the variance procedures; proposed amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Proposed amendment is to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; proposed amendments to revise the "scope" to meet recommendations from OSHA that the section apply to wood working machinery only. These changes are comparable to 29 CFR 1910.213. Proposed housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This proposed amendment is the result

of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard atleast—as—effective—as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The purpose of the proposed federal—initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to make the state standards at—least—as effective—as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-27 WAC, Record keeping and reporting. The purposes of state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment to this section to add definition of "wisha poster" for clarification; and proposed amendment to include definitions of violation types, relocate a definition previously codified in WAC 296-350-300 and amend terminology to reflect current usage, and a proposed amendment to add information relating to repeat violations. This information is currently codified in WAC 296-350-300, which is being repealed.

Chapter 296-45 WAC, Electrical work safety rules. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendment deleted the Figure C drawing in response to notification by industry of the existence of a hazard to workers which could occur from a literal interpretation of the drawing.

Chapter 296-56 WAC, Longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations. The purposes of the stateinitiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This proposed amendment is the result of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard atleast-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The purpose of the proposed federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment to correct oxygen deficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989; proposed housekeeping amendment to change a reference from a specific section to the applicable part in chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards, correct a typographical error in reference to ethylene oxide; corrections to reflect generic references, and to make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule

and correct references and typographical errors; proposed housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This proposed amendment is the result of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990; and proposed amendment is a housekeeping change to renumber several subsections and incorporates the appendices A, B, C, and D into the standard. Proposed federal-initiated proposed amendment to comply with Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 105, dated May 31, 1991, affecting appendices A, B, C, and D. Primarily removing references to a court imposed stay. These amendments make the state standard at-least-aseffective-as the federal rule. The purpose of the proposed federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to make the existing state standard "identical" to the federal rule as amended in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 75, dated April 18, 1991. The amendments are clarifications and revise the definition of "uncontrolled hazardous waste site," and "certificate of equivalent training"; and proposed amendments to make the state standards at-least-aseffective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-63 WAC, Right to know fee assessments. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed change to be uniform and consistent with RCW 49.17.180 which was amended by HB 1355. The change increased the maximum penalty amount from 50,000 dollars to 70,000 dollars.

Chapter 296-78 WAC, Safety standards for sawmills and woodworking operations. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendment is made to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice. The purpose of the proposed federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-79 WAC, Safety standards for pulp, paper, paperboard mills, finishing and converters. The purpose of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This proposed amendment is the result of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November

1, 1990. The purpose of the proposed federal-initiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to make the state standards at-least-as effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990.

Chapter 296-115 WAC, Safety standards for passenger vessels. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed housekeeping amendment to change the title of the chapter to "safety requirements for charter boats" to more closely mirror the intent of chapter 88.04 RCW, The Charter Boat Safety Act; and proposed amendments are made to be "identical" to SB 5311 which amended chapter 88.04 RCW. Additional housekeeping amendments are proposed.

Chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety standards for construction work. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice. Additional stateinitiated amendment is proposed to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction; proposed amendment is to correct oxygen deficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989; proposed amendment to allow the use of more than one double locking type snap-hooks to connect to any one D-ring, and add the requirement relating to new nets. This requirement is made to make this section at-least-as-effective-as 29 CFR 1926.105; proposed amendments to the scope of the section to delete the term "ground to eave height" and replace with "potential fall hazard;" and housekeeping changes to correct typographical errors; and proposed housekeeping amendment is to correct a reference, and to correct a typographical error in the table that relates to standard 6 x 37 wire rope. The purpose of the proposed federalinitiated amendments for this chapter is: Proposed amendments to the existing state regulations relating to scaffolds and ladders (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J) and floor openings, wall openings, and stairways (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K) and a new Part J-1 to chapter 296-155 WAC. The new and amended regulations are proposed to be at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 220, dated November 14, 1990; corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 15, dated January 23, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 26, dated Federal 7, 1991; and, corrections received on July 9, 1991, in advance of publication in the Federal Register.

Chapter 296-305 WAC, Safety standards for firefighters. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The

amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Additional state-initiated amendment is proposed to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; and proposed amendment to correct a reference to chapter 296-62 WAC, General occupational health standards.

Chapter 296-306 WAC, Safety standards for agriculture code. The purposes of state-initiated amendments for this chapter are: Proposed amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. Additional state-initiated amendment is proposed to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice; proposed amendment to remove "potatoes" from the listing of labor-intensive crops where pesticide treatment of crops requires posting; and proposed amendments to delete Table 1 for lack of documentation that the horsepower minimum wheel span requirement provides added safety to employees and additional housekeeping changes to be identical to OSHA.

Chapter 296–350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. The purposes of the state-initiated amendments and proposal to repeal a section in this chapter are: Proposed amendment relocates the regulations to sections in chapter 296–27 WAC and deletes unnecessary portions of the regulation; proposed amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416–081–000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296–350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 49.17 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17].050, and [49.17].060.

Summary: Proposed state-initiated amendment for clarification. This section has been rewritten to clarify the variance procedures: WAC 296-24-010; proposed state-initiated amendment to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction: WAC 296-24-020, 296-155-100, 296-305-025, 296-306-040 and 296-350-400; proposed state-initiated amendment relating to management's responsibility is to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendment clarifies the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice: WAC 296-24-020, 296-78-515, 296-155-100, 296-305-025 and 296-306-025; proposed state-initiated amendments relating to power tool requirements is to revise the "scope" to meet recommendations from OSHA that the section apply to wood working machinery only. These changes are comparable to 29 CFR 1910.213: WAC 296-24-165; proposed state-initiated housekeeping amendments to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards. This proposed amendment is the result

of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections in Part L which will make the state standard atleast-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990: WAC 296-24-19003, 296-24-20700, 296-24-31505, 296-24-32003, 296-24-33009, 296-24-33011, 296-24-37005, 296-24-37019, 296-24-37023, 296-24-40509, 296-24-51009, 296-24-65501, 296-24-67509, 296-24-68503, 296-24-68505, 296-24-69001, 296-24-87011, 296-56-60001, 296-56-60237, 296-62-14515 and 296-79-090; Proposed federal-initiated amendments relating to electrical safety related work practices are to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990: WAC 296-24-23007, 296-24-23513, 296-24-24019, 296-24-24519, 296-24-31503, 296-24-33013, 296-24-33015, 296-24-33017, 296-24-47505, 296-24-68211, 296-24-79507, 296-24-88503, 296-24-90003, 296-24-90005, 296-24-95601, 296-24-95603, 296-24-95607, 296-24-95617, 296-24-960, 296-24-965, 296-24-985, 296-56-60001, 296-56-60237, 296-62-11015, 296-78-730, 296-79-250 and 296-79-300; proposed state-initiated amendments relating to recordkeeping and reporting are to add the definition of "wisha poster" for clarification; include definitions of violation types, relocate a definition previously codified in WAC 296-350-300 and amend terminology to reflect current usage; and add information relating to repeat violations previously codified in WAC 296-350-300, which is being repealed. WAC 296-27-020, 296-27-16001 and 296-27-16007; proposed stateinitiated amendment relating to personal protective grounding is to delete the Figure C drawing in response to notification by industry of the existence of a hazard to workers which could occur from a literal interpretation of the drawing: WAC 296-45-65026; proposed stateinitiated amendments to correct oxygen efficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989: WAC 296-62-07105, 296-62-07113, 296-62-100, 296-62-11021, 296-62-14501, 296-62-14511 and 296-155-20301; proposed state-initiated amendment relating to lead is a housekeeping change to renumber several subsections and incorporates the appendices A, B, C, and D into the standard. Proposed federal-initiated proposed amendment to comply with Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 105, dated May 31, 1991, affecting appendices A, B, C, and D. Primarily removing references to a court imposed stay. These amendments make the state standard at-least-aseffective-as the federal rule: WAC 296-62-07521; proposed federal-initiated amendments relating to hazardous waste operations and emergency response are to make the existing state standard "identical" to the federal rule as amended in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 75, dated April 18, 1991. The amendments are clarifications and revise the definition of "uncontrolled hazardous waste site," and "certificate of equivalent training": WAC 296-62-300 and 296-62-3040: proposed state-initiated housekeeping amendments relating to various subjects are to correct typographical errors; reflect generic references, and correct references: WAC 296-62-14519, 296-62-14525, 296-62-07344, 296-62-07385, 296-62-07355, 296-155-24520, 296-155-50505, 296-155-59904 and 296-305-063; proposed state-initiated amendments relating to hazardous waste operations and emergency response are to make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule and correct references and typographical errors: WAC 296-62-3140 and 296-62-3160; proposed state-initiated amendments relating to hazardous waste operations and emergency response are to make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule and correct references and typographical errors; WAC 296-62-3140 and 296-62-3160; proposed state-initiated amendment relating to fraudulent exemption requests are to be uniform and consistent with RCW 49.17.180 which was amended by HB 1355. The change increased the maximum penalty amount from 50,000 dollars to 70,000 dollars: WAC 296-63-011; proposed state-initiated proposed housekeeping amendment to change the title of the chapter to "safety requirements for charter boats" to more closely mirror the intent of chapter 88.04 RCW, The Charter Boat Safety Act; proposed amendments are made to be "identical" to SB 5311 which amended chapter 88.04 RCW; and housekeeping amendments are proposed: Chapter title, WAC 296-115-005 and 296-115-015; proposed state-initiated proposed amendment relating to fall protection is to allow the use of more than one double locking type snap-hooks to connect to any one Dring, and add the requirement relating to new nets. This requirement is made to make this section at-least-aseffective-as 29 CFR 1926.105: WAC 296-155-24510; proposed state-initiated amendments to the scope of the section relating to fall protection is to delete the term "ground to eave height" and replace with "potential fall hazard:" and housekeeping changes to correct typographical errors: WAC 296-155-24515; proposed federal-initiated amendments to the existing state regulations relating to scaffolds and ladders (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J) and floor openings, wall openings, and stairways (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K) and a new Part J-1 to chapter 296-155 WAC. The new and amended regulations are proposed to be at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 220, dated November 14, 1990; corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 15, dated January 23, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 26, dated February 7, 1991; and, corrections received on July 9, 1991 in advance of publication in the Federal Register: WAC 296-155-475, 296–155–47501, 296–155–476, 296–155–477, 296–155– 480, 296–155–48060, 296–155–48080, 296–155–48090, 296-155-481, 296-155-483, 296-155-485, 296-155-500, 296-155-505 and 296-155-510; proposed stateinitiated amendment relating to posting requirements is to remove "potatoes" from the listing of labor-intensive crops where pesticide treatment of crops requires posting: WAC 296-306-400; proposed state-initiated

amendments relating to agricultural equipment is to delete Table 1 for lack of documentation that the horse-power minimum wheel span requirement provides added safety to employees and additional housekeeping changes to be identical to OSHA: WAC 296-306-165; and proposed state-initiated amendment relocates the regulations relating to repeat violations to sections in chapter 296-27 WAC and deletes unnecessary portions of the regulation: WAC 296-350-300 is being repealed.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To ensure a safe and healthful workplace for all employees in Washington state.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Ray V. Wax, 805 Plum Street, Olympia, WA, 753-6381; Implementation and Enforcement: J. N. Kirchoff, 805 Plum Street, Olympia, WA, 753-6500.

Name of Proponent: Department of Labor and Industries, governmental.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990; Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990; Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 220, dated November 14, 1990; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 15, dated January 23, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 26, dated February 7, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 75, dated April 18, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 105, dated May 31, 1991; Washington State HB 1355; and Washington State SB 5311.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See Purpose and Summary above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See Purpose and Summary above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Proposed state-initiated amendment WAC 296-24-010 for clarification. This section has been rewritten to clarify the variance procedures. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-24-020, 296-155-100, 296-305-025, 296-306-040, and 296-350-400 to define management's responsibility for posting of notices and the WISHA poster (Form F416-081-000). The amendment to this section is an existing requirement in chapter 296-350 WAC, Reassumption of jurisdiction. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-24-020, 296-78-515, 296-155-100, 296-305-025, and 296-306-025, to clarify the intent of the standard. The proposed amendments add the responsibility to enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed stateinitiated amendments to WAC 296-24-165 to revise the "scope" to meet recommendations from OSHA that the section apply to wood working machinery only. These changes are comparable to 29 CFR 1910.213. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated housekeeping amendments to WAC

296-24-19003, 296-24-20700, 296-24-31505, 296-24-32003, 296-24-33009, 296-24-33011, 296-24-37005, 296-24-37019, 296-24-37023, 296-24-40509, 296-24-51009, 296-24-65501, 296-24-67509, 296-24-68503, 296-24-68505, 296-24-69001, 296-24-87011, 296-56-60001, 296-56-60237, 296-62-14515 and 296-79-090 to change or add a reference to Part L of chapter 296-24-WAC, General safety and health standards. These proposed amendments are the result of the federal-initiated proposed adoption of new sections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-62-07105, 296-62-07113, 296-62-100, 296-62-11021, 296-62-14501, 296-62-14511, and 296-155-20301 to correct oxygen deficiency from 18 percent to 19.5 percent to be consistent with the requirements of WAC 296-62-07511 which was effective on August 7, 1989. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed federal-initiated amendments to WAC 296-24-23007, 296-24-23513, 296-24-24019, 296-24-24519, 296-24-31503, 296-24-33013, 296-24-33015, 296-24-33017, 296-24-47505, 296-24-68211, 296-24-79507, 296-24-88503, 296-24-90003, 296-24-90005, 296-24-95601, 296-24-95603, 296-24-95607. 296-24-95617, 296-24-960, 296-24-965, 296-24-985. 296-56-60001, 296-56-60237, 296-62-11015, 296-78-730, 296-79-250, and 296-79-300, and new sections WAC 296-24-970, 296-24-975 and 296-24-980 to make the state standards at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 151, dated August 6, 1990, and corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 212, dated November 1, 1990. The proposed amendments are being made solely to conform or comply with federal laws and regulations; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-27-020, 296-27-16001, and 296-27-16007 to add the definition of "wisha poster" for clarification; include definitions of violation types, relocate a definition previously codified in WAC 296-350-300 and amend terminology to reflect current usage; and add information relating to repeat violations previously codified in WAC 296-350-300, which is being repealed. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendment to WAC 296-45-65026 deletes the Figure C drawing in response to notification by industry of the existence of a hazard to workers which could occur from a literal interpretation of the drawing. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendment to WAC 296-62-07521 is a housekeeping change to renumber several subsections and incorporates the appendices A, B, C, and D into the standard. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed federal-initiated amendment to WAC 296-62-

07521 to comply with Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 105, dated May 31, 1991, affecting appendices A, B, C, and D. Primarily removing references to a court imposed stay. These amendments make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule. The proposed amendments are being made solely to conform or comply with federal laws and regulations; proposed federal-initiated amendments to WAC 296-62-300 and 296-62-3040 to make the existing state standard "identical" to the federal rule as amended in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 75, dated April 18, 1991. The amendments are clarifications and revise the definition of "uncontrolled hazardous waste site," and "certificate of equivalent training." The proposed amendments are being made solely to conform or comply with federal laws and regulations; proposed state-initiated housekeeping amendments to correct typographical errors; reflect generic references, and correct references: WAC 296-155-59904, 296-62-14519, 296-62-14525, 296-62-07344, 296-62-07385, 296-62-07355, 296-155-24520, 296-155-50505 and 296-305-063. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-62-3140 and 296-62-3160 to make the state standard at-least-as-effective-as the federal rule and correct references and typographical errors. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendment to WAC 296-63-011 to be uniform and consistent with RCW 49.17.180 which was amended by HB 1355. The change increased the maximum penalty amount from 50,000 dollars to 70,000 dollars. The proposed amendments are being made solely to conform or comply with state laws; proposed state-initiated proposed housekeeping amendment of the chapter title to "safety requirements for charter boats" to more closely mirror the intent of chapter 88.04 RCW, The Charter Boat Safety Act; and proposed amendments to WAC 296-115-005 and 296-115-015 are to be "identical" to SB 5311 which amended chapter 88.04 RCW and housekeeping amendments are proposed. The proposed amendments are being made solely to conform or comply with state laws; proposed state-initiated proposed amendment to WAC 296-155-24510 to allow the use of more than one double locking type snap-hooks to connect to any one D-ring, and add the requirement relating to new nets. This requirement is made to make this section at-least-as-effective-as 29 CFR 1926.105. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-155-24515 to delete the term "ground to eave height" and replace with "potential fall hazard;" and housekeeping changes to correct typographical errors. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed federal-initiated amendments to WAC 296-155-475, 296-155-480, 296-155-48090, 296-155-485, 296-155-500, 296-155-505 and 296-155-510 to the existing state regulations relating to scaffolds and ladders (chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J) and floor openings, wall openings, and stairways

(chapter 296-155 WAC, (Part K) and a new Part J-1 to chapter 296-155 WAC to include new sections WAC 296-155-47501, 296-155-476, 296-155-477, 296-155-481, 296–155–483, 296–155–48060 and 296–155–48080. The new and amended regulations are proposed to be at-least-as-effective-as the federal final rule published in Federal Register, Volume 55, Number 220, dated November 14, 1990; corrections published in Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 15, dated January 23, 1991; Federal Register, Volume 56, Number 26, dated February 7, 1991; and, corrections received on July 9, 1991 in advance of publication in the Federal Register; proposed state-initiated amendment to WAC 296-306-400 to remove "potatoes" from the listing of labor-intensive crops where pesticide treatment of crops requires posting. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; proposed state-initiated amendments to WAC 296-306-165 to delete Table 1 for lack of documentation that the horsepower minimum wheel span requirement provides added safety to employees and additional housekeeping changes to be identical to OSHA. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business; and proposed state-initiated action to repeal WAC 296-350-300 and relocate the regulations to sections in chapter 296-27 WAC and delete unnecessary portions of the regulation. There are no new compliance requirements proposed and no disproportionate economic impact on small business.

Hearing Location: General Administration Building Auditorium, Olympia, Washington 98504, on September 24, 1991, at 9:30 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: J. N. Kirchoff, Assistant Director, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, by 5:00 p.m., September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: November 22, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Joseph A. Dear Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74)

WAC 296-24-010 VARIANCE AND PROCEDURE. ((Realizing that conditions may exist in operations under which certain state standards will not have practical application, the director of the department of labor and industries or his authorized representative may, pursuant to this section, RCW 49.17.080 and/or 49.17.090 and appropriate administrative rules of this state and the department of labor and industries and upon receipt of application and after adequate investigation by the department, permit a variation from these requirements when other means of providing an equivalent measure of protection are afforded. Such variation granted shall be limited to the particular case or cases covered in the application for variance and may be revoked for cause. The permit for variance shall be conspicuously posted on the premises and shall remain posted during the time it is in effect. All requests for variances from safety and health standards included in this or any other chapter of Title 296 WAC, shall be made in writing to the director of the department of labor and industries at Olympia, Washington, or his duly authorized representative, the supervisor of safety, division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, Olympia, Washington. Variance application forms may be obtained from the department upon request.)) Conditions may exist in operations that a state standard will not have practical use. The director may issue a variance from the requirements of the standard when another means of providing equal protection is provided.

Applications for variances will be reviewed and investigated by the department. Variances granted shall be limited to the specific case or cases covered in the application and may be revoked for cause. The variance shall remain prominently posted on the premises while in effect.

Variance application forms may be obtained from the department upon request. Requests for variances from safety and health standards shall be made in writing to the director or the assistant director, Division of Industrial Safety and Health, Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia, Washington. (Reference RCW 49.17.080 and 49.17.090.)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-24-020 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ((and)), supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

(a) A safe and healthful working environment.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.

- (c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the field of occupational safety and health. Such training shall include the on-the-job instructions on the safe use of powered materials handling equipment, machine tool operations, use of toxic materials and operation of utility systems prior to assignments to jobs involving such exposures.
- (2) After the emergency actions following accidents that cause serious injuries that have immediate symptoms, a preliminary investigation of the cause of the accident shall be conducted. The investigation shall be conducted by a person designated by the employer, the immediate supervisor of the injured employee, witnesses, employee representative, and any other person with the special expertise required to evaluate the facts relating to the cause of the accident. The findings of the investigation shall be documented by the employer for reference at any following formal investigation. If the employee representative is the business agent of the employee bargaining unit that is unavailable to participate without delaying the investigation group, the employer may proceed, and satisfy the requirements of subsection (2) of this section by using one of the following alternatives:
 - (a) The shop steward acts as the employee representative.
- (b) An employee representative member of the safety committee acts as the employee representative.
 - (c) The employees select a person to represent them.
 - (3) Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization accidents.
- (a) Within 24 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which results in an immediate or probable fatality to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, the employer of any employee so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the department. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The reporting shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The director may require such additional reports, in writing or otherwise, as deemed necessary, concerning the accident.
- (b) Equipment involved in an accident resulting in an immediate or probable fatality, shall not be moved, until a representative of the division of industrial safety and health investigates the accident and releases such equipment, except where removal is essential to prevent further accident. Where necessary to remove the victim, such equipment may be moved only to the extent of making possible such removal.
- (c) Upon arrival of division of industrial safety and health investigator, employer shall assign to assist the investigator, the immediate supervisor and all employees who were witnesses to the accident, or whoever the investigator deems necessary to complete the investigation.
- (4) Each employer shall maintain in each establishment a system for maintaining records of occupational injuries and illnesses as prescribed by WAC 296-27-030.

Note: Recordable cases include:

- 1. Every occupational death.
- 2. Every industrial illness.
- 3. Every occupational injury that involves one of the following:
 - a. Unconsciousness.
 - b. Inability to perform all phases of regular job.
 - c. Inability to work full time on regular job.
 - d. Temporary assignment to another job.
 - e. Medical treatment beyond first-aid.

- (5) All employers with eleven or more employees shall record occupational injury and illness information on forms OSHA 101 Supplementary Record Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and OSHA 200 Log and Summary. Forms other than OSHA 101 may be substituted for the Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses if they contain the same items.
- (6) Machinery, tools, materials or equipment, whether owned by the employer or under control of another firm or individual, which does not meet the compliance requirements of this chapter, or any other applicable vertical standard of a specific industry, shall not be utilized by employees.
- (7) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (the WISHA Poster, Job safety and health protection; form F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act. For assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards, employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-19, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83)

WAC 296-24-165 FIXED AND PORTABLE POWER TOOL REQUIREMENTS. Scope and application. All sections which include WAC 296-24-165 in the section number shall apply to the use of fixed and portable power tools for processing ((all materials, including, but not limited to, wood, metal, plastics, and other natural and synthetic material)) materials that generate chips or dust from wood, reconstituted wood products, or plastics in the processing of a wood piece.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-19003 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) New installations. All new installations after August 27, 1971, shall be in conformity with WAC 296-24-190 through 296-24-19015.

- (2) Existing installations. All existing plant installations or equipment contracted for prior to the effective date of these standards, shall comply with WAC 296-24-190 through 296-24-19015.
- (3) Auxiliary equipment. Mechanical and electrical equipment and auxiliaries shall be installed ((in accordance with)) according to this section and the state of Washington safety standards for installing electric wires and equipment, ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (4) Mill roll heights. All new mill installations shall be installed so that the top of the operating rolls is not less than 50 inches above the level on which the operator stands, irrespective of the size of the mill. This distance shall apply to the actual working level, whether it be at the general floor level, in a pit, or on a platform.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-01, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90)

WAC 296-24-20700 APPENDIX A TO WAC 296-24-195. Mandatory requirements for certification/validation of safety systems for presence sensing device initiation of mechanical power presses.

- (1) Purpose. The purpose of the certification/validation of safety systems for presence sensing device initiation (PSDI) of mechanical power presses is to ensure that the safety systems are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with all applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.
 - (2) General.
- (a) The certification/validation process shall utilize an independent third-party validation organization recognized by OSHA in accordance with the requirements specified in WAC 296-24-20720 Appendix C.
- (b) While the employer is responsible for assuring that the certification/validation requirements in WAC 296-24-19517(11) are fulfilled, the design certification of PSDI safety systems may be initiated by manufacturers, employers, and/or their representatives. The term "manufacturers" refers to the manufacturer of any of the components of the safety system. An employer who assembles a PSDI safety system would be a manufacturer as well as employer for purposes of this standard and Appendix.

- (c) The certification/validation process includes two stages. For design certification, in the first stage, the manufacturer (which can be an employer) certifies that the PSDI safety system meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, based on appropriate design criteria and tests. In the second stage, the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization validates that the PSDI safety system meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A and the manufacturer's certification by reviewing the manufacturer's design and test data and performing any additional reviews required by this standard or which it believes appropriate.
- (d) For installation certification/validation and annual recertification/revalidation, in the first stage the employer certifies or recertifies that the employer is installing or utilizing a PSDI safety system validated as meeting the design requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A by an OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization and that the installation, operation and maintenance meet the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. In the second stage, the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization validates or revalidates that the PSDI safety system installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A and the employer's certification, by reviewing that the PSDI safety system has been certified; the employer's certification, designs and tests, if any; the installation, operation, maintenance and training; and by performing any additional tests and reviews which the validation organization believes is necessary.
- (3) Summary. The certification/validation of safety systems of PSDI shall consider the press, controls, safeguards, operator, and environment as an integrated system which shall comply with all of the requirements in WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. The certification/validation process shall verify that the safety system complies with the OSHA safety requirements as follows:
 - (a) Design certification/validation.
- (i) The major parts, components, and subsystems used shall be defined by part number or serial number, as appropriate, and by manufacturer to establish the configuration of the system.
- (ii) The identified parts, components, and subsystems shall be certified by the manufacturer to be able to withstand the functional and operational environments of the PSDI safety system.
- (iii) The total system design shall be certified by the manufacturer as complying with all requirements in WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.
- (iv) The third-party validation organization shall validate the manufacturer's certification under (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.
 - (b) Installation certification/validation.
- (i) The employer shall certify that the PSDI safety system has been design certified and validated, that the installation meets the operational and environmental requirements specified by the manufacturer, that the installation drawings are accurate, and that the installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A. (The operational and installation requirements of the PSDI safety system may vary for different applications.)
- (ii) The third-party validation organization shall validate the employer's certifications that the PSDI safety system is design certified and validated, that the installation meets the installation and environmental requirements specified by the manufacturer, and that the installation meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.
 - (c) Recertification/revalidation.
- (i) The PSDI safety system shall remain under certification/validation for the shorter of one year or until the system hardware is changed, modified or refurbished, or operating conditions are changed (including environmental, application or facility changes), or a failure of a critical component has occurred.
- (ii) Annually, or after a change specified in (c)(i) of this subsection, the employer shall inspect and recertify the installation as meeting the requirements set forth under subsection (3)(b) of this section, Installation certification/validation.
- (iii) The third-party validation organization, annually or after a change specified in (c)(i) of this subsection, shall validate the employer's certification that the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, Installation certification/validation have been met.
- Note: Such changes in operational conditions as die changes of press relocations not involving disassembly or revision to the safety system would not require recertification/revalidation.

- (4) Certification/validation requirements.
- (a) General design certification/validation requirements.
- (i) Certification/validation program requirements. The manufacturer shall certify and the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall validate that:
- (A) The design of components, subsystems, software, and assemblies meets OSHA performance requirements and are ready for the intended use; and
- (B) The performance of combined subsystems meets OSHA's operational requirements.
- (ii) Certification/validation program level of risk evaluation requirements. The manufacturer shall evaluate and certify, and the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall validate, the design and operation of the safety system by determining conformance with the following:
- (A) The safety system shall have the ability to sustain a single failure or a single operating error and not cause injury to personnel from point of operation hazards. Acceptable design features shall demonstrate, in the following order or precedence, that:
 - (I) No single failure points may cause injury; or
- (II) Redundancy, and comparison and/or diagnostic checking, exist for the critical items that may cause injury, and the electrical, electronic, electromechanical and mechanical parts and components are selected so that they can withstand operational and external environments. The safety factor and/or derated percentage shall be specifically noted and complied with.
- (B) The manufacturer shall design, evaluate, test and certify, and the third-party validation organization shall evaluate and validate, that the PSDI safety system meets appropriate requirements in the following areas.
 - (I) Environmental limits
 - Temperature
 - Relative humidity
 - Vibration
 - Fluid compatibility with other materials
 - (II) Design limits
 - Power requirements
 - Power transient tolerances
 - Compatibility of materials used
 - Material stress tolerances and limits
 - Stability to long term power fluctuations
 - Sensitivity to signal acquisition
- Repeatability of measured parameter without inadvertent initiation of a press stroke
 - Operational life of components in cycles, hours, or both
 - Electromagnetic tolerance to:
 - Specific operational wave lengths; and
 - Externally generated wave lengths
- New design certification/validation. Design certification/validation for a new safety system, i.e., a new design or new integration of specifically identified components and subsystems, would entail a single certification/validation which would be applicable to all identical safety systems. It would not be necessary to repeat the tests on individual safety systems of the same manufacture or design. Nor would it be necessary to repeat these tests in the case of modifications where determined by the manufacturer and validated by the third-party validation organization to be equivalent by similarity analysis. Minor modifications not affecting the safety of the system may be made by the manufacturer without revalidation.
- (III) Substantial modifications would require testing as a new safety system, as deemed necessary by the validation organization.
 - (b) Additional detailed design certification/validation requirements.
- (i) General. The manufacturer or the manufacturer's representative shall certify to and submit to an OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the documentation necessary to demonstrate that the PSDI safety system design is in full compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, as applicable, by means of analysis, tests, or combination of both, establishing that the following additional certification/validation requirements are fulfilled.
- (ii) Reaction times. For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the reaction time required by WAC 296-24-19517, the tests shall use the following definitions and requirements:
- (A) "Reaction time" means the time, in seconds, it takes the signal, required to activate/deactivate the system, to travel through the system, measured from the time of signal initiation to the time the function being measured is completed.

- (B) "Full stop" or "no movement of the slide or ram" means when the crankshaft rotation has slowed to two or less revolutions per minute, just before stopping completely.
- (C) "Function completion" means for, electrical, electromechanical and electronic devices, when the circuit produces a change of state in the output element of the device.
- (D) When the change of state is motion, the measurement shall be made at the completion of the motion.
- (E) The generation of the test signal introduced into the system for measuring reaction time shall be such that the initiation time can be established with an error of less than 0.5 percent of the reaction time measured.
- (F) The instrument used to measure reaction time shall be calibrated to be accurate to within 0.001 second.
 - (iii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(b).
- (A) For compliance with these requirements, the average value of the stopping time, Ts, shall be the arithmetic mean of at least twentyfive stops for each stop angle initiation measured with the brake and/or clutch unused, fifty percent worn, and ninety percent worn. The recommendations of the brake system manufacturer shall be used to simulate or estimate the brake wear. The manufacturer's recommended minimum lining depth shall be identified and documented, and an evaluation made that the minimum depth will not be exceeded before the next (annual) recertification/revalidation. A correlation of the brake and/or clutch degradation based on the above tests and/or estimates shall be made and documented. The results shall document the conditions under which the brake and/or clutch will and will not comply with the requirement. Based upon this determination, a scale shall be developed to indicate the allowable ten percent of the stopping time at the top of the stroke for slide or ram overtravel due to brake wear. The scale shall be marked to indicate that brake adjustment and/or replacement is required. The explanation and use of the scale shall be documented.
- (B) The test specification and procedure shall be submitted to the validation organization for review and validation prior to the test. The validation organization representative shall witness at least one set of tests.
- (iv) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (5)(c) and (9)(f). Each reaction time required to calculate the safety distance, including the brake monitor setting, shall be documented in separate reaction time tests. These tests shall specify the acceptable tolerance band sufficient to assure that tolerance build-up will not render the safety distance unsafe.
- ((((1))) (A) Integrated test of the press fully equipped to operate in the PSDI mode shall be conducted to establish the total system reaction time.
- (((HI))) (B) Brakes which are the adjustable type shall be adjusted properly before the test.
 - (v) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(c).
- (A) Prior to conducting the brake system test required by WAC 296-24-19517 (2)(b), a visual check shall be made of the springs. The visual check shall include a determination that the spring housing or rod does not show damage sufficient to degrade the structural integrity of the unit, and the spring does not show any tendency to interleave.
- (B) Any detected broken or unserviceable springs shall be replaced before the test is conducted. The test shall be considered successful if the stopping time remains within that which is determined by WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(f) for the safety distance setting. If the increase in press stopping time exceeds the brake monitor setting limit defined in WAC 296-24-19517 (5)(c), the test shall be considered unsuccessful, and the cause of the excessive stopping time shall be investigated. It shall be ascertained that the springs have not been broken and that they are functioning properly.
 - (vi) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517(7).
- (A) Tests which are conducted by the manufacturers of electrical components to establish stress, life, temperature and loading limits must be tests which are in compliance with the provisions of ((the National Electrical Code)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (B) Electrical and/or electronic cards or boards assembled with discreet components shall be considered a subsystem and shall require separate testing that the subsystems do not degrade in any of the following conditions:
 - (I) Ambient temperature variation from -20°C to +50°C.
 - (II) Ambient relative humidity of ninety-nine percent.
- (III) Vibration of 45G for one millisecond per stroke when the item is to be mounted on the press frame.

- (IV) Electromagnetic interference at the same wavelengths used for the radiation sensing field, at the power line frequency fundamental and harmonics, and also from autogenous radiation due to system switching.
 - (V) Electrical power supply variations of +15 percent.
- (C) The manufacturer shall specify the test requirements and procedures from existing consensus tests in compliance with the provisions of ((the National Electrical Code)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (D) Tests designed by the manufacturer shall be made available upon request to the validation organization. The validation organization representative shall witness at least one set of each of these tests.
 - (vii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(d).
- (A) The manufacturer shall design a test to demonstrate that the prescribed minimum object sensitivity of the presence sensing device is met
- (B) The test specifications and procedures shall be made available upon request to the validation organization.
 - (viii) Compliance with WAC 296-24-19517 (9)(k).
- (A) The manufacturer shall design a test(s) to establish the hand tool extension diameter allowed for variations in minimum object sensitivity response.
- (B) The test(s) shall document the range of object diameter sizes which will produce both single and double break conditions.
- (C) The test(s) specifications and procedures shall be made available upon request to the validation organization.
 - (ix) Integrated tests certification/validation.
- (A) The manufacturer shall design a set of integrated tests to demonstrate compliance with the following requirements:
- WAC 296-24-19517 (6)(b), (c), (\check{d}), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o).
- (B) The integrated test specifications and procedures shall be made available to the validation organization.
- (x) Analysis. The manufacturer shall submit to the validation organization the technical analysis such as hazard analysis, failure mode and effect analysis, stress analysis, component and material selection analysis, fluid compatibility, and/or other analyses which may be necessary to demonstrate compliance with the following requirements:
- WAC 296-24-19517 (8)(a) and (b); (2)(b) and (c); (3)(a)(i) and (iv) and (b); (5)(a), (b) and (c); (6)(a), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), and (p); (7)(a) and (b); (9)(d), (f), (i), (j) and (k); (10)(a) and (b).
 - (xi) Types of tests acceptable for certification/validation.
- (A) Test results obtained from development testing may be used to certify/validate the design.
- (B) The test results shall provide the engineering data necessary to establish confidence that the hardware and software will meet specifications, the manufacturing process has adequate quality control and the data acquired was used to establish processes, procedures, and test levels supporting subsequent hardware design, production, installation and maintenance.
- (xii) Validation for design certification/validation. If, after review of all documentation, tests, analyses, manufacturer's certifications, and any additional tests which the third-party validation organization believes are necessary, the third-party validation organization determines that the PSDI safety system is in full compliance with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A, it shall validate the manufacturer's certification that it so meets the stated requirements.
 - (c) Installation certification/validation requirements.
- (i) The employer shall evaluate and test the PSDI system installation, shall submit to the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the necessary supporting documentation, and shall certify that the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A have been met and that the installation is proper.
- (ii) The OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall conduct tests, and/or review and evaluate the employer's installation tests, documentation and representations. If it so determines, it shall validate the employer's certification that the PSDI safety system is in full conformance with all requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.
 - (d) Recertification/revalidation requirements.
- (i) A PSDI safety system which has received installation certification/validation shall undergo recertification/revalidation the earlier of:
- (A) Each time the systems hardware is significantly changed, modified, or refurbished:
- (B) Each time the operational conditions are significantly changed (including environmental, application or facility changes, but excluding

such changes as die changes or press relocations not involving revision to the safety system);

- (C) When a failure of a significant component has occurred or a change has been made which may affect safety; or
- (D) When one year has elapsed since the installation certification/validation or the last recertification/revalidation.
- (ii) Conduct or recertification/revalidation. The employer shall evaluate and test the PSDI safety system installation, shall submit to the OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization the necessary supporting documentation, and shall recertify that the requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A are being met. The documentation shall include, but not be limited to, the following items:
- (A) Demonstration of a thorough inspection of the entire press and PSDI safety system to ascertain that the installation, components and safeguarding have not been changed, modified or tampered with since the installation certification/validation or last recertification/revalidation was made.
- (B) Demonstrations that such adjustments as may be needed (such as to the brake monitor setting) have been accomplished with proper changes made in the records and on such notices as are located on the press and safety system.
- (C) Demonstration that review has been made of the reports covering the design certification/validation, the installation certification/validation, and all recertification/revalidation, in order to detect any degradation to an unsafe condition, and that necessary changes have been made to restore the safety system to previous certification/validation levels.
- (iii) The OSHA-recognized third-party validation organization shall conduct tests, and/or review and evaluate the employer's installation, tests, documentation and representations. If it so determines, it shall revalidate the employer's recertification that the PSDI system is in full conformance with all requirements of WAC 296-24-19503 through 296-24-19517 and this Appendix A.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-23007 DESIGNATED LOCATIONS. (1) The industrial trucks specified under (2) of this section are the minimum types required but industrial trucks having greater safeguards may be used if desired.

- (2) For specific areas of use see Table N-1 following this section which tabulates the information contained in this section. References ((in parentheses)) are to the corresponding classification as used in ((the National Electrical Code NFPA No. 70-1971; ANSI Standard CI-1971 (Rev. of 1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (a) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentration of acetylene, butadiene, ethylene oxide, hydrogen (or gases or vapors equivalent in hazard to hydrogen, such as manufactured gas), propylene oxide, acetaldehyde, cyclopropane, diethyl ether, ethylene, isoprene, or unsymmetrical dimenthyl hydrazine (UDMH).
- (i) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentrations of metal dust, including aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys, other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics, or in atmospheres containing carbon black, coal or coke dust except approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in such atmospheres.
- (ii) In atmospheres where dust of magnesium, aluminum or aluminum bronze may be present, fuses, switches, motor controllers, and circuit breakers of trucks shall have enclosures specifically approved for such locations
- (b) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in atmospheres containing acetone, acrylonitrile, alcohol, ammonia, benzine, bensol, butane, ethylene dichloride, gasoline, hexane, lacquer solvent vapors, naphtha, natural gas, propane, propylene, styrene, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or xylenes in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures and where such concentrations of these gases or vapors exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions or may exist frequently because of repair, maintenance operations, leakage, breakdown or faulty operation of equipment.
- (c) Power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX may be used in locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed or used, but in which the hazardous

liquids, vapors or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in the case of abnormal operation of equipment; also in locations in which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation but which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment; or in locations which are adjacent to Class I, Division 1 locations, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive—pressure ventilation from a source of clear air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

- (d) In locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids in sealed containers or liquefied or compressed gases in containers, approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DS, ES, GS, or LPS may be used. This classification includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which, would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operation condition. The quantity of hazardous material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that should receive consideration in determining whether or not the DS or DY, ES, EE, GS, LPS designated truck possesses sufficient safeguards for the location. Piping without valves, checks, meters and similar devices would not ordinarily be deemed to introduce a hazardous condition even though used for hazardous liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids or of liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless subject to other hazardous conditions also.
- (i) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust is or may be in suspension continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures, or where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such mixtures to be produced.
- (ii) The EX classification usually includes the working areas of grain handling and storage plants, room containing grinders or pulverizers, cleaners, graders, scalpers, open conveyors or spouts, open bins or hoppers, mixers, or blenders, automatic or hopper scales, packing machinery, elevator heads and boots, stock distributors, dust and stock collectors (except all-metal collectors vented to the outside), and all similar dust producing machinery and equipment in grain processing plants, starch plants, sugar pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay grinding plants, and other occupancies of similar nature; coal pulverizing plants (except where the pulverizing equipment is essentially dust tight); all working areas where metal dusts and powders are produced, processed, handled, packed, or stored (except in tight containers); and other similar locations where combustible dust may, under normal operating conditions, be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.
- (e) Only approved power—operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air or will not be likely to be thrown into suspension by the normal operation of equipment or apparatus in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures but where deposits or accumulations of such dust may be ignited by arcs or sparks originating in the truck.
- (f) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX shall be used in locations which are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures.
- (g) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DS, DY, ES, EE, EX, GS, or LPS shall be used in locations where easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled including outside storage, but are not being processed or manufactured. Industrial trucks designated as E, which have been previously used in these locations may be continued in use.
- (h) On piers and wharves handling general cargo, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.
- (i) If storage warehouses and outside storage locations are hazardous only the approved power-operated industrial truck specified for

such locations in WAC 296-24-23007(2) shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.

(j) If general industrial or commercial properties are hazardous, only approved power-operated industrial trucks specified for such locations in this WAC 296-24-23007 shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements of these types may be used.

TABLE N-1

SUMMARY TABLE ON USE OF INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS

(TABLE N-1: Part 1-Unclassified & Class I)

Classes	Unclassified	Class I locations				
Descrip- tion of classes	Locations not possessing atmospheres as described in other columns.	gases or be, prese quantitie	e, or ma air in it to	rin		
Groups in classes	None	A	В	С	D	
Examples of locations or atmospheres in classes and groups	Piers and wharves inside and outside general storage general industrial or commercial properties	Acety- lene	Hydro– gen	Ethyl ether	Gasoline Naphtha Alcohols Acetone Lacquer solvent Benzene	
			1		2	
Divisions (nature of hazardous conditions)	re of dous None		Above condition exists continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.		Above condition may occur accidentally as due to a puncture of a storage drum.	

(TABLE N-1: Part 2-Class II & III)

Classes	Class II locations			Class	III locations	
Descrip— tion of classes	Locations which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust.		Locations where easily ignitible fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures.			
Groups in classes	Е	F	G	None		
Examples of ocations or atmos—otheres in classes and groups	Metal Carbon dust black Coal dust Coke dust		Grain dust Flour dust Starch dust Organic dust	Baled waste, cocoa fiber, cotton, excelsior, hemp, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, sisal, Spanish moss, synthetic fibers, tow.		
	1		2	1	2	
Divisions (nature of hazardous conditions)	Explosive mixture may be present under normal operating conditions, or where failure of		Explosive mixture not normally present, but where deposits of dust may cause heat rise in	Locations in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled,	Locations in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled (except in the process of manufacture).	

(TABLE N-1: Part 2-Class II & III)

Classes	Class 1	II locations	Class III	locations
	equipment may cause the condition to exist simultaneously with arcing or sparking of electrical equipment, or where dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present.	electrical equipment, or where such de- posits may be ignited by arcs or sparks from electrical equipment.	manufactured, or used.	

Authorized uses of trucks by types in groups of classes and divisions

(TABLE N-1: Part 3—Groups in classes, None—A, B, C, and D)

Groups in classes	None	A В	C D	Δ	D	С	D
Classes	140HC	а в	СЪ	^	ь	C	D
Types of trucks		•					
authorized:							
Diesel:							
Type D	— D** —						
Type DS							— DS
Type DY							
Electric:							٠.
Type E ———	F**		_				
Type ES ——							
Type EE							
Type EX——							
			— Ех-				— EX
Gasoline:							
Type G	— G•• —						
Type GS							GS
LP-Gas:							
Type LP-	— LP** —						
Type LPS							LPS
Paragraph Ref.							
in No. 505	210.211	201(a)	203	2	09(a)		204
		= > 1 (=)	(a)	_			(a), (b)

**Trucks conforming to these types may also be used—see WAC 296-24-23007 (2)(h) and (j).

References in parentheses are to the corresponding classification as used in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70, ANSI Standard CI-1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications.

(TABLE N-1: Part 4-Groups in class-E, F, G, and None)

Groups in classes	E	F	G	E	F	G	None	None
Types of trucks					-			
authorized:								
Diesel:								
Type D								
Type DS								
Type DY———		-				– DY –	— DY –	DY
Electric:								
Type E								
Type ES						– ES		— ES
Type EE								
Type EX		EX -	- EX			– EX	EX	— EX
Gasoline:								
Type G								
Type GS						– GS –		– GS
LP-Gas:								
Type LP ———								
Type LPS						- LPS		- LPS

(TABLE N-1: Part 4-Groups in class-E, F, G, and None)

Groups in classes	E	F	G	Е	F	G	None	None
Paragraph Ref. in No. 505	202(a)		205(a)	209(a)		206 (a), (b)	207(a)	208(a)

^{**}Trucks conforming to these types may also be used — see WAC 296-24-23007 (2)(h) and (j).

References in parentheses are to the corresponding classification as used in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70, ANSI Standard CI-1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-23513 ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT. (1) General.

- (a) Wiring and equipment shall comply with chapter ($(\frac{296-45}{9}))$ 296-24 WAC ((and the state of Washington electrical construction code)) Part L.
- (b) The control circuit voltage shall not exceed 600 volts for a.c. or d.c. current.
- (c) The voltage at pendant pushbuttons shall not exceed 150 volts for a.c. and 300 volts for d.c.
- (d) Where multiple conductor cable is used with a suspended pushbutton station, the station shall be supported in a manner that will protect the electrical conductors against strain.
- (e) Pendant control boxes shall be constructed to prevent electrical shock and shall be clearly marked for identification of functions.

(2) Equipment.

- (a) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed that live parts will not be exposed to accidental contact under normal operating conditions
- (b) Electric equipment shall be protected from dirt, grease, oil, and moisture.
- (c) Guards for live parts shall be substantial and so located that they cannot be accidentally deformed so as to make contact with the live parts.
 - (3) Controllers.
- (a) Cranes not equipped with spring-return controllers or momentary contact pushbuttons shall be provided with a device which will disconnect all motors from the line on failure of power and will not permit any motor to be restarted until the controller handle is brought to the "off" position, or a reset switch or button is operated.
- (b) Lever operated controllers shall be provided with a notch or latch which in the "off" position prevents the handle from being inadvertently moved to the "on" position. An "off" detent or spring return arrangement is acceptable.
- (c) The controller operating handle shall be located within convenient reach of the operator.
- (d) As far as practicable, the movement of each controller handle shall be in the same general directions as the resultant movements of the load.
- (e) The control for the bridge and trolley travel shall be so located that the operator can readily face the direction of travel.
- (f) For floor-operated cranes, the controller or controllers if rope operated, shall automatically return to the "off" position when released by the operator.
- (g) Pushbuttons in pendant stations shall return to the off position when pressure is released by the crane operator.
- (h) Automatic cranes shall be so designed that all motions shall failsafe if any malfunction of operation occurs.
- (i) Remote-operated cranes shall function so that if the control signal for any crane motion becomes ineffective the crane motion shall stop.
 - (4) Resistors.
- (a) Enclosures for resistors shall have openings to provide adequate ventilation, and shall be installed to prevent the accumulation of combustible matter near hot parts.
- (b) Resistor units shall be supported so as to be free as possible from vibration.
- (c) Provision shall be made to prevent broken parts or molten metal falling upon the operator or from the crane.
 - (5) Switches.
- (a) The power supply to the runway conductors shall be controlled by a switch or circuit breaker located on a fixed structure, accessible from the floor, and arranged to be locked in the open position.

- (b) On cab-operated cranes a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. A means of opening this switch or circuit breaker shall be located within easy reach of the operator.
- (c) On floor-operated cranes, a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. This disconnect shall be mounted on the bridge or footwalk near the runway collectors. One of the following types of floor operated disconnects shall be provided:
 - (i) Nonconductive rope attached to the main disconnect switch.
- (ii) An undervoltage trip for the main circuit breaker operated by an emergency stop button in the pendant pushbutton station.
- (iii) A main line contactor operated by a switch or pushbutton in the pendant pushbutton station.
- (d) The hoisting motion of all electric traveling cranes shall be provided with an overtravel limit switch in the hoisting direction.
- (e) All cranes using a lifting magnet shall have a magnet circuit switch of the enclosed type with provision for locking in the open position. Means for discharging the inductive load of the magnet shall be provided.
- (6) Runway conductors. Conductors of the open type mounted on the crane runway beams or overhead shall be so located or so guarded that persons entering or leaving the cab or crane footwalk normally could not come into contact with them.
- (7) Extension lamps. If a service receptacle is provided in the cab or on the bridge of cab-operated cranes, it shall be a grounded three-prong type permanent receptacle, not exceeding 300 volts.

(8) Floor operated cranes.

- (a) An unobstructed aisle not less than three feet wide shall be maintained for travel of the operator except in such cases where the control handles are hung from the trolleys of traveling cranes.
- (b) The handles of control ropes shall be distinctly different in contour so that, without looking, the operator will know which is the hoisting and which is the lowering handle. The direction of all movements of the crane shall be clearly indicated in some manner so that the operator can easily become familiar with them.
- (c) When repairing runways, ((repairmen)) repairpersons shall place rail stops and warning signs or signals so as to protect both ends of the section to be repaired.
- (d) ((Repairmen)) Repairpersons shall take care to prevent loose parts from falling or being thrown upon the floor beneath.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-24019 OPERATING NEAR <u>OVERHEAD</u> ELECTRIC POWER LINES. (1) ((Clearances: Except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the crane have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, cranes shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:

- (a) For lines rated 50 kv. or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet.
- (b) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum, clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or twice the length of the line insulator but never less than 10 feet.
- (c) In transit with no load and boom lowered the clearance shall be a minimum of 4 feet)) For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (2) Boom guards. Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on cranes, but the use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of (1) of this section.
- (3) Notification. Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information. The cooperation of the owner shall be requested.
- (4) Overhead wires. Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line unless and until the person owning such line or the electrical utility authorities indicate that it is not an energized line.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-24519 OTHER REQUIREMENTS. (1) Guards.

- (a) Exposed moving parts, such as gears, ropes, setscrews, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components, which constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.
 - (b) Guards shall be securely fastened.
- (c) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion, the weight of a two hundred-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.
 - (2) Hooks.
- (a) Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded.
- (b) Safety latch type hooks shall be used or the hooks shall be moused.
 - (3) Fire extinguishers.
- (a) A carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or equivalent fire extinguisher shall be kept in the immediate vicinity of the derrick.
- (b) Operating and maintenance personnel shall be familiar with the use and care of the fire extinguishers proved.
 - (4) Refueling.
- (a) Refueling with portable containers shall be done with approved safety type containers equipped with automatic closing spout and flame arrester. Refer to WAC 296-24-58501(19) for definition of approved.
 - (b) Machines shall not be refueled with the engine running.
- (5) Operating near electric powerlines. For operations near overhead electric lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (((a) Except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibility grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the derrick have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, derricks shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:
- (i) For lines rated 50 kv. or below minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be ten feet.
- (ii) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum clearance between lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be ten feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or use twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than ten feet:
- (b) Cage type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on derricks, but the use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of (a) of this subsection.
- (c) Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representatives shall be notified and provided with pertinent information. The owner's cooperation shall be requested.
- (d) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or their authorized representatives state that it is deenergized.))
 - (6) Cab or operating enclosure.
- (a) Necessary clothing and personnel belongings shall be stored in such a manner as to not interfere with access or operation.
- (b) Tools, oilcans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the toolbox, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab or operating enclosure.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-31503 GASEOUS HYDROGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Design.

- (a) Containers.
- (i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with one of the following:
- (A) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.
- (B) Designed, constructed, tested and maintained in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations.
- (ii) Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.
- (iii) Each portable container shall be legibly marked with the name "hydrogen" in accordance with "marking compressed gas containers to identify the material contained" ANSI Z48.1-1954. Each manifolded hydrogen supply unit shall be legibly marked with the name hydrogen or a legend such as "this unit contains hydrogen."
 - (b) Safety relief devices.
- (i) Hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968 or the DOT specifications and regulations under which the container is fabricated.

- (ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge upward and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container, adjacent structure of personnel. This requirement does not apply to DOT specification containers having an internal volume of 2 cubic feet or less.
- (iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.
 - (c) Piping, tubing, and fittings.
- (i) Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved. Case iron pipe and fittings shall not be used.
- (ii) Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—"Industrial Gas and Air Piping"—Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969.
- (iii) Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or brazing or by use of flanged, threaded, socket, or compression fittings. Gaskets and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service.
 - (d) Equipment assembly.
- (i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for hydrogen service.
- (ii) Installation of hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use
- (iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible, and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.
- (iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control or operating equipment shall be adequately ventilated.
- (v) Each mobile hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.
- (vi) Mobile hydrogen supply units shall be electrically bonded to the system before discharging hydrogen.
- (e) Marking. The hydrogen storage location shall be permanently placarded as follows: "HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or equivalent.
- (f) Testing. After installations, all piping, tubing, and fittings shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas tight at maximum operating pressure.
 - (2) Location.
 - (a) General.
- (i) The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to delivery equipment and to authorized personnel.
 - (ii) Systems shall be located above ground.
 - (iii) Systems shall not be located beneath electric power lines.
- (iv) Systems shall not be located close to flammable liquid piping or piping of other flammable gases.
- (v) Systems near aboveground flammable liquid storage shall be located on ground higher then the flammable liquid storage except when dikes, diversion curbs, grading, or separating solid walls are used to prevent accumulation of flammable liquids under the system.
 - (b) Specific requirements.
- (i) The location of a system, as determined by the maximum total contained volume of hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in Table H-1.

TABLE H-I

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen system					
Nature of location	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF			
Outdoors	I	I	— I.			
In a separate building	II	II	II.			
In a special room————	— III ——	— III——	Not			
Inside buildings not in a spe-			per- mitted.			
cial room and exposed to other occupancies	137	NI-4	NI-4			
other occupancies	IV	per- mitted.	Not per- mitted.			

- (ii) The minimum distance in feet from a hydrogen system of indicated capacity located outdoors, in separate buildings or in special rooms to any specified outdoor exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-2.
- (iii) The distances in Table H-2 Items 1, 14, and 3 to 10 inclusive do not apply where protective structures such as adequate fire walls are located between the system and the exposure.
- (iv) Hydrogen systems of less than 3,000 CF when located inside buildings and exposed to other occupancies shall be situated in the building so that the system will be as follows:
 - (A) In an adequately ventilated area as in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.
 - (B) Twenty feet from stored flammable materials or oxidizing gases.
- (C) Twenty-five feet from open flames, ordinary electrical equipment or other sources of ignition.
 - (D) Twenty-five feet from concentrations of people.
- (E) Fifty feet from intakes of ventilation or air-conditioning equipment and air compressors.
 - (F) Fifty feet from other flammable gas storage.
- (G) Protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or working activity in the area.
- (H) More than one system of 3,000 CF or less may be installed in the same room, provided the systems are separated by at least 50 feet. Each such system shall meet all of the requirements of this section.
 - (3) Design consideration at specific locations.
 - (a) Outdoor locations.
- (i) Where protective walls or roofs are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.
- (ii) Where the enclosing sides adjoin each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.
- (iii) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613.
 - (b) Separate buildings.
- (i) Separate buildings shall be built of at least noncombustible construction. Windows and doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.
- (ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Inlet and outlet openings shall each have minimum total area of one square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.
- (iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material, preferably single thickness, single strength glass; lightly fastened hard covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.
- (iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment, or heating equipment.
- (v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements ((for Class I; Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613)) of chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.
 - (c) Special rooms.
- (i) Floor, walls, and ceiling shall have a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.
 - (ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.
- (iii) Explosion venting shall be as provided in (3)(b)(iii) of this section.
- (iv) There shall be no sources of ignition from open flames, electrical equipment or heating equipment.
- (v) Electrical equipment shall meet the requirements for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations of WAC 296-24-95613.
- (vi) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or indirect
- (4) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

- (5) Maintenance.
- (a) The equipment and functioning of each charged gaseous hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. The area within 15 feet of any hydrogen container shall be kept free of dry vegetation and combustible material.

TABLE H-2

			hyd	Size of rogen sys	stem
	Type of o	utdoor exposure	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
	Building or struc-	Wood frame construe			
	ture	Wood frame construc- tion*————————————————————————————————————	10	25	50
		bustible or ordinary con- struction* Fire-resistive construc-	0	10	**25
<u>.</u>	Wall openings ——	tion* Not above any part of a	. 0	0	0
		Above any part of a sys-	10	10	10
3.	Flammable liquids	tem	25	25 25	25 25
١.	Flammable liquids	0 to 1,000 gallons ————————————————————————————————————		50	50
	below ground—0 to 1,000 gallons——	Tank ——————————Vent or fill opening of	10	10	10
5.	Flammable liquids below ground—in	tank	- 25	25	25
	excess of 1,000 gallons ————	Tank ————————Vent or fill opening of	20	20	20
ś.	Flammable gas storage, either high pressure or low pressure	0 to 15,000 CF capacity—		25 25	25
ī.	Oxygen storage —	In excess of 15,000 CF capacity————————————————————————————————————	- 25 Refer to gas sys	50 NFPA N tems for viting (196	welding
		More than 12,000 CF-	Refer to bulk ox	NFPA 1 sygen syster sites (No. 566, ems at
3.	Fast burning solids such as ordinary lumber, excelsior or		50	50	25
9.	Slow burning solids such as heavy tim-		50		
10.	Open flames and other sources of ig-		25	25	25
11.	nition— Air compressor in- takes or inlets to ventilating or air— condition equip—		25	25	50
12.	ment — Concentration of		50	50	50
13.	people*** Public sidewalks		25 15	50 15	50 15
14.	Line of adjoining property which may be built upon -		5	5	5

*Refer to NFPA No. 220 standard types of building construction for definitions of various types of construction. (1969 Ed.)

**But not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.

***In congested areas such as offices, luncbrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-31505 LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Design.

- (a) Containers.
- (i) Hydrogen containers shall comply with the following: Storage containers shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels (1968) or applicable provisions of API Standard 620, Recommended Rules for Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Second Edition (June 1963) and Appendix R (April 1965).
- (ii) Portable containers shall be designed, constructed and tested in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.
- (b) Supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports securely anchored on firm noncombustible foundations. Steel supports in excess of 18 inches in height shall be protected with a protective coating having a 2-hour fire-resistance rating.
- (c) Marking. Each container shall be legibly marked to indicate "LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS."
 - (d) Safety relief devices
- (i) Stationary liquefied hydrogen containers shall be equipped with safety relief devices sized in accordance with CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Part 3, Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers.
- (A) Portable liquefied hydrogen containers complying with the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required in the U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations. Safety relief devices shall be sized in accordance with the requirements of CGA Pamphlet S-1-1966, Safety Relief Device Standards, Part 1, Compressed Gas Cylinders and Part 2, Cargo and Portable Tank Containers.
- (ii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the outdoors and in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping liquid or gas upon the container, adjacent structures or personnel. See (2)(a)(vi) of this section for venting of safety relief devices in special locations.
- (iii) Safety relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.
- (iv) Safety relief devices shall be provided in piping wherever liquefied hydrogen could be trapped between closures
 - (e) Piping, tubing, and fittings.
- (i) Piping, tubing, and fittings and gasket and thread sealants shall be suitable for hydrogen service at the pressures and temperatures involved. Consideration shall be given to the thermal expansion and contraction of piping systems when exposed to temperature fluctuations of ambient to liquefied hydrogen temperatures.
- (ii) Gaseous hydrogen piping and tubing (above—20°F) shall conform to the applicable sections of Pressure Piping Section 2—Industrial Gas and Air Piping, ANSI B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.1-1969. Design of liquefied hydrogen or cold (-20°F or below) gas piping shall use Petroleum Refinery Piping ANSI B31.3-1966 or Refrigeration Piping ANSI B31.5-1966 with addenda B31.5a-1968 as a guide.
- (iii) Joints in piping and tubing shall preferably be made by welding or brazing; flanged, threaded, socket, or suitable compression fittings may be used.
- (iv) Means shall be provided to minimize exposure of personnel to piping operating at low temperatures and to prevent air condensate from contacting piping, structural members, and surfaces not suitable for cryogenic temperatures. Only those insulating materials which are rated nonburning in accordance with ASTM Procedures DI692-68 may be used. Other protective means may be used to protect personnel. The insulation shall be designed to have a vapor-tight seal in the outer covering to prevent the condensation of air and subsequent oxygen enrichment within the insulation. The insulation material and outside shield shall also be of adequate design to prevent attrition of the insulation due to normal operating conditions.
- (v) Uninsulated piping and equipment which operate at liquefied-hydrogen temperature shall not be installed above asphalt surfaces or other combustible materials in order to prevent contact of liquid air with such materials. Drip pans may be installed under uninsulated piping and equipment to retain and vaporize condensed liquid air.
 - (f) Equipment assembly.

- (i) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for liquefied hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved
- (ii) Installation of liquefied hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices and with reference to their construction and use.
- (iii) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering. A shutoff valve shall be located in liquid product withdrawal lines as close to the container as practical. On containers of over 2,000 gallons capacity, this shutoff valve shall be of the remote control type with no connections, flanges, or other appurtenances (other than a welded manual shutoff valve) allowed in the piping between the shutoff valve and its connection to the inner container.
- (iv) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control equipment shall be ventilated to prevent any accumulation of hydrogen gas.
 - (g) Testing.
- (i) After installation, all field-erected piping shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas-tight at operating pressure and temperature.
- (ii) Containers if out of service in excess of 1 year shall be inspected and tested as outlined in (1) of this section. The safety relief devices shall be checked to determine if they are operable and properly set.
 - (h) Liquefied hydrogen vaporizers.
- (i) The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping shall be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.
- (ii) The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the hydrogen and heating media sections with safety relief devices.
- (iii) Heat used in a liquefied hydrogen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied utilizing media such as air, steam, water, or water solutions.
- (iv) A low temperature shutoff switch shall be provided in the vaporizer discharge piping to prevent flow of liquefied hydrogen in the event of the loss of the heat source.
 - (i) Electrical systems.
- (i) Electrical wiring and equipment located within 3 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected, shall meet the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1 locations.
- (ii) Except as provided in (1) of this section, electrical wiring, and equipment located within 25 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected or within 25 feet of a liquid hydrogen storage container, shall meet the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. When equipment approved for Class I, environments is not commercially available, the equipment may be:
- (A) Purged or ventilated in accordance with NFPA No. 496-1967, Standard for Purged Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazard-ous Locations,
 - (B) Intrinsically safe, or
- (C) Approved for Class I, Group C atmospheres. This requirement does not apply to electrical equipment which is installed on mobile supply trucks or tank cars from which the storage container is filled.
- (j) Bonding and grounding. The liquefied hydrogen container and associated piping shall be electrically bonded and grounded.
 - (2) Location of liquefied hydrogen storage.
 - (a) General requirements.
- (i) The storage containers shall be located so that they are readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.
- (ii) The containers shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable liquid lines, flammable gas lines, or lines carrying oxidizing materials.
- (iii) When locating liquefied hydrogen storage containers near above-ground flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground higher than flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage.
- (iv) Where it is necessary to locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground that is level with or lower than adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, suitable protective means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion, curbs, grading), with respect to the adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, to prevent accumulation of liquids within 50 feet of the liquefied hydrogen container.
- (v) Storage sites shall be fenced and posted to prevent entrance by unauthorized personnel. Sites shall also be placarded as follows: "Liquefied hydrogen---Flammable gas----No smoking----No open flames."

- (vi) If liquefied hydrogen is located in (as specified in Table H-3) a separate building, in a special room, or inside buildings when not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies, containers shall have the safety relief devices vented unobstructed to the outdoors at a minimum elevation of 25 feet above grade to a safe location as required in (1)(d)(ii) of this section.
 - (b) Specific requirements.
- (i) The location of liquefied hydrogen storage, as determined by the maximum total quantity of liquefied hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in the following Table H-3.

TABLE H-3

MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY OF LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN
STORAGE PERMITTED

	Size of hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)						
Nature of location	39.63 (150 liters) to 50	51 to 300	301 to 600	In excess of 600			
Outdoors———————————————————————————————————	I						
In a special room	III —	111	— Not per- mitted	Not per- mitted.			
Inside buildings not in a spe- cial room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	— Not per- mitted	Not per- mitted	Not per-mitted.			

Note: This table does not apply to the storage in dewars of the type generally used in laboratories for experimental purposes.

(ii) The minimum distance in feet from liquefied hydrogen systems of indicated storage capacity located outdoors, in a separate building, or in a special room to any specified exposure shall be in accordance with Table H-4.

TABLE H-4
MINIMUM DISTANCE (FEET) FROM LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN
SYSTEMS TO EXPOSURE

	Liquefied hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)				
Type of exposure	39.63 (150 liters) to 3,500	3,501 to 15,000	15,001 to 30,000		
. Fire-resistive building and	_		_		
fire walls*	5	5	5		
2. Noncombustible building* —	25	50	75		
. Other buildings* ———	50	75	100		
Wall openings, air-compressor intakes, inlets for air-conditioning or ventilating equipment Flammable liquids (above ground and vent or fill openings if below ground)	75	75	75		
(see 513 and 514) ———— 5. Between stationary liquefied	50	75	100		
hydrogen containers——	5	5	5		
7. Flammable gas storage 3. Liquid oxygen storage and other oxidizers (see 513	50	75	100		
and 514)	100	100	100		
O. Combustible solids————————————————————————————————————	50	75	100		
welding —	50	50	50		

11. Concentrations of people**-	75	75	75
12. Public ways, railroads, and property lines	25	50	75

- *Refer to standard types of building construction, NFPA No. 220-1969 for definitions of various types of construction.
- **In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas, and places of public assembly.
- Note 1: The distance in Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12 in Table H-4 may be reduced where protective structures, such as firewalls equal to height of top of the container, to safeguard the liquefied hydrogen storage system, are located between the liquefied hydrogen storage installation and the exposure.
- Note 2: Where protective structures are provided, ventilation and confinement of product should be considered. The 5-foot distance in Nos. 1 and 6 facilitates maintenance and enhances ventilation.
- (c) Handling of liquefied hydrogen inside buildings other than separate buildings and special rooms. Portable liquefied hydrogen containers of 50 gallons or less capacity as permitted in Table H-3 and in compliance with (2)(a)(vi) of this section when housed inside buildings not located in a special room and exposed to other occupancies shall comply with the following minimum requirements:
- (i) Be located 20 feet from flammable liquids and readily combustible materials such as excelsior or paper.
- (ii) Be located 25 feet from ordinary electrical equipment and other sources of ignition including process or analytical equipment.
 - (iii) Be located 25 feet from concentrations of people.
- (iv) Be located 50 feet from intakes of ventilation and air-conditioning equipment or intakes of compressors.
- (v) Be located 50 feet from storage of other flammable-gases or storage of oxidizing gases.
- (vi) Containers shall be protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or work activity in the area.
- (vii) Containers shall be firmly secured and stored in an upright position.
- (viii) Welding or cutting operations, and smoking shall be prohibited while hydrogen is in the room.
- (ix) The area shall be adequately ventilated. Safety relief devices on the containers shall be vented directly outdoors or to a suitable hood. See (1)(d)(ii) of this section and (2)(a)(vi) of this section.
 - (3) Design considerations at specific locations.
 - (a) Outdoor locations.
- (i) Outdoor location shall mean outside of any building or structure, and includes locations under a weather shelter or canopy provided such locations are not enclosed by more than two walls set at right angles and are provided with vent-space between the walls and vented roof or canopy.
- (ii) Roadways and yard surfaces located below liquefied hydrogen piping, from which liquid air may drop, shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.
- (iii) If protective walls are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and in accordance with the provisions of (3)(a)(i) of this section as applicable.
- (iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with (((1)(i)(i) and (ii) of this section)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (v) Adequate lighting shall be provided for nighttime transfer operation.
 - (b) Separate buildings.
- (i) Separate buildings shall be of light noncombustible construction on a substantial frame. Walls and roofs shall be lightly fastened and designed to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 25 pounds per square foot. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames. Doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be readily accessible to personnel in an emergency.
- (ii) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor level in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Both the inlet and outlet vent openings shall have a minimum total area of 1 square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.
 - (iii) There shall be no sources of ignition.
- (iv) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with (((1)(i)(i) and (ii) of this section except that the provisions of (1)(i)(ii) of this section shall apply to all electrical wiring and equipment in the separate building)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

- (v) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.
 - (c) Special rooms.
- (i) Floors, walls, and ceilings shall have a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building shall not be permitted. Windows and doors shall be in exterior walls and doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be accessible in an emergency. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames.
 - (ii) Ventilation shall be as provided in (3)(b)(ii) of this section.
- (iii) Explosion venting shall be provided in exterior walls or roof only. The venting area shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light noncombustible material; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors opening outward in exterior walls; lightly fastened walls or roofs designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.
 - (iv) There shall be no sources of ignition.
- (v) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with (((1)(i)(i)) and (ii) of this section except that the provisions of (1)(i)(ii) of this section shall apply to all electrical wiring and equipment in the special room)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (vi) Heating, if provided, shall be steam, hot water, or by other indirect means.
 - (4) Operating instructions.
- (a) Written instructions. For installation which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.
- (b) Attendant. A qualified person shall be in attendance at all times while the mobile hydrogen supply unit is being unloaded.
- (c) Security. Each mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit used as part of a hydrogen system shall be adequately secured to prevent movement.
- (d) Grounding. The mobile liquefied hydrogen supply unit shall be grounded for static electricity.
 - (5) Maintenance.
- (a) The equipment and functioning of each charged liquefied hydrogen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Weeds or similar combustibles shall not be permitted within 25 feet of any liquified hydrogen equipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-32003 BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS. (1) Definitions. As used in this section: A bulk oxygen system is an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, which has storage capacity of more than 13,000 cubic feet of oxygen, normal temperature and pressure (NTP), connected in service or ready for service, or more than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the cite. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers may be stationary or movable, and the oxygen may be stored as gas or liquid.

- (2) Location.
- (a) General. Bulk oxygen storage systems shall be located above ground out of doors, or shall be installed in a building of noncombustible construction, adequately vented, and used for that purpose exclusively. The location selected shall be such that containers and associated equipment shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable or combustible liquid lines, or flammable gas lines.
- (b) Accessibility. The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.
- (c) Leakage. Where oxygen is stored as a liquid, noncombustible surfacing shall be provided in an area in which any leakage of liquid oxygen might fall during operation of the system and filling of a storage container. For purposes of these standards, asphaltic or bituminous paving is considered to be combustible.
- (d) Elevation. When locating bulk oxygen systems near above ground flammable or combustible liquid storage which may be either indoors or outdoors, it is advisable to locate the system on ground higher than the flammable or combustible liquid storage.
- (e) Dikes. Where it is necessary to locate a bulk oxygen system on ground lower than adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage suitable means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion curbs, or

grading) with respect to the adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage to prevent accumulation of liquids under the bulk oxygen system.

- (3) Distance between systems and exposures.
- (a) General. The minimum distance from any bulk oxygen storage container to exposures, measured in the most direct line except as indicated in (3)(f) and (g) of this section shall be as indicated in (3)(b) to (r) of this section inclusive.
- (b) Combustible structures. Fifty feet from any combustible structures.
- (c) Fire resistive structures. Twenty-five feet from any structures with fire-resistive exterior walls or sprinklered buildings or other construction, but not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.
- (d) Openings. At least 10 feet from any opening in adjacent walls of fire resistive structures. Spacing from such structures shall be adequate to permit maintenance, but shall not be less than 1 foot.

(e) Flammable liquid storage above ground.

Distance (feet)	Capacity (gallons)	
50	0-1000	
90	——— 1001 or more	

(f) Flammable liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Capacity gallons
15	50	—— 0-1000 —— 1001 or more

(g) Combustible liquid storage above ground.

Distance	Capacity
(feet)	(gallons)
25	 0-1000
50	1001 or more

(h) Combustible liquid storage below ground.

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to combustible liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to combustible liquid tank (feet)
15	40

(i) Flammable gas storage. (Such as compressed flammable gases, liquefied flammable gases and flammable gases in low pressure gas holders):

Distance	Capacity
(feet)	(cu. ft. NTP)
50 ———	Less than 5000
90 ———	5000 or more

- (j) Highly combustible materials. Fifty feet from solid materials which burn rapidly, such as excelsior or paper.
- (k) Slow-burning materials. Twenty-five feet from solid materials which burn slowly, such as coal and heavy timber.
- (1) Ventilation. Seventy-five feet in one direction and 35 feet in approximately 90° direction from confining walls (not including firewalls less than 20 feet high) to provide adequate ventilation in courtyards and similar confining areas.
- (m) Congested areas. Twenty-five feet from congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time clock areas, and similar locations where people may congregate.

- (n) Public areas. Fifty feet from places of public assembly.
- (o) Patients. Fifty feet from areas occupied by nonambulatory patients.
 - (p) Sidewalks. Ten feet from any public sidewalk.
 - (q) Adjacent property. Five feet from any line of adjoining property.
- (r) Exceptions. The distances in (3)(b), (c), (e) to (k) inclusive, and (p) and (q) of this section do not apply where protective structures such as firewalls of adequate height to safeguard the oxygen storage systems are located between the bulk oxygen storage installation and the exposure. In such cases, the bulk oxygen storage installation may be a minimum distance of 1 foot from the firewall.
 - (4) Storage containers.
- (a) Foundations and supports. Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.
- (b) Construction—Liquid. Liquid oxygen storage containers shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Containers operating at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Insulation surrounding the liquid oxygen container shall be noncombustible.
- (c) Construction—Gaseous. High-pressure gaseous oxygen containers shall comply with one of the following:
- (i) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.
- (ii) Designed, constructed, tested, and maintained in accordance with DOT specifications and regulations.
 - (5) Piping, tubing, and fittings.
- (a) Selection. Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for oxygen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.
- (b) Specification. Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—Gas and Air Piping Systems of Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI, B31.1-1967 with addenda B31.10a-1969.
- (c) Fabrication. Piping or tubing for operating temperatures below -20°F shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG-84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, when tested at the minimum operating temperature to which the piping may be subjected in service.
 - (6) Safety relief devices.
- (a) General. Bulk oxygen storage containers, regardless of design pressure shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME code or the DOT specifications and regulations.
- (b) DOT containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required thereby.
- (c) ASME containers. Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessel—1968 shall be equipped with safety relief devices meeting the provisions of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet "Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers," S-1, Part 3.
- (d) Insulation. Insulation casings on liquid oxygen containers shall be equipped with suitable safety relief devices.
- (e) Reliability. All safety relief devices shall be so designed or located that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.
 - (7) Liquid oxygen vaporizers.
- (a) Mounts and couplings. The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.
- (b) Relief devices. The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the oxygen and heating medium sections with safety relief devices.
- (c) Heating. Heat used in an oxygen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied only through media such as steam, air, water, or water solutions which do not react with oxygen.
- (d) Grounding. If electric heaters are used to provide the primary source of heat, the vaporizing system shall be electrically grounded.
 - (8) Equipment assembly and installation.

- (a) Cleaning. Equipment making up a bulk oxygen system shall be cleaned in order to remove oil, grease or other readily oxidizable materials before placing the system in service.
- (b) Joints. Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or by use of flanged, threaded, slip, or compression fittings. Gaskets or thread sealants shall be suitable for oxygen service.
- (c) Accessories. Valves, gages, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for oxygen service.
- (d) Installation. Installation of bulk oxygen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.
- (e) Testing. After installation all field erected piping shall be tested and proved gas tight at maximum operating pressure. Any medium used for testing shall be oil free and nonflammable.
- (f) Security. Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.
- (g) Venting. Any enclosure containing oxygen control or operating equipment shall be adequately vented.
- (h) Placarding. The bulk oxygen storage location shall be permanently placarded to indicate: "OXYGEN—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES," or an equivalent warning.
- (i) Electrical wiring. Bulk oxygen installations are not hazardous locations as defined and covered by ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 Part L. Therefore, general purpose or weatherproof types of electrical wiring and equipment are acceptable depending upon whether the installation is indoors or outdoors. Such equipment shall be installed ((in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (9) Operating instructions. For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.
 - (10) Maintenance.
- (a) The equipment and functioning of each charged bulk oxygen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Wood and long dry grass shall be cut back within 15 feet of any bulk oxygen storage container.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33009 CONTAINER AND PORTABLE TANK STORAGE. (1) Scope.

- (a) General. This section shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity.
 - (b) Exceptions. This section shall not apply to the following:
- (i) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;
- (ii) Class I or Class II liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;
- (iii) Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days;
- (iv) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding I gallon in size.
 - (2) Design, construction, and capacity of containers.
- (a) General. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations October 1, 1972, (regulations issued by the hazardous materials regulations board, department of transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.
- (b) Emergency venting. Each portable tank shall be provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 p.s.i.g., or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater. The total venting capacity shall be not less than that specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(e)(iii) or (v). At least one pressure-actuated vent having a minimum capacity of 6,000 cubic feet of free air (14.7 p.s.i.a. and 60°F) shall be used. It shall be set to open at not less than 5 p.s.i.g. If fusible vents are used, they shall be actuated by elements that operate at a temperature not exceeding 300°F.

TABLE H-12

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

	Flammable liquids			Combustible Liquids	
Container Type	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II . &	Class III
Glass or approved	l pt.	1 qu.	l gal.	l gal.	l gal.
Metal (other than DOT drums)	l gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Safety cans ———	2 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.
Metal drums (DOT spec.)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.
Approved portable tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.

Container exemptions:

- (i) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirements of (4)(a) and (b) of this section.
- (c) Size. Flammable and combustible liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H-12, except that glass or plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Class IA or IB flammable liquid if:
- (i) Such liquid either would be rendered unfit for its intended use by contact with metal or would excessively corrode a metal container so as to create a leakage hazard; and
- (ii) The user's process either would require more than 1 pint of Class IA liquid or more than 1 quart of a Class IB liquid of a single assay lot to be used at one time, or would require the maintenance of an analytical standard liquid of a quality which is not met by the specified standards of liquids available, and the quantity of the analytical standard liquid required to be used in any one control process exceeds one-sixteenth the capacity of the container allowed under Table H-12 for the class of liquid; or
- (iii) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.
 - (3) Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets.
- (a) Maximum capacity. Not more than 60 gallons of Class I or Class II liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Class III liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.
- (b) Fire resistance. Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325°F when subjected to a 10-minute fire test using the standard time-temperature curve as set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Cabinets shall be labeled "Flammable—Keep fire away," to meet specifications set forth in WAC 296-24-140.
- (i) Metal cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed to be in compliance. The bottom, top, door, and sides of cabinet shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 1/2-inch air space. Joints shall be riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.
- (ii) Wooden cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed in compliance. The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire conditions. All joints shall be rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbetted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test.
 - (4) Design and construction of inside storage rooms.
- (a) Construction. Inside storage rooms shall be constructed to meet the required fire-resistive rating for their use. Such construction shall comply with the test specifications set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969. Where an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the system shall be designed and installed in an acceptable manner. Openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with noncombustible liquid-tight

raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid tight where the walls join the floor. A permissible alternate to the sill or ramp is an open-grated trench inside of the room which drains to a safe location. Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected as set forth in the Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80–1968, for Class E or F openings. Wood at least 1 inch nominal thickness may be used for shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay, and similar installations.

(b) Rating and capacity. Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table H-13.

TABLE H-13 STORAGE IN INSIDE ROOMS

Fire protection* provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total allowable quantities (gals./sq. f1./floor area)
	2 hours	500 sq.f1.	I
	2 hours ———	500 sq.ft	
Yes	1 hour	- 150 sq.ft	
No	l hour	- 150 sq.ft	

*Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.

- (c) Wiring. Electrical wiring and equipment within inside storage rooms used to store Class I liquids shall comply with the provisions of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations. For inside storage rooms used to store Class II and III liquids the pertinent provisions ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L apply.
- (d) Ventilation. Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour. If a mechanical exhaust system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Class I flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.
- (e) Storage in inside storage rooms. In every inside storage room there shall be maintained one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide. Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other. Dispensing shall be by approved pump or self-closing faucet only.
 - (5) Storage inside building.
- (a) Egress. Flammable or combustible liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.
- (b) Containers. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers or portable tanks shall comply with (4)(c) through (e) of this section.
- (c) Office occupancies. Storage shall be prohibited except that which is required for maintenance and operation of building and operation of equipment. Such storage shall be kept in closed metal containers stored in a storage cabinet or in safety cans or in an inside storage room not having a door that opens into that portion of the building used by the public.
 - (d) Mercantile occupancies and other retail stores.
- (i) In rooms or areas accessible to the public, storage shall be limited to quantities needed for display and normal merchandising purposes but shall not exceed 2 gallons per square foot of gross floor area. The gross floor area used for computing the maximum quantity permitted shall be considered as that portion of the store actually being used for merchandising flammable and combustible liquids.
- (ii) Where the aggregate quantity of additional stock exceeds 60 gallons of Class IA, or 120 gallons of Class IB, or 180 gallons of Class IC, or 240 gallons of Class II, or 500 gallons of Class III liquids, or any combination of Class I and Class II liquids exceeding 240 gallons,

it shall be stored in a room or portion of the building that complies with the construction provisions for an inside storage room as prescribed in (4) of this section. For water miscible liquids, these quantities may be doubled.

- (iii) Containers in a display area shall not be stacked more than 3 feet or two containers high, whichever is the greater, unless the stacking is done on fixed shelving or is otherwise satisfactorily secured.
- (iv) Shelving shall be of stable construction, of sufficient depth and arrangement such that containers displayed thereon shall not be easily displaced.
- (v) Leaking containers shall be removed to a storage room or taken to a safe location outside the building and the contents transferred to an undamaged container.
- (e) General purpose public warehouses. Storage shall be in accordance with Table H-14 or H-15 and in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by standard firewalls. Material creating no fire exposure hazard to the flammable or combustible liquids may be stored in the same area.

TABLE H-14
INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gal.	Ht.	Gal.	Ht.
A	-Ground and				
	upper floors ———	2,750 (50)	3 ft. (1)	660 (12)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement———	Not per- mitted	• ,	Not perm	
В	-Ground and				
	upper floors ———	5,500 (100)	6 ft. (2)	1,375 (25)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement———	Not per-	(-)	Not permitted	
c	-Ground and				
	upper floors ———	16,500 (300)	6 ft. (2)	4,125 (75)	3 ft. (1)
	Basement	Not per- mitted	(2)	Not permitted	
I	-Ground and				
	upper floors	16,500	9 ft.	4,125	9 ft.
	= -	(300)	(3)	(75)	(3)
	Basement	5,500	9 ft.	Not perm	nitted
		(100)	(3)		
II——	-Ground and				
	upper floors ———	55,000	15 ft.	13,750	12 ft.
		(1,000)	(5)	(250)	(4)
	Basement-	8,250 (450)	9 ft. (3)	Not perm	nitted

Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.

Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no container is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.

(Numbers in parentheses indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)

Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

TABLE H-15
INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level		Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile	
		Gals.	Ht.	Gals.	Ht.	
	Ground and upper floors ——— Basement——— Ground and	Not permi Not permi		Not perm		
	upper floors ———————————————————————————————————	20,000 Not permi	7 ft.	2,000 Not perm	7 ft. iitted	

TABLE H-15
INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

	lass quid	Storage level		Protected storage maximum per pile		Unprotected storage maximum per pile
			Gals.	Ht.	Gals.	Ht.
IC-	Ground	and				
	upper	floors	40.000	14 ft.	5,500	7 ft.
II		nt		itted	Not perm	nitted
	иррег	floors ———	40.000	14 ft.	5,500	7 ft.
111—	Baseme: ——Ground	nt———— and	20,000	7 ft.	Not perm	nitted
		floors	60.000	14 ft.	22,000	7 ft.
		nt	20.000	7 ft.	Not perm	itted

- Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.
- Note 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no portable tank is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.
- Note 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.
- (f) Flammable and combustible liquid warehouses or storage buildings. (i) If the storage building is located 50 feet or less from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon, the exposing wall shall be a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours.
- (ii) The total quantity of liquids within a building shall not be restricted, but the arrangement of storage shall comply with Table H-14 or H-15.
- (iii) Containers in piles shall be separated by pallets or dunnage where necessary to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls.
- (iv) Portable tanks stored over one tier high shall be designed to nest securely, without dunnage and adequate materials handling equipment shall be available to handle tanks safely at the upper tier level.
- (v) No pile shall be closer than 3 feet to the nearest beam, chord, girder, or other obstruction, and shall be 3 feet below sprinkler deflectors or discharge orifices of water spray, or other overhead fire protection systems.
- (vi) Aisles of at least 3 feet wide shall be provided where necessary for reasons of access to doors, windows or standpipe connections.
 - (6) Storage outside buildings.
- (a) General. Storage outside buildings shall be in accordance with Table H-16 or H-17, and (6)(b) and (d) of this section.

TABLE H-16
OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

l Class	2 Maximum per pile (see note 1)	3 Distance between piles (see note 2)	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon (see notes	5 Distance to street, alley, public way (see note 4)
A	gal. 1,100 2,200	ft. 5 5	3 & 4) ft. 20 20	ft. 10 10
IC ——— II ———— III———	4,400 8,800 22,000	5 5 5	20 10 10	10 5 5

- Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
- Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.

- Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.
- (b) Maximum storage. A maximum of 1,100 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids may be located adjacent to buildings located on the same premises and under the same management provided the provisions of (6)(b)(i) and (ii) are complied with.
- (i) The building shall be a one-story building devoted principally to the handling and storing of flammable or combustible liquids or the building shall have 2 hour fire-resistive exterior walls having no opening within 10 feet of such storage.
- (ii) Where quantity stored exceeds 1,100 gallons, or provisions of (6)(b)(i) cannot be met, a minimum distance of 10 feet between buildings and nearest container of flammable or combustible liquid shall be maintained.

TABLE H-17
OUTDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

l Class	2 Maximum per pile	3 Distance between piles	Distance to property line that can be built upon	5 Distance to street, alley, public way
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
A	2,200	5	20	10
В	4,400	5	20	10
c	8,800	5	20	10
I ——	 17,600	5	10	5
II	44,000	5	10	5

- Note 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
- Note 2: Within 200 ft. of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- Note 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
- Note 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.
- (c) Spill containment. The storage area shall be graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures or shall be surrounded by a curb at least 6 inches high. When curbs are used, provisions shall be made for draining of accumulations of ground or rain water or spills of flammable or combustible liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.
- (d) Security. The storage area shall be protected against tampering or trespassers where necessary and shall be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.
 - (7) Fire control
- (a) Extinguishers. Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.
- (i) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage.
- (ii) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Class I or Class II liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.
- (b) Sprinklers. When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-605 through 296-24-60509.
- (c) Open flames and smoking. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.
- (d) Water reactive materials. Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-24-33011 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS. (1) Scope.

- (a) Application. This paragraph shall apply to those industrial plants where:
- (i) The use of flammable or combustible liquids is incidental to the principal business, or
- (ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical reaction. This section shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.
- (b) Exceptions. Where portions of such plants involve chemical reactions such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes, those portions of the plant shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33017.
 - (2) Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids.
- (a) Application. This shall be applicable to those portions of an industrial plant where the use and handling of flammable or combustible liquids is only incidental to the principal business, such as automobile assembly, construction of electronic equipment, furniture manufacturing, or other similar activities.
- (b) Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.
- (i) Except as provided in (b)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection all storage shall comply with WAC 296-24-33009 (3) or (4).
- (A) When the only operation involved is the storage of flammables in containers or tanks that are closed and remain closed throughout the storage, WAC 296-24-33009(5) and tables H-14 and H-15 will apply
- (B) When the procedure involved is mixing, transferring, or other exposure of liquids to vaporization through operational procedures in which containers or tanks do not remain closed in the storage area, WAC 296-24-33009(4) and table H-13 shall be used to determine permissible quantities.
- (ii) The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:
 - (A) Twenty-five gallons of Class IA liquids in containers.
- (B) One hundred twenty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers.
- (C) Six hundred sixty gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in a single portable tank.
- (iii) Where large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids are necessary, storage may be in tanks which shall comply with the applicable requirements of WAC 296-24-33005.
- (c) Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.
 - (d) Handling liquids at point of final use.
- (i) Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.
- (ii) Where flammable or combustible liquids are used or handled, except in closed containers, means shall be provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills.
- (iii) Class I liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel.
- (iv) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container or portable tanks by gravity through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks shall be prohibited.
 - (3) Unit physical operations.
- (a) Application. This subsection (3) shall be applicable in those portions of industrial plants where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical change. Examples are plants compounding cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, solvents, cleaning fluids, insecticides, and similar types of activities.
- (b) Location. Industrial plants shall be located so that each building or unit of equipment is accessible from at least one side for firefighting and fire control purposes. Buildings shall be located with respect to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon as set forth in

WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(a) and (b) except that the blank wall referred to in WAC 296-24-33017 (2)(b) shall have a fire resistance rating of at least two hours.

(c) Chemical processes. Areas where unstable liquids are handled or small scale unit chemical processes are carried on shall be separated from the remainder of the plant by a fire wall of two-hour minimum fire resistance rating.

(d) Drainage.

- (i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire; see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).
- (ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.
- (iii) The industrial plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids into public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(e) Ventilation.

- (i) Areas as defined in subsection (1)(a) of this section using Class I liquids shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than one cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.
- (ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor—air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than five feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(f) Storage and handling. The storage, transfer, and handling of liquid shall comply with WAC 296-24-33017(4) of this section.

(4) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.

Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of twenty-five feet for Class I liquids and fifteen feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).

(5) Fire control.

(a) Portable and special equipment. Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

(b) Water supply. Water shall be available in volume and at adequate pressure to supply water hose streams, foam-producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation, dispensing and storage.

(c) Special extinguishers. Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation dispensing and storage.

- (d) Special hazards. Where the need is indicated by special hazards of operation, flammable or combustible liquid processing equipment, major piping, and supporting steel shall be protected by approved water spray systems, deluge systems, approved fire-resistant coatings, insulation, or any combination of these.
- (e) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition, and they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(6) Sources of ignition.

- (a) General. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.
- (b) Grounding. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to

the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with

(7) Electrical.

(a) All electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed according to ((the requirements of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(b) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(e)(ii) of this section, the Division 1 area shall extend five feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. These locations include an area within twenty feet horizontally, three feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to three feet above floor or grade level within twenty-five feet, if indoors, or ten feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(d) Where the provisions of (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection require the installation of electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) Repairs to equipment. Hot work, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge. The individual in responsible charge shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(9) Housekeeping.

(a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of flammable or combustible liquid storage, use, or any unit physical operation.

(c) Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

(d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and unit operating areas shall be kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustible materials.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33013 BULK PLANTS. (1) Storage.

(a) Class I liquids. Class I liquids shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(b) Class II and III liquids. Class II and Class III liquids shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005.

(c) Piling containers. Containers of flammable or combustible liquids when piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of the pile shall be consistent with the stability and strength of containers.

(2) Buildings.

(a) Exits. Rooms in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled by pumps shall have exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire.

- (b) Heating. Rooms in which Class I liquids are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition, such as steam or hot water. Rooms containing heating appliances involving sources of ignition shall be located and arranged to prevent entry of flammable vapors.
 - (c) Ventilation.
- (i) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which Class I liquids are pumped or dispensed. Design of ventilation systems shall take into account the relatively high specific gravity of the vapors. Ventilation may be provided by adequate openings in outside walls at floor level unobstructed except by louvers or course screens. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.
- (ii) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.
- (iii) Containers of Class I liquids shall not be drawn from or filled within buildings unless provision is made to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors in hazardous concentrations. Where mechanical ventilation is required, it shall be kept in operation while flammable liquids are being handled.
 - (3) Loading and unloading facilities.
- (a) Separation. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property that may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.
- (b) Class restriction. Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of Class I liquids between storage tanks and the fill stem of the loading rack shall not be used for the transfer of Class II or Class III liquids.
- (c) Valves. Valves used for the final control for filling tank vehicles shall be of the self-closing type and manually held open except where automatic means are provided for shutting off the flow when the vehicle is full or after filling of a preset amount.
 - (d) Static protection.
- (i) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided:
 - (A) Where Class I liquids are loaded, or
- (B) Where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.
- (ii) Protection as required in (3)(d)(i) of this section shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or to some part of the rack structure in electrical contact with the fill stem. The free end of such wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle.
- (iii) Such bonding connection shall be made fast to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.
- (iv) Bonding as specified in (3)(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this section is not required:
- (A) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static accumulating tendency, such as asphalt, most crude oils, residual oils, and water soluble liquids;
- (B) Where no Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids; and
- (C) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed bottom or top connections.
- (v) Filling through open domes into the tanks of tank vehicles or tank cars, that contain vapor-air mixtures within the flammable range or where the liquid being filled can form such a mixture, shall be by means of a downspout which extends near the bottom of the tank. This precaution is not required when loading liquids which are nonaccumulators of static charges.
- (e) Stray currents. Tank car loading facilities where Class I liquids are loaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure if of metal. Multiple lines entering the rack area shall be electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the

pipelines. No bonding between the tank car and the rack or piping is required during either loading or unloading of Class II or III liquids.

- (f) Container filling facilities. Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of these standards shall be deemed to have been complied with.
 - (4) Wharves.
- (a) Definition, application. The term wharf shall mean any wharf, pier, bulkhead, or other structure over or contiguous to navigable water used in conjunction with a bulk plant, the primary function of which is the transfer of flammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk between the bulk plant and any tank vessel, ship, barge, lighter boat, or other mobile floating craft; and this subparagraph shall apply to all such installations except marine service stations as covered in WAC 296-24-33015.
- (b) Package cargo. Package cargo of flammable and combustible liquids, including full and empty drums, bulk fuel, and stores may be handled over a wharf and at such times and places as may be agreed upon by the wharf superintendent and the senior deck officer on duty.
- (c) Location. Wharves at which flammable or combustible liquid cargoes are to be transferred in bulk quantities to or from tank vessels shall be at least 100 feet from any bridge over a navigable waterway, or from an entrance to or superstructure of any vehicular or railroad tunnel under a waterway. The termination of the wharf loading or unloading fixed piping shall be at least 200 feet from a bridge or from an entrance to or superstructure of a tunnel.
- (d) Design and construction. Substructure and deck shall be substantially designed for the use intended. Deck may employ any material which will afford the desired combination of flexibility, resistance to shock, durability, strength, and fire resistance. Heavy timber construction is acceptable.
- (e) Tanks. Tanks used exclusively for ballast water or Class II or Class III liquids may be installed on suitably designed wharves.
- (f) Pumps. Loading pumps capable of building up pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of cargo hose or loading arms shall be provided with bypasses, relief valves, or other arrangement to protect the loading facilities against excessive pressure. Relief devices shall be tested at not more than yearly intervals to determine that they function satisfactorily at the pressure at which they are set.
- (g) Hoses and couplings. All pressure hoses and couplings shall be inspected at intervals appropriate to the service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deteriorations, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or at the couplings shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.
- (h) Piping and fittings. Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007 with the following exceptions and additions:
- (i) Flexibility of piping shall be assured by appropriate layout and arrangement of piping supports so that motion of the wharf structure resulting from wave action, currents, tides, or the mooring of vessels will not subject the pipe to repeated strain beyond the elastic limit.
- (ii) Pipe joints depending upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials or grooving of pipe ends for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used.
- (iii) Swivel joints may be used in piping to which hoses are connected, and for articulated swivel-joint transfer systems, provided that the design is such that the mechanical strength of joint will not be impaired if the packing material should fail, as by exposure to fire.
- (iv) Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to control the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage.
- (v) In addition to the requirements of (4)(h)(iv), each line conveying flammable liquids leading to a wharf shall be provided with a readily accessible block valve located on shore near the approach to the wharf and outside of any diked area. Where more than one line is involved, the valves shall be grouped in one location.
- (vi) Means of easy access shall be provided for cargo line valves located below the wharf deck.
- (vii) Pipelines on flammable or combustible liquids wharves shall be adequately bonded and grounded. If excessive stray currents are encountered, insulating points shall be installed. Bonding and grounding connections on all pipelines shall be located on wharfside of hose-riser insulating flanges, if used, and shall be accessible for inspection.

(viii) Hose or articulated swivel—joint pipe connections used for cargo transfer shall be capable of accommodating the combined effects of change in draft and maximum tidal range, and mooring lines shall be kept adjusted to prevent the surge of the vessel from placing stress on the cargo transfer system.

(ix) Hose shall be supported so as to avoid kinking and damage

from chafing.

(i) Fire protection. Suitable portable fire extinguishers with a rating of not less than 12-BC shall be located with 75 feet of those portions of the facility where fires are likely to occur, such as hose connections, pumps, and separator tanks.

(i) Where piped water is available, ready-connected fire hose in size appropriate for the water supply shall be provided so that manifolds where connections are made and broken can be reached by at least one

hose stream.

- (ii) Material shall not be placed on wharves in such a manner as to obstruct access to firefighting equipment, or important pipeline control valves.
- (iii) Where the wharf is accessible to vehicle traffic, an unobstructed roadway to the shore end of the wharf shall be maintained for access of firefighting apparatus.
- (j) Operations control. Loading or discharging shall not commence until the wharf superintendent and officer in charge of the tank vessel agree that the tank vessel is properly moored and all connections are properly made. Mechanical work shall not be performed on the wharf during cargo transfer, except under special authorization by a delegated person or his authorized representative based on a review of the area involved, methods to be employed, and precaution necessary.

(5) Electrical equipment.

(a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids only are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed ((in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for ordinary locations.

(b) Conformance. All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed ((in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(c) Classification. So far as it applies Table H-18 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. In Table H-18 a classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. The area classifications listed shall be based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-18 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Tank vehicle and tank car: Loading through open dome ——	1	Within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through bottom connections with atmos-		
pheric venting —	1	Within 3 feet of point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of loading connection.

TABLE H-18 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Loading through closed dome with atmospheric		
venting ————	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Loading through closed	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions. Also within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
dome with vapor recov-	2	Within 3 feet of point of connection of both fill and vapor lines, extending in all directions.
Bottom loading with vapor recovery or any bottom		unations.
unloading —	2	Within 3 feet of point of connections extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of connection.
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation —	I	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation	<u> </u>	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Tank—Aboveground: Shell, ends, or roof and dike	_	
area ————	2	Within 10 feet from shell, ends, or roof of tank, area inside dikes to level of top of dike.
Vent	1	Within 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 5 feet and 10 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Floating roof	1 .	Area above the roof and with- in the shell.
Pits: Without mechanical ventilation	1 ·	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
With mechanical ventila-	2	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Containing valves, fittings or piping, and not within a Division 1 or 2 classi-	_	
fied area	2	Entire pit.

TABLE H-18 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—BULK PLANTS

Location	((NEC)) Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, meters and similar devices:		
Indoors	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Outdoors Storage and repair garage for	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
tank vehicles	I	All pits or spaces below floor
	2	level. Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level for entire storage or repair garage.
Drainage ditches, separators, impounding basins———	2	Area up to 18 inches above ditch, separator or basin. Also up to 18 inches above grade within 15 feet horizontally from any edge.
Garages for other than tank vehicles	— Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the ex- tent of an outdoor classified area, the entire room shall be classified the same as the area classification at the point of the opening.
Outdoor drum storage Indoor warehousing where there is no flammable	— Ordinary	point of the opening.
liquid transfer	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the ex- tent of an indoor classified area, the room shall be clas- sified the same as if the wall, curb or partition did not exist.
Office and rest rooms	Ordinary	CAISI.

¹When classifying the extent of the area, consideration shall be given to the fact that tank cars or tank vehicles may be spotted at varying points. Therefore, the extremities of the loading or unloading positions shall be used.

(6) Sources of ignition. Class I liquids shall not be handled, drawn, or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated localities. "No smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted where hazard from flammable liquid vapors is normally present.

(7) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made to prevent flammable or combustible liquids which may be spilled at loading or unloading points from entering public sewers and drainage systems, or natural waterways. Connection to such sewers, drains, or waterways by which flammable or combustible liquids might enter shall be provided with separator boxes or other approved means whereby such entry is precluded. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers, but shall be stored in tanks or tight drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(8) Fire control. Suitable fire-control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available to locations where fires are likely to occur. Additional fire-control equipment may be required where a tank of more than 50,000 gallons individual capacity contains Class I liquids and where an unusual exposure hazard exists from surrounding property. Such additional fire-control equipment shall be sufficient to extinguish a fire in the largest tank. The design and amount of such equipment shall be in accordance with approved engineering standards.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33015 SERVICE STATIONS. (1) Storage and handling.

(a) General provisions.

(i) Liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers not exceeding 60 gallons capacity, in tanks located underground, in tanks in special enclosures as described in (b) of this subsection, or in aboveground tanks as provided for in (3)(b)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.

(ii) Aboveground tanks, located in an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a valve is also installed within control

of service station personnel.

(iii) Apparatus dispensing Class I liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles of the public shall not be located at a bulk plant unless separated by a fence or similar barrier from the area in which bulk operations are conducted.

- (iv) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not prohibit the dispensing of flammable liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided:
- (A) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.
 - (B) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.
 - (C) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.
- (D) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.
- (vi) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.
- (vii) Accurate inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Class I liquid storage tanks for possible indication of leakage from tanks or piping.

(b) Special enclosures.

- (i) When installation of tanks in accordance with WAC 296-24-33005(3) is impractical because of property or building limitations, tanks for flammable or combustible liquids may be installed in buildings if properly enclosed.
- (ii) The enclosure shall be substantially liquid and vaportight without backfill. Sides, top, and bottom of the enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches thick, with openings for inspection through the top only. Tank connections shall be so piped or closed that neither vapors nor liquid can escape into the enclosed space. Means shall be provided whereby portable equipment may be employed to discharge to the outside any liquid or vapors which might accumulate should leakage occur.
- (iii) At automotive service stations provided in connection with tenant or customer parking facilities at or below grade level in large buildings of commercial, mercantile, or residential occupancy, tanks containing Class I liquids, installed of necessity in accordance with subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section, shall not exceed 6,000 gallons individual or 18,000 gallons aggregate capacity.

(c) Inside buildings.

(i) Except where stored in tanks as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section, no Class I liquids shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.

(ii) Class I liquids may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with subsection (5) of this section.

- (iii) Class II and Class III liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.
- (d) Labeling. No sale or purchase of any Class 1, II, or III liquids shall be made in containers unless such containers are clearly marked with the name of the product contained therein.
- (e) Dispensing into portable containers. No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.

(2) Dispensing systems.

(a) Location. Dispensing devices at automotive service stations shall be so located that all parts of the vehicle being served will be on the premises of the service station.

- (b) Inside location. Approved dispensing units may be located inside of buildings. The dispensing area shall be separated from other areas in an approved manner. The dispensing unit and its piping shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means and shall be located in a position where it cannot be struck by a vehicle descending a ramp or other slope out control. The dispensing area shall be provided with an approved mechanical or gravity ventilation system. When dispensing units are located below grade, only approved mechanical ventilation shall be used and the entire dispensing area shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Ventilating systems shall be electrically interlocked with gasoline dispensing units so that the dispensing units cannot be operated unless the ventilating fan motors are energized.
- (c) Emergency power cutoff. A clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) or a circuit breaker(s) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.

(d) Dispensing units.

- (i) Class I liquids shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps so designed and equipped as to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge.
- (ii) Only listed devices may be used for dispensing Class I liquids. No such device may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled.
- (iii) Every dispensing device for Class I liquids installed after December 31, 1978, shall contain evidence of listing so placed that any attempt to dismantle the device will result in damage to such evidence, visible without disassembly or dismounting of the nozzle.
- (iv) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels, and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self-closing faucets shall be used.
- (v) The dispensing units, except those attached to containers, shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means.

(e) Remote pumping systems.

- (i) This subdivision shall apply to systems for dispensing Class I liquids where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units.
- (ii) Pumps shall be designed or equipped so that no part of the system will be subjected to pressures above its allowable working pressure. Pumps installed above grade, outside of buildings, shall be located not less than 10 feet from lines of adjoining property which is/or may be built upon, and not less than 5 feet from any building opening. When an outside pump location is impractical, pumps may be installed inside of buildings, as provided for dispensers in (b) of this subsection, or in pits as provided in (e)(iii) of this subsection. Pumps shall be substantially anchored and protected against physical damage by vehicles.
- (iii) Pits for subsurface pumps or piping manifolds of submersible pumps shall withstand the external forces to which they may be subjected without damage to the pump, tank, or piping. The pit shall be no larger than necessary for inspection and maintenance and shall be provided with a fitted cover.
- (iv) A control shall be provided that will permit the pump to operate only when a dispensing nozzle is removed from its bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated. This control shall also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets.
- (v) An approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure shall be properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device.
- (vi) Testing. After the completion of the installation, including any paving, that section of the pressure piping system between the pump discharge and the connection for the dispensing facility shall be tested for at least 30 minutes at the maximum operating pressure of the system. Such tests shall be repeated at 5-year intervals thereafter.

(f) Delivery nozzles.

- (i) A listed manual or automatic-closing type hose nozzle valve shall be provided on dispensers used for the dispensing of Class I liquids.
- (ii) Manual-closing type valves shall be held open manually during dispensing. Automatic-closing type valves may be used in conjunction with an approved latch-open device.
 - (g) Special type dispensers.

- (i) Emergency controls shall be installed at an acceptable location, but controls shall not be more than 100 feet from dispensers.
- (ii) Instructions for the operation of dispensers shall be conspicuously posted.
 - (3) Marine service stations.
 - (a) Dispensing.
- (i) The dispensing area shall be located away from other structures so as to provide room for safe ingress and egress of craft to be fueled. Dispensing units shall in all cases be at least 20 feet from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.
- (ii) Dispensing shall be by approved dispensing units with or without integral pumps and may be located on open piers, wharves, or floating docks or on shore or on piers of the solid fill type.
- (iii) Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic-closing without a hold-open latch.

(b) Tanks and pumps.

- (i) Tanks, and pumps not integral with the dispensing unit, shall be on shore or on a pier of the solid fill type, except as provided below.
- (ii) Where shore location would require excessively long supply lines to dispensers, tanks may be installed on a pier provided that applicable portions of WAC 296-24-33005 relative to spacing, diking, and piping are complied with and the quantity so stored does not exceed 1,100 gallons aggregate capacity.

(iii) Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located above ground, where rock ledges or high water table make under-

ground tanks impractical.

- (iv) Where tanks are at an elevation which would produce gravity head on the dispensing unit, the tank outlet shall be equipped with a pressure control valve positioned adjacent to and outside the tank block valve specified in WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(h)(ii), so adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure.
 - (c) Piping.
- (i) Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be as described in WAC 296-24-33007, except that, where dispensing is from a floating structure, suitable lengths of oil-resistant flexible hose may be employed between the shore piping and the piping on the floating structure as made necessary by change in water level or shoreline.
- (ii) A readily accessible valve to shut off the supply from shore shall be provided in each pipeline at or near the approach to the pier and at the shore end of each pipeline adjacent to the point where flexible hose is attached.
- (iii) Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.
- (iv) Piping handling Class I liquids shall be grounded to control stray currents.

(4) Electrical equipment.

- (a) Application. This subsection shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class II liquids are stored or handled the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960 for ordinary locations.
- (b) All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960.
- (c) So far as it applies, Table H-19 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition.
- (d) The area classifications listed shall be based on the assumption that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-19 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	((NEC)) Class ((†)) <u>1</u> , Group division	Extent of D classified area
Underground tank: Fill opening —	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division

TABLE H-19 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	((NEC)) Class ((+)) I, Group division	Extent of classified area
Vent—Discharging up-	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.
ward———	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Discourse	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Dispenser: Pits	1	A
rits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division I or 2 classified area.
Dispenser enclosure———	——— I	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor:		
With mechanical ventila-		
tion————	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
With gravity ventilation —	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Remote pump—Outdoor ———	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of
	2	pump. Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all direc- tions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Remote pump—Indoor————		Entire area within any pit. Within 5 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all direc- tions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Lubrication or service room——		Entire area within any pit. Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within
Dispenser for Class I liquids ——	2	entire lubrication room. Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.
Special enclosure inside build- ing per WAC 296-24- 33013 (1)(b)	1 i	Entire enclosure.
Sales, storage and rest rooms —	— Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the ex- tent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classi- fied as Division 1.

- (5) Heating equipment.
- (a) Conformance. Heating equipment shall be installed as provided in (b) through (e) of this subsection.
- (b) Application. Heating equipment may be installed in the conventional manner in an area except as provided in (c), (d) or (e) of this subsection.

- (c) Special room. Heating equipment may be installed in a special room separated from an area classified by Table H-19 by walls having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour and without any openings in the walls within 8 feet of the floor into an area classified in Table H-19. This room shall not be used for combustible storage and all air for combustion purposes shall come from outside the building.
- (d) Work areas. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication, sales, or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of Class I liquids provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage by vehicles. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.
- (e) Electric heat. Electrical heating equipment shall conform to subsection (4) of this section.
- (6) Drainage and waste disposal. Provision shall be made in the area where Class 1 liquids are dispensed to prevent spilled liquids from flowing into the interior of service station buildings. Such provision may be by grading driveways, raising door sills, or other equally effective means. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.
- (7) Sources of ignition. In addition to the previous restrictions of this section, the following shall apply: There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable or combustible liquids. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.
- (8) Fire control. Each service station shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-33017 PROCESSING PLANTS. (1) Scope. This section shall apply to those plants or buildings which contain chemical operations such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes but shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

2) Location

(a) Classification. The location of each processing vessel shall be based upon its flammable or combustible liquid capacity. Processing vessels shall be located, with respect to distances to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon, in accordance with Table H-20, except when the processing plant is designed in accordance with (2)(b) of this section.

TABLE H-20

Processing vessels with emergency relief venting to permit pressure	Stable liquids	Unstable liquids
Not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g.	Table H-9	2 1/2 times
Over 2.5. p.s.i.g.	1 1/2 times Table H-9.	Table H-9. 4 times Table H-9.

- (b) Exception. The distances required in (2)(a) of this section may be waived when the vessels are housed within a building and the exterior wall facing the line of adjoining property which may be built upon is a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 4 hours. When Class IA or unstable liquids are handled, the blank wall shall have explosion resistance in accordance with good engineering practice, see (3)(d) of this section.
 - (3) Processing building.
 - (a) Construction.

- (i) Processing buildings shall be of fire-resistance or noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable Class II or Class III liquids. Except as provided in (2)(b) of this section or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see (3)(d) of this section, loadbearing walls are prohibited. Buildings shall be without basements or covered pits.
- (ii) Areas shall have adequate exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire. Exits shall not be exposed by the drainage facilities described in (3)(b) of this section.

(b) Drainage.

(i) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire, see WAC 296-24-33005 (2)(g)(ii).

(ii) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or

separators.

(iii) The processing plant shall be designed and operated to prevent the normal discharge of flammable or combustible liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property.

(c) Ventilation.

- (i) Enclosed processing buildings shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than I cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.
- (ii) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.

(d) Explosion relief. Areas where Class IA or unstable liquids are processed shall have explosion venting through one or more of the fol-

lowing methods:

(i) Open air construction.

(ii) Lightweight walls and roof.

- (iii) Lightweight wall panels and roof hatches.
- (iv) Windows of explosion venting type.
- (4) Liquid handling.

(a) Storage.

- (i) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in tanks shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.
- (ii) If the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground or underground tanks is not practical because of temperature or production considerations, tanks may be permitted inside of buildings or structures in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33005.
- (iii) Storage tanks inside of buildings shall be permitted only in areas at or above grade which have adequate drainage and are separated from the processing area by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.
- (iv) The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of WAC 296-24-33009.
 - (b) Piping, valves, and fittings.
- (i) Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-33007.
- (ii) Approved flexible connectors may be used where vibration exists or where frequent movement is necessary. Approved hose may be used at transfer stations.
- (iii) Piping containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be identified.
 - (c) Transfer.
- (i) The transfer of large quantities of flammable or combustible liquids shall be through piping by means of pumps or water displacement. Except as required in process equipment, gravity flow shall not be used. The use of compressed air as a transferring medium is prohibited.
- (ii) Positive displacement pumps shall be provided with pressure relief discharging back to the tank or to pump suction.
 - (d) Equipment.

- (i) Equipment shall be designed and arranged to prevent the unintentional escape of liquids and vapors and to minimize the quantity escaping in the event of accidental release.
- (ii) Where the vapor space of equipment is usually within the flammable range, the probability of explosion damage to the equipment can be limited by inerting, by providing an explosion suppression system, or by designing the equipment to contain the peak explosion pressure which may be modified by explosion relief. Where the special hazards of operation, sources of ignition, or exposures indicate a need, consideration shall be given to providing protection by one or more of the above means.
- (5) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading. Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings, or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of WAC 296-24-33013(3).
 - (6) Fire control.
- (a) Portable extinguishers. Approved portable fire extinguishers of appropriate size, type and number shall be provided.
- (b) Other controls. Where the special hazards of operation or exposure indicate a need, the following fire control provision shall be provided.
- (i) A reliable water supply shall be available in pressure and quantity adequate to meet the probable fire demands.
- (ii) Hydrants shall be provided in accordance with accepted good practice.
- (iii) Hose connected to a source of water shall be installed so that all vessels, pumps, and other equipment containing flammable or combustible liquids can be reached with at least one hose stream. Nozzles that are capable of discharging a water spray shall be provided.
- (iv) Processing plants shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system or equivalent extinguishing system. If special extinguishing systems including but not limited to those employing foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical are provided, approved equipment shall be used and installed in an approved manner.
- (c) Alarm systems. An approved means for prompt notification of fire to those within the plant and any public fire department available shall be provided. It may be advisable to connect the plant system with the public system where public fire alarm system is available.
- (d) Maintenance. All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition and that they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.
 - (7) Sources of ignition.
 - (a) General.
- (i) Precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical, any mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.
- (ii) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(b) Maintenance and repair.

- (i) When necessary to do maintenance work in a flammable or combustible liquid processing area, the work shall be authorized by a responsible representative of the employer.
- (ii) Hot work such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge who shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.
 - (c) Electrical.
- (i) All electrical wiring and equipment within storage or processing areas shall be installed ((in accordance with nationally recognized good practice)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (ii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to

the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with (3)(c)(ii) of this section, the Division I area shall extend 5 feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division I if any part of the pit is within a Division I or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(iii) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of ((\coloredge \frac{WAC}{296-24-956} \cdot \text{through 296-24-960})) \(\frac{chapter 296-24 WAC Part L}{296-24 WAC Part L}\). These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fittings, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(iv) Where the provisions of (7)(c)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section require the installation of explosion-proof equipment, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated

by flammable vapors.

(8) Housekeeping.

- (a) General. Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.
- (b) Access. Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of the processing equipment.
- (c) Waste and residues. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in closed metal waste cans, and disposed of daily.
- (d) Clear zone. Ground area around buildings and operating areas shall be kept free of tall grass, weeds, trash, or other combustible materials.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37005 ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. (1) Conformance. All electrical equipment, open flames and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of this section, except as follows:

- (a) Electrostatic apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37015 and 296-24-37017.
- (b) Drying, curing, and fusion apparatus shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37019.
- (c) Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37021.
- (d) Powder coating equipment shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37023.
- (2) Minimum separation. There shall be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any spraying area nor within 20 feet thereof, unless separated by a partition.
- (3) Hot surfaces. Space-heating appliances, steampipes, or hot surfaces shall not be located in a spraying area where deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate.
- (4) Wiring conformance. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of this section and ((shall otherwise be in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (5) Combustible residues, areas. Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residue and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in any spraying area, whereon deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid conduit or in boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections.
- (6) Wiring type approved. Electrical wiring and equipment not subject to deposits of combustible residues but located in a spraying area as herein defined shall be of explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D locations and ((shall otherwise)) conform to the provisions of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for Class I, Division I, hazardous locations. Electrical wiring,

motors, and other equipment outside of but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by partitions, shall not produce sparks under normal operating conditions and ((shall otherwise)) conform to the provisions of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, hazardous locations.

- (7) Lamps. Electric lamps outside of, but within twenty feet of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by a partition, shall be totally enclosed to prevent the falling of hot particles and shall be protected from mechanical injury by suitable guards or by location.
- (8) Portable lamps. Portable electric lamps shall not be used in any spraying area during spraying operations. Portable electric lamps, if used during cleaning or repairing operations, shall be of the type approved for hazardous Class I locations.

(9) Grounding.

- (a) All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids shall be properly electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.
- (b) "Airless" high-fluid pressure spray guns and any conductive object being sprayed should be properly electrically grounded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37019 DRYING, CURING, OR FUSION AP-PARATUS. (1) Conformance. Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus in connection with spray application of flammable and combustible finishes shall conform to the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA 86A-1969, where applicable and shall also conform with the following requirements of this section.

- (2) Alternate use prohibited. Spray booths, rooms, or other enclosures used for spraying operations shall not alternately be used for the purpose of drying by any arrangement which will cause a material increase in the surface temperature of the spray booth, room, or enclosure.
- (3) Adjacent system interlocked. Except as specifically provided in (4) of this section, drying, curing, or fusion units utilizing a heating system having open flames or which may produce sparks shall not be installed in a spraying area, but may be installed adjacent thereto when equipped with an interlocked ventilating system arranged to:
- (a) Thoroughly ventilate the drying space before the heating system can be started;
- (b) Maintain a safe atmosphere at any source of ignition;
- (c) Automatically shut down the heating system in the event of failure of the ventilating system.
- (4) Alternate use permitted. Automobile refinishing spray booths or enclosures, otherwise installed and maintained in full conformity with this section, may alternately be used for drying with portable electrical infrared drying apparatus when conforming with the following:
- (a) Interior (especially floors) of spray enclosures shall be kept free of overspray deposits.
- (b) During spray operations, the drying apparatus and electrical connections and wiring thereto shall not be located within spray enclosure nor in any other location where spray residues may be deposited thereon.
- (c) The spraying apparatus, the drying apparatus, and the ventilating system of the spray enclosure shall be equipped with suitable interlocks so arranged that:
- (i) The spraying apparatus cannot be operated while the drying apparatus is inside the spray enclosure.
- (ii) The spray enclosure will be purged of spray vapors for a period of not less than 3 minutes before the drying apparatus can be energized.
- (iii) The ventilating system will maintain a safe atmosphere within the enclosure during the drying process and the drying process apparatus will automatically shut off in the event of failure of the ventilating system.
- (d) All electrical wiring and equipment of the drying apparatus shall conform with the applicable sections of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Only equipment of a type approved for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations shall be located within 18 inches of floor level. All metallic parts of the drying apparatus shall be properly electrically bonded and grounded.
- (e) The drying apparatus shall contain a prominently located, permanently attached warning sign indicating that ventilation should be maintained during the drying period and that spraying should not be conducted in the vicinity that spray will deposit on apparatus.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-37023 POWDER COATING. (1) Electrical and other sources of ignition. Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of WAC 296-24-37005 and ((296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Ventilation.

- (a) In addition to the provisions of WAC 296-24-37007, where applicable, exhaust ventilation shall be sufficient to maintain the atmosphere below the lowest explosive limits for the materials being applied. All nondeposited air-suspended powders shall be safely removed via exhaust ducts to the powder recovery cyclone or receptacle. Each installation shall be designed and operated to meet the foregoing performance specification.
 - (b) Powders shall not be released to the outside atmosphere.
- (3) Drying, curing, or fusion equipment. The provisions of the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA No. 86A-1969 shall apply where applicable.

(4) Operation and maintenance.

- (a) All areas shall be kept free of the accumulation of powder coating dusts, particularly such horizontal surfaces as ledges, beams, pipes, hoods, booths, and floors.
- (b) Surfaces shall be cleaned in such manner as to avoid scattering dust to other places or creating dust clouds.
- (c) "No smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted at all powder coating areas and powder storage rooms.
- (5) Fixed electrostatic spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37015 and other subsections of this section shall apply to fixed electrostatic equipment, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.
- (6) Electrostatic hand spraying equipment. The provisions of WAC 296-24-37017 and other subsections of this section, shall apply to electrostatic handguns when used in powder coating, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to (1) of this section.

(7) Electrostatic fluidized beds.

- (a) Electrostatic fluidized beds and associated equipment shall be of approved types. The maximum surface temperature of this equipment in the coating area shall not exceed 150°F. The high voltage circuits shall be so designed as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any powder-air mixtures nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under normal operating conditions.
- (b) Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the charging electrodes and their connections to the power supply shall be located outside of the powder coating area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of (1) of this section.
- (c) All electrically conductive objects within the charging influence of the electrodes shall be adequately grounded. The powder coating equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for grounding these objects.
- (d) Objects being coated shall be maintained in contact with the conveyor or other support in order to insure proper grounding. Hangers shall be regularly cleaned to insure effective contact and areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible.
- (e) The electrical equipment shall be so interlocked with the ventilation system that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilation fans are in operation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 85-09, filed 4/19/85)

WAC 296-24-40509 ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. (1) Vapor areas.

- (a) There shall be no open flames, spark producing devices, or heated surfaces having a temperature sufficient to ignite vapors in any vapor area. Except as specifically permitted in WAC 296-24-40515(3), relating to electrostatic apparatus, electrical wiring acquipment in any vapor area (as defined in WAC 296-24-40501(2)) shall be explosion proof type as required ((of WAC 296-24-956)) by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, locations and shall otherwise conform to the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (b) Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residues and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in the vicinity of dip tanks or associated drain-boards or drying operations which are subject to splashing or dripping

of dip tank liquids, except wiring in rigid conduit or in threaded boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections, and except as specifically permitted in WAC 296-24-40515(3).

(2) Adjacent areas. In any floor space outside a vapor area but within 20 feet and not separated by tight partitions, there shall be no open flames or spark producing devices except as specifically permitted in NFPA Standard No. 86A-1969, Ovens and Furnaces, paragraph 200-7. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-47505 BASIC RULES. (1) Odorizing gases.

- (a) All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to indicate positively, by distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentration in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability. Odorization, however, is not required if harmful in the use of further processing of the liquefied petroleum gas, or if odorization will serve no useful purpose as a warning agent in such use or further processing.
- (b) The odorization requirement of (a) of this subsection shall be considered to be met by the use of 1.0 pounds of ethyl mercaptan, 1.0 pounds of thiophane or 1.4 pounds of amyl mercaptan per ten thousand gallons of LP-gas. However, this listing of odorants and quantities shall not exclude the use of other odorants that meet the odorization requirements of (a) of this subsection.

(2) Approval of equipment and systems.

- (a) Each system utilizing DOT containers in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178 shall have its container valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies, and regulators approved.
- (b) Each system for domestic or commercial use utilizing containers of two thousand gallons or less water capacity, other than those constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178, shall consist of a container assembly and one or more regulators, and may include other parts. The system as a unit or the container assembly as a unit, and the regulator or regulators, shall be individually listed.
- (c) In systems utilizing containers of over two thousand gallons water capacity, each regulator, container, valve, excess flow valve, gaging device, and relief valve installed on or at the container, shall have its correctness as to design, construction, and performance determined by listing by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- (d) The provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58 in effect at the time of fabrication.
- (e) Containers used with systems embodied in this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (3)(c) and 296-24-47513, shall be constructed, tested, and stamped in accordance with DOT specifications effective at the date of their manufacture.
 - (3) Requirements for construction and original test of containers.
- (a) Containers used with systems embodied in WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47513 through 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c) and 296-24-47515 (2)(a), shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, section VIII, Division 1, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1968 edition.
- (b) Containers constructed according to the 1949 and earlier editions of the ASME Code do not have to comply with U-2 through U-10 and U-19 thereof. Containers constructed according to U-70 in the 1949 and earlier editions do not meet the requirements of this section.
- (c) Containers designed, constructed, and tested prior to July 1, 1961, according to the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, 1951 edition with 1954 Addenda, of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered in conformance. Containers constructed according to API-ASME Code do not have to comply with section I or with appendix to section I. W-601 to W-606 inclusive in the 1943 and earlier editions do not apply.

(4) Welding of containers.

(a) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure, shall be done in compliance with the code

under which the tank was fabricated. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

- (b) Where repair or modification involving welding of DOT containers is required, the container shall be returned to a qualified manufacturer making containers of the same type, and the repair or modification made in compliance with DOT regulations.
 - (5) Markings on container.
- (a) Each container covered in subsection (3)(a) of this section except as provided in subsection (2)(d) of this section shall be marked as specified in the following:
- (i) With a marking identifying compliance with, and other markings required by, the rules of the reference under which the container is constructed; or with the stamp and other markings required by the laws, rules or regulations as administered by the state of Washington, department of labor and industries pertaining to such containers.
- (ii) With notation as to whether the container is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both. If intended for both and different style hoods are provided, the marking shall indicate the proper hood for each type of installation.
- (iii) With the name and address of the supplier of the container, or with the trade name of the container.
- (iv) With the water capacity of the container in pounds or gallons, United States standard.
 - (v) With the pressure in p.s.i.g., for which the container is designed.
- (vi) With the wording "This container shall not contain a product having a vapor pressure in excess of—p.s.i.g. at 100°F," see WAC 296-24-47509, Table H-31.
- (vii) With the tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight for containers with a water capacity of three hundred pounds or less.
- (viii) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20°F and 130°F, except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators or which are filled by weighing. Markings shall be increments of not more than 20°F. This marking may be located on the liquid level gaging device.
 - (ix) With the outside surface area in square feet.
- (b) Markings specified shall be on a metal nameplate attached to the container and located in such a manner as to remain visible after the container is installed.
- (c) When LP-gas and one or more other gases are stored or used in the same area, the containers shall be marked to identify their content. Marking shall be in compliance with American National Standard Z48.1-1954, "Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained."
 - (6) Location of containers and regulating equipment.
- (a) Containers, and first stage regulating equipment if used, shall be located outside of buildings, except under one or more of the following:
- (i) In buildings used exclusively for container charging, vaporization pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution.
- (ii) When portable use is necessary and in accordance with WAC 296-24-47507(5).
- (iii) LP-gas fueled stationary or portable engines in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511 (11) or (12).
- (iv) LP-gas fueled industrial trucks used in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(13).
- (v) LP-gas fueled vehicles garaged in accordance with WAC 296-24-47511(14).
- (vi) Containers awaiting use or resale when stored in accordance with WAC 296-24-47513.
- (b) Each individual container shall be located with respect to the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built on in accordance with Table H-23.

TABLE H-23

	Minimum distances		
Water capacity per container	Containers		Between
	Under- ground	Above- ground	above- ground containers
Less than 125 gals 125 to 250 gallons	10 feet —		

	Minimum distances		
Water	Containers		Between
capacity per container	Under- ground	Above- ground	above- ground containers
251 to 500 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	3 feet
01 to 2,000 gallons ————————————————————————————————————			
gallons —————	50 feet	50 feet	
80,001 to 70,000 gallons	50 feet	75 feet	l/4 of sum of diame- ters of adja-
0,001 to 90,000 gallons	50 feet	100 feet	cent con tain- ers.

If the aggregate water capacity of a multicontainer installation at a consumer site is five hundred one gallons or greater, the minimum distance shall comply with the appropriate portion of this table, applying the aggregate capacity rather than the capacity per container. If more than one installation is made, each installation shall be separated from another installation by at least twenty-five feet. Do not apply the MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN ABOVE-GROUND CONTAINERS to such installations.

²Note: The above distance requirements may be reduced to not less than ten feet for a single container of one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity or less, providing such a container is at least twenty-five feet from any other LP-gas container of more than one hundred twenty-five gallons water capacity.

- (c) Containers installed for use shall not be stacked one above the other.
- (d) In industrial installations involving containers of one hundred eighty thousand gallons aggregate water capacity or more, where serious mutual exposures between the container and adjacent properties prevail, firewalls or other means of special protection designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practices are required.
- (e) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, the distances required by Table H-23 may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of water capacity exceeding five hundred gallons be located closer than ten feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings.
- (f) Readily ignitible material such as weeds and long dry grass shall be removed within ten feet of any container.
- (g) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks shall be twenty feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the centerline of the dike shall be ten feet. The foregoing provision shall not apply when LP-gas containers of one hundred twenty-five gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to Class III flammable liquid tanks of two hundred seventy-five gallons or less capacity.
- (h) Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers, such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.
- (i) When dikes are used with flammable liquid tanks, no liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located within the diked area.
 - (7) Container valves and container accessories.
- (a) Valves, fittings, and accessories connected directly to the container including primary shutoff valves, shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. and shall be of material and design suitable for LP-gas service. Cast iron shall not be used for container valves, fittings, and accessories. This does not prohibit the use of container valves made of malleable or nodular iron.
- (b) Connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gaging devices, and plugged openings, shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.
- (c) Excess flow valves, where required shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections or line including valves, fittings, etc., being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.
- (d) Liquid level gaging devices which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(e) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connection is made, need not be equipped with shutoff or excess flow valves if such openings are restricted to not larger than No. 54 drill size opening.

(f) Except as provided in WAC 296-24-47507 (5)(a)(ii), excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by this section shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the container; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve.

(g) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(h) Containers of more than thirty gallons water capacity and less than two thousand gallons water capacity, filled on a volumetric basis, and manufactured after December 1, 1963, shall be equipped for filling into the vapor space.

- (8) Piping—Including pipe, tubing, and fittings.
 (a) Pipe, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (6)(a) and 296-24-47515 (10)(c) shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass, copper, or aluminum alloy. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 in accordance with the specifications for Aluminum Alloy Pipe, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) H38.7-1969 (ASTM, B241-1969), except that the use of alloy 5456 is prohibited and shall be suitably marked at each end of each length indicating compliance with American National Standard Institute specifications. Aluminum alloy pipe shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by such liquids as water (except rain water), detergents, sewage, or leaking from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum nominal pipe size for aluminum pipe shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy pipe shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.
- (i) Vapor piping with operating pressures not exceeding 125 p.s.i.g. shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 ASTM A-53-69, Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal.
- (ii) Vapor piping with operating pressures over 125 p.s.i.g. and all liquid piping shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 if joints are threaded or threaded and back welded. At least Schedule 40 (ASTM A-53-1969 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal) shall be used if joints are welded, or welded and flanged
- (b) Tubing shall be seamless and of copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy. Copper tubing shall be of Type K or L or equivalent as covered in the Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969). Aluminum alloy tubing shall be of Type A or B or equivalent as covered in Specification ASTM B210-1968 and shall be suitably marked every eighteen inches indicating compliance with ASTM specifications. The minimum nominal wall thickness of copper tubing and aluminum alloy tubing shall be as specified in Table H-24 and Table H-25.

TABLE H-24 WALL THICKNESS OF COPPER TUBING

Note: The standard size by which tube is designated is one-eighth-inch smaller than its nominal outside diameter.

Standard size	Nominal O.D.	Nominal thickness (
(inches)	(inches)	Type K	Type L
1/4	0.375	0.035	0.030
3/8	0.500	0.049	0.035
1/2	0.625	0.049	0.040
5/8	0.750	0.049	0.042
3/4	0.875	0.065	0.045
1 ′	1.125	0.065	0.050
1 1/4	1.375	0.065	0.055

TABLE H-24-cont.

size	Nominal O.D. (inches)		al wall (inches)
	(iliches)	Type K	Type L
1 1/2	1.625	0.072	0.060
2	2.125	0.083	0.070

Based on data in Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tubing, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B-88-69).

TABLE H-25 WALL THICKNESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY TUBING¹

Outside diameter (inches)		all thickness thes)
	Type A	Type B
3/8	0.035	0.049
1/2	0.035	0.049
5′/8	0.042	0.049
3/4	0.049	0.058

Based on data in Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Coiled Tubes for Special Purpose Applications, ASTM B210-68.

Aluminum alloy tubing shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by liquids such as water (except rainwater), detergents, sewage, or leakage from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum outside diameter for aluminum alloy tubing shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy tubing shall not be installed within six inches of the ground.

(c) In systems where the gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building, only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing with an internal diameter not greater than three thirty-seconds inch, and a wall thickness of not less than three sixty-fourths inch shall be used. This requirement shall not apply to research and experimental laboratories, buildings, or separate fire divisions of buildings used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines, and to commercial gas plants or bulk stations where containers are charged, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings, nor to buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(d) Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, welded, soldered, or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F. Joints on seamless copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy gas tubing shall be made by means of approved gas tubing fittings, or soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000°F.

(e) For operating pressures of 125 p.s.i.g. or less, fittings shall be designed for a pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. For operating pressures above 125 p.s.i.g., fittings shall be designed for a minimum of 250 p.s.i.g.

(f) The use of threaded cast iron pipe fittings such as ells, tees, crosses, couplings, and unions is prohibited. Aluminum alloy fittings shall be used with aluminum alloy pipe and tubing. Insulated fittings shall be used where aluminum alloy pipe or tubing connects with a dissimilar metal.

(g) Strainers, regulators, meters, compressors, pumps, etc., are not to be considered as pipe fittings. This does not prohibit the use of malleable, nodular, or higher strength gray iron for such equipment.

(h) All materials such as valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas under the service conditions to which they are subjected.

(i) All piping, tubing, or hose shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures. After installation, piping and tubing of all domestic and commercial systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks using a manometer or equivalent device that will indicate a drop in pressure. Test shall not be made with a flame.

- (j) Provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.
- (k) Piping outside buildings may be buried, above ground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against physical damage. Where soil conditions warrant, all piping shall be protected against corrosion. Where condensation may occur, the piping shall be pitched back to the container, or suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.
 - (9) Hose specifications.
- (a) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-gas in the liquid and vapor phases. If wire braid is used for reinforcing the hose, it shall be of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel.
- (b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be marked "LP-gas" or "LPG" at not greater than ten-foot intervals.
- (c) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 1,250 p.s.i.g.
- (d) Hose subject to container pressure shall have its correctness as to design construction and performance determined by being listed (see WAC 296-24-47501(15)).
- (e) Hose connections subject to container pressure shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, a test pressure of not less than 500 p.s.i.e.
- (f) Hose and hose connections on the low-pressure side of the regulator or reducing valve shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 125 p.s.i.g. or five times the set pressure of the relief devices protecting that portion of the system, whichever is higher.
- (g) Hose may be used on the low-pressure side of regulators to connect to other than domestic and commercial gas appliances under the following conditions:
- (i) The appliances connected with hose shall be portable and need a flexible connection.
- (ii) For use inside buildings the hose shall be of minimum practical length, but shall not exceed six feet except as provided in WAC 296–24-47507 (5)(a)(vii) and shall not extend from one room to another, nor pass through any walls, partitions, ceilings, or floors. Such hose shall not be concealed from view or used in a concealed location. For use outside of buildings, the hose may exceed this length but shall be kept as short as practical.
- (iii) The hose shall be approved and shall not be used where it is likely to be subjected to temperatures above 125°F. The hose shall be securely connected to the appliance and the use of rubber slip ends shall not be permitted.
- (iv) The shutoff valve for an appliance connected by hose shall be in the metal pipe or tubing and not at the appliance end of the hose. When shutoff valves are installed close to each other, precautions shall be taken to prevent operation of the wrong valve.
- (v) Hose used for connecting to wall outlets shall be protected from physical damage.
 - (10) Safety devices.
- (a) Every container except those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications and every vaporizer (except motor fuel vaporizers and except vaporizers described in subsection (11)(b)(iii) of this section and WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i)) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than five feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. The rate of discharge shall be in accordance with the requirements of (b) or (d) of this subsection in the case of vaporizers.
- (b) Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at one hundred twenty percent of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves to be used on containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be as follows:

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
20 or less	626
25	751
30	872
35	990
40	1,100
45	1,220
50	1.330
55	1,430

Surface (sq.		Flow rate CFM air
60		1,540
65	•••••	,
70 75		
80		,
85		
90		,
95	•••••	
100 105		
110		, -
115		
120		,
125 130		
135		
140		
145	•••••	,
150	•••••	•
155 160		77.5
165		- ,
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175	•••••	,
180 185		- 7
190		
195	***************************************	,
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210 220		,-
230		
240		4,800
250	••••••	
260 270		,
280		_*
290		,
300	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,
310 320		,
330		
340		
350 360	•••••	
370		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
380		
390	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,150
400 450		,
500		,
550		9,470
600	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
650 700		,
750		
800		
850		,
900 950		
1,000		
1,050		
1,100		. 16,720
1,150	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1,200 1,250		
1,300		. 19,180
1,350	•••••	
1,400	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
1,450 1,500		,
1,550		,
1,600		. 22,740
1,650	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 23,320

Surface area (sq. ft.)	Flow rate CFM air
1,700	23,900
1,750	24,470
1.800	25,050
1.850	25.620
1.900	26,180
1.950	26.750
2,000	

Surface area = total outside surface area of container in square feet.

- (c) When the surface area is not stamped on the nameplate or when the marking is not legible, the area can be calculated by using one of the following formulas:
 - (i) Cylindrical container with hemispherical heads:

Area = Overall length x outside diameter x 3.1416.

(ii) Cylindrical container with other than hemispherical heads:

Area = (Overall length + 0.3 outside diameter) x outside diameter x 3.1416.

Note: This formula is not exact, but will give results within the limits of practical accuracy for the sole purpose of sizing relief valves.

(iii) Spherical container:

Area = Outside diameter squared x 3.1416.

Flow rate-CFM air = Required flow capacity in cubic feet per minute of air at standard conditions, 60°F and atmospheric pressure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).

The rate of discharge may be interpolated for intermediate values of surface area. For containers with total outside surface area greater than two thousand square feet, the required flow rate can be calculated using the formula, flow rate—CFM air = $53.632 \text{ A}^{0.82}$.

A = Total outside surface area of the container in square feet.

Valves not marked "air" have flow rate marking in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas. These can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of air by multiplying the liquefied petroleum gas ratings by factors listed below. Air flow ratings can be converted to ratings in cubic feet per minute of liquefied petroleum gas by dividing the air ratings by the factors listed below.

AIR CONVERSION FACTORS

Container type	125	150	175	200
conversion factor 1.162	1.142	1.113	1.078	1.010

(d) Minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves for liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers (steam heated, water heated, and direct fired).

The minimum required rate of discharge for safety relief valves shall be determined as follows:

- (i) Obtain the total surface area by adding the surface area of vaporizer shell in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas and the heat exchanged surface area in square feet directly in contact with LP-gas.
- (ii) Obtain the minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet of air per minute, at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a. from (b) of this subsection, for this total surface area.
- (e) Container and vaporizer safety relief valves shall be set to startto-discharge, with relation to the design pressure of the container, in accordance with Table H-26.

TABLE H-26

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
ASME Code; Par. U-68, U-69—1949 and earlier		
editions	110	¹ 125

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
ASME Code; Par. U-200,	···	
U-201-1949 edition	88	¹ 100
ASME Code—1950, 1952,		
1956, 1959, 1962, 1965		
and 1968 (Division I) ed-		
itions	88	1100
APIASME Code-all		
editions	88	1100
DOT-As prescribed in		
49 CFR Chapter I		

¹Manufacturers of safety relief valves are allowed a plus tolerance not exceeding ten percent of the set pressure marked on the valve.

- (f) Safety relief devices used with systems employing containers other than those constructed according to DOT specifications shall be so constructed as to discharge at not less than the rates shown in (b) of this subsection, before the pressure is in excess of one hundred twenty percent of the maximum (not including the ten percent referred to in (e) of this subsection) permitted start to discharge pressure setting of the device.
- (g) In certain locations sufficiently sustained high temperatures prevail which require the use of a lower vapor pressure product to be stored or the use of a higher designed pressure vessel in order to prevent the safety valves opening as the result of these temperatures. As an alternative the tanks may be protected by cooling devices such as by spraying, by shading, or other effective means.

(h) Safety relief valves shall be arranged so that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for

sealing adjustment.

(i) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief devices and the container, or the equipment or piping to which the safety relief device is connected except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such that full required capacity flow through the safety relief device is always afforded.

(j) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the va-

por space of the container at all times.

- (k) Each container safety relief valve used with systems covered by WAC 296-24-47509, 296-24-47511, 296-24-47515 and 296-24-47517, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (3)(c) shall be plainly and permanently marked with the following: "Container type" of the pressure vessel on which the valve is designed to be installed; the pressure in p.s.i.g. at which the valve is set to discharge; the actual rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60°F and 14.7 p.s.i.a.; and the manufacturer's name and catalog number, for example: T200-250-4050 AIR-indicating that the valve is suitable for use on a Type 200 container, that it is set to start to discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge is four thousand fifty cubic feet per minute of air as determined in (b) of this subsection.
- (1) Safety relief valve assemblies, including their connections, shall be of sufficient size so as to provide the rate of flow required for the

container on which they are installed.

- (m) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of shutoff valves on liquefied petroleum gas liquid piping so as to relieve into a safe atmosphere. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such relief valves shall not be in excess of 500 p.s.i.g. The minimum setting on relief valves installed in piping connected to other than DOT containers shall not be lower than one hundred forty percent of the container relief valve setting and in piping connected to DOT containers not lower than 400 p.s.i.g. Such a relief valve should not be installed in the pump discharge piping if the same protection can be provided by installing the relief valve in the suction piping. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such a relief valve, if installed on the discharge side of a pump, shall be greater than the maximum pressure permitted by the recirculation device in the system.
- (n) The discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in or beneath any building, except relief devices covered by subsection (6)(a)(i) through (vi) of this section, or WAC 296-24-47507 (4)(a) or
- (o) Container safety relief devices and regulator relief vents shall be located not less than five feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

- (11) Vaporizer and housing.
- (a) Indirect fired vaporizers utilizing steam, water, or other heating medium shall be constructed and installed as follows:
- (i) Vaporizers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (3)(a) through (c) of this section and shall be permanently marked as follows:
- (A) With the code marking signifying the specifications to which the vaporizer is constructed.
- (B) With the allowable working pressure and temperature for which the vaporizer is designed.
- (C) With the sum of the outside surface area and the inside heat exchange surface area expressed in square feet.
 - (D) With the name or symbol of the manufacturer.
- (ii) Vaporizers having an inside diameter of six inches or less exempted by the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 shall have a design pressure not less than 250 p.s.i.g. and need not be permanently marked.
- (iii) Heating or cooling coils shall not be installed inside a storage container.
- (iv) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, sheds, or leantos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, or in other structures of light, noncombustible construction or equivalent, well ventilated near the floor line and roof.

When vaporizing and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or building not used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, either attached to or within such a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipe or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(v) Vaporizers shall have, at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47509 (4)(e)(i).

(vi) The heating medium lines into and leaving the vaporizer shall be provided with suitable means for preventing the flow of gas into the heat systems in the event of tube rupture in the vaporizer. Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing through the vaporizers to the gas discharge piping.

- (vii) The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium may be installed in a building, compartment, room, or lean-to which shall be ventilated near the floorline and roof to the outside. The device location shall be separated from all compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps, and central gas mixing devices by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. This requirement does not apply to the domestic water heaters which may supply heat for a vaporizer in a domestic system.
- (viii) Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail.
- (ix) Vaporizers may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the liquid section or gas section or both.
 - (x) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.
- (xi) Vaporizer houses shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.
- (b) Atmospheric vaporizers employing heat from the ground or surrounding air shall be installed as follows:
- (i) Buried underground, or
- (ii) Located inside the building close to a point at which pipe enters the building provided the capacity of the unit does not exceed one
- (iii) Vaporizers of less than one quart capacity heated by the ground or surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.
- (c) Direct gas-fired vaporizers shall be constructed, marked, and installed as follows:
- (i) In accordance with the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 that are applicable to the maximum working conditions for which the vaporizer is designed.

- (ii) With the name of the manufacturer; rated BTU input to the burner; the area of the heat exchange surface in square feet; the outside surface of the vaporizer in square feet; and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.
- (iii) Vaporizers may be connected to the liquid section or the gas section of the storage container, or both; but in any case there shall be at the container a manually operated valve in each connection to permit completely shutting off when desired, of all flow of gas or liquid from container to vaporizer.
- (iv) Vaporizers with capacity not exceeding thirty-five gallons per hour shall be located at least five feet from container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having capacity of more than thirty-five gallons but not exceeding one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least ten feet from the container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having a capacity greater than one hundred gallons per hour shall be located at least fifteen feet from container shutoff valves.
- (v) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, housings, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for vaporizing or mixing of liquefied petroleum gas. Vaporizing housing structures shall be of noncombustible construction, well ventilated near the floorline and the highest point of the roof. When vaporizer and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or room attached to or within a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least one hundred pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation, and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.
- (vi) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subsection (10)(d) of this section. The relief valve shall be so located as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F.
- (vii) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping of the vaporizer.
- (viii) Vaporizers shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.
- (ix) Vaporizers shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners if the pilot light should fail. When the flow through the pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.
- (x) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired vaporizer shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition or partitions.
- (xi) Except as provided in (c)(v) of this subsection, the following minimum distances shall be maintained between direct fired vaporizers and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:
- (A) Ten feet for vaporizers having a capacity of fifteen gallons per hour or less vaporizing capacity.
- (B) Twenty-five feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity of sixteen to one hundred gallons per hour.
- (C) Fifty feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity exceeding one hundred gallons per hour.
- (xii) Direct fired vaporizers shall not raise the product pressure above the design pressure of the vaporizer equipment nor shall they raise the product pressure within the storage container above the pressure shown in the second column of Table H-31. (See WAC 296-24-47509.)
 - (xiii) Vaporizers shall not be provided with fusible plugs.
- (xiv) Vaporizers shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.
- (d) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, shall be constructed and installed as follows:
- (i) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, and tanks to which they are applied, shall only be installed above ground.
- (ii) Tank heaters shall be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated B.T.U. input to the burner, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.
- Note: Tank heaters may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the container liquid section, or vapor section, or both.
- (iii) Tank heaters shall be provided with a means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.
- (iv) Tank heaters shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail.

When flow through pilot exceeds 2,000 B.T.U. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

- (v) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within ten feet of a direct fired tank heater shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition.
- (vi) The following minimum distances shall be maintained between a storage tank heated by a direct fired tank heater and the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:
- (A) Ten feet for storage containers of less than five hundred gallons water capacity.
- (B) Twenty-five feet for storage containers of five hundred to one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.
- (C) Fifty feet for storage containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity.
- (vii) No direct fired tank heater shall raise the product pressure within the storage container over seventy-five percent of the pressure set out in the second column of Table H-31. (See WAC 296-24-47509.)
- (e) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners used for dehydrators or dryers shall be located outside of buildings; they shall be constructed and installed as follows:
- (i) Vaporizer-burners shall have a minimum design pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. with a factor of safety of five.
- (ii) Manually operated positive shutoff valves shall be located at the containers to shut off all flow to the vaporizer-burners.
- (iii) Minimum distances between storage containers and vaporizerburners shall be as follows:

Water ca per cont (gallor	air	ne	y														-	is	nim tan feet	ces
Less than 501																			10	
501 to 2,000																			25	
Over 2,000																			50	

- (iv) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall be protected by a hydrostatic relief valve. The relief valve shall be located so as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140°F. The start-to-discharge pressure setting shall be such as to protect the components involved, but not less than 250 p.s.i.g. The discharge shall be directed upward and away from component parts of the equipment and away from operating personnel.
- (v) Vaporizer-burners shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.
- (vi) Vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and pilot in the event the pilot is extinguished.
- (vii) Pressure regulating and control equipment shall be located or protected so that the temperatures surrounding this equipment shall not exceed 140°F except that equipment components may be used at higher temperatures if designed to withstand such temperatures.
- (viii) Pressure regulating and control equipment when located downstream of the vaporizer shall be designed to withstand the maximum discharge temperature of the vapor.
- (ix) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall not be provided with fusible plugs.
- (x) Vaporizer coils or jackets shall be made of ferrous metal or high temperature alloys.
- (xi) Equipment utilizing vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic shutoff devices upstream and downstream of the vaporizer section connected so as to operate in the event of excessive temperature, flame failure, and, if applicable, insufficient airflow.
 - (12) Filling densities.
- (a) The "filling density" is defined as the percent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60°F. All containers shall be filled according to the filling densities shown in Table H-27.

TABLE H-27
MAXIMUM PERMITTED FILLING DENSITY

	Above ground containers		
Specific gravity at 60°F (15.6°C)	0 to 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gal. 4,550 liters) total water cap.	Over 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gals. 4,550 liters) total water cap.	Under- ground contain- ers, all capaci- ties
	Percent	Percent	Percent
0.4960.503	41	44	45
.504510	42	45	46
.511519	43	46	47
.520527	44	47	48
.528536	45	48	49
.537544	46	49	50
.545552	47	50	51
.553560	48	51	52
.561568	49	52	53
.569576	50	53	54
.577584	51	54	55
.585592	52	55	56
.593600	53	56	57

- (b) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, any container including mobile cargo tanks and portable tank containers regardless of size or construction, shipped under DOT jurisdiction or constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Chapter I specifications shall be charged according to 49 CFR Chapter I requirements.
- (c) Portable containers not subject to DOT jurisdiction (such as, but not limited to, motor fuel containers on industrial and lift trucks, and farm tractors covered in subsection (5) of this section, or containers recharged at the installation) may be filled either by weight, or by volume using a fixed length dip tube gaging device.
 - (13) LP-gas in buildings
- (a) Vapor shall be piped into buildings at pressures in excess of 20 p.s.i.g. only if the buildings or separate areas thereof,
- (i) Are constructed in accordance with this section;
- (ii) Are used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard:
- (iii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.
 - (b) Liquid may be permitted in buildings as follows:
- (i) Buildings, or separate areas of buildings, used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard; and when such buildings, or separate areas thereof are constructed in accordance with this section.
- (ii) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation provided the temporary piping meets the following conditions:
- (A) Liquid piping inside the building shall conform to the requirements of subsection (8) of this section, and shall not exceed three-fourths iron pipe size. Copper tubing with an outside diameter of three-fourths inch or less may be used provided it conforms to Type K of Specifications for Seamless Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B88-1969) (see WAC 296-24-47505 Table H-24). All such piping shall be protected against construction hazards. Liquid piping inside buildings shall be kept to a minimum. Such piping shall be securely fastened to walls or other surfaces so as to provide adequate protection from breakage and so located as to subject the liquid line to lowest ambient temperatures.
- (B) A shutoff valve shall be installed in each intermediate branch line where it takes off the main line and shall be readily accessible. A

shutoff valve shall also be placed at the appliance end of the intermediate branch line. Such shutoff valve shall be upstream of any flexible connector used with the appliance.

- (C) Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed in the container outlet line supplying liquid LP-gas to the building. A suitable excess flow valve shall be installed immediately downstream of each shutoff valve. Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed where piping size is reduced and shall be sized for the reduced size piping.
- (D) Hydrostatic relief valves shall be installed in accordance with subsection (10)(m) of this section.
- (E) The use of hose to carry liquid between the container and the building or at any point in the liquid line, except at the appliance connector, shall be prohibited.
- (F) Where flexible connectors are necessary for appliance installation, such connectors shall be as short as practicable and shall comply with subsection (8)(b) or (9) of this section.
- (G) Release of fuel when any section of piping or appliances is disconnected shall be minimized by either of the following methods:
- (I) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when coupled in the fuel line), or
- (II) Closing the valve nearest to the appliance and allowing the appliance to operate until the fuel in the line is consumed.
- (III) Portable containers shall not be taken into buildings except as provided in subsection (6)(a) of this section.
 - (14) Transfer of liquids. The employer shall assure that:
- (a) At least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected, during the transfer of the product.
- (b) Containers shall be filled or used only upon authorization of the owner.
- (c) Containers manufactured in accordance with specifications of 49 CFR Part 178 and authorized by 49 CFR Chapter 1 as a "single trip" or "nonrefillable container" shall not be refilled or reused in LP-gas service.
- (d) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another, except as provided in WAC 296-24-47511 (5)(d) and except that this shall not preclude the use of listed pump utilizing LP-gas in the vapor phase as a source of energy and venting such gas to the atmosphere at a rate not to exceed that from a No. 31 drill size opening and provided that such venting and liquid transfer shall be located not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.
- (e) Filling of fuel containers for industrial trucks or motor vehicles from industrial bulk storage containers shall be performed not less than ten feet from the nearest important masonry-walled building or not less than twenty-five feet from the nearest important building or other construction and, in any event, not less than twenty-five feet from any building opening.
- (f) Filling of portable containers, containers mounted on skids, fuel containers on farm tractors, or similar applications, from storage containers used in domestic or commercial service, shall be performed not less than fifty feet from the nearest important building.
- (g) The filling connection and the vent from the liquid level gages in containers, filled at point of installation, shall not be less than ten feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.
- (h) Fuel supply containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open air or in buildings especially provided for that purpose.
- (i) The maximum vapor pressure of the product at 100°F which may be transferred into a container shall be in accordance with WAC 296-24-47509(2) and 296-24-47511(3). (For DOT containers use DOT requirements.)
- (j) Marketers and users shall exercise precaution to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed, examined, and listed, are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.
- (k) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with LP-gas. When compressors are used they shall normally take suction from the vapor space of the container being filled and discharge to the vapor space of the container being emptied.
- (1) Pumping systems, when equipped with a positive displacement pump, shall include a recirculating device which shall limit the differential pressure on the pump under normal operating conditions to the maximum differential pressure rating of the pump. The discharge of the pumping system shall be protected so that pressure does not exceed 350 p.s.i.g. If a recirculation system discharges into the supply tank and contains a manual shutoff valve, an adequate secondary safety recirculation system shall be incorporated which shall have no means of

rendering it inoperative. Manual shutoff valves in recirculation systems shall be kept open except during an emergency or when repairs are being made to the system.

- (m) When necessary, unloading piping or hoses shall be provided with suitable bleeder valves for relieving pressure before disconnection.
- (n) Agricultural air moving equipment, including crop dryers, shall be shut down when supply containers are being filled unless the air intakes and sources of ignition on the equipment are located fifty feet or more from the container.
- (o) Agricultural equipment employing open flames or equipment with integral containers, such as flame cultivators, weed burners, and, in addition, tractors, shall be shut down during refueling.
- (15) Tank car or transport truck loading or unloading points and operations.
 - (a) The track of tank car siding shall be relatively level.
- (b) A "tank car connected" sign, as covered by DOT rules, shall be installed at the active end or ends of the siding while the tank car is connected.
- (c) While cars are on side track for loading or unloading, the wheels at both ends shall be blocked on the rails.
- (d) The employer shall insure that an employee is in attendance at all times while the tank car, cars, or trucks are being loaded or unloaded.
- (e) A backflow check valve, excess-flow valve, or a shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge of LP-gas from storage tank piping shall be installed close to the point where the liquid piping and hose or swing joint pipe is connected.
- (f) Except as provided in (g) of this subsection, when the size (diameter) of the loading or unloading hoses and/or piping is reduced below the size of the tank car or transport truck loading or unloading connections, the adaptors to which lines are attached shall be equipped with either a backflow check valve, a properly sized excess flow valve, or shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge from the tank car or transport truck.
- (g) The requirement of (f) of this subsection shall not apply if the tank car or transport is equipped with a quick-closing internal valve that can be remotely closed.
- (h) The tank car or transport truck loading or unloading point shall be located with due consideration to the following:
 - (i) Proximity to railroads and highway traffic.
- (ii) The distance of such unloading or loading point from adjacent property.
 - (iii) With respect to buildings on installer's property.
 - (iv) Nature of occupancy.
 - (v) Topography.
 - (vi) Type of construction of buildings.
- (vii) Number of tank cars or transport trucks that may be safely loaded or unloaded at one time.
 - (viii) Frequency of loading or unloading.
- (i) Where practical, the distance of the unloading or loading point shall conform to the distances in subsection (6)(b) of this section.
- (16) Instructions. Personnel performing installation, removal, operation, and maintenance work shall be properly trained in such function.
 - (17) Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition.
- (a) Electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed ((in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for ordinary locations except that fixed electrical equipment in classified areas shall comply with subsection (18) of this section.
- (b) Open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted in vaporizer rooms (except those housing direct-fired vaporizers), pumphouses, container charging rooms or other similar locations. Direct-fired vaporizers shall not be permitted in pumphouses or container charging rooms.
- Note: Liquefied petroleum gas storage containers do not require lightning protection. Since liquefied petroleum gas is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity (see NFPA No. 77-1972-1973, Recommended Practice for Static Electricity).
- (c) Open flames (except as provided for in (b) of this subsection), cutting or welding, portable electric tools, and extension lights capable of igniting LP-gas, shall not be permitted within classified areas specified in Table H-28 of this section unless the LP-gas facilities have been freed of all liquid and vapor, or special precautions observed under carefully controlled conditions.
- (18) Fixed electrical equipment in classified areas. Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas shall comply

with Table H-28 of this section and shall be installed ((in accordance with WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. This provision does not apply to fixed electrical equipment at residential or commercial installations of LP-gas systems or to systems covered by WAC 296-24-47511 or 296-24-47515.

(19) Liquid-level gaging device.

(a) Each container manufactured after December 31, 1965, and filled on a volumetric basis shall be equipped with a fixed liquid-level gage to indicate the maximum permitted filling level as provided in (e) of this subsection. Each container manufactured after December 31. 1969, shall have permanently attached to the container adjacent to the fixed level gage a marking showing the percentage full that will be shown by that gage. When a variable liquid-level gage is also provided, the fixed liquid-level gage will also serve as a means for checking the variable gage. These gages shall be used in charging containers as required in subsection (12) of this section.

(b) All variable gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level for butane, for a fifty-fifty mixture of butane and propane, and for propane, to which the container may be charged is readily determinable. The markings indicating the various liquid levels from empty to full shall be on the system nameplate or gaging device or part may be on the system nameplate and part on the gaging device. Dials of magnetic or rotary gages shall show whether they are for cylindrical or spherical containers and whether for aboveground or underground service. The dials of gages intended for use only on aboveground containers of over one thousand two hundred gallons water capacity shall be so marked.

(c) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube, shall be designed so that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with excess flow valve.

(d) Gaging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(e) Length of tube or position of fixed liquid-level gage shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the container may be filled for the product contained. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40°F at its maximum permitted filling density for aboveground containers and at 50°F for underground containers. The employer shall calculate the filling point for which the fixed liquid level gage shall be designed according to the method in this subsection.

TABLE H-28

Part	Location	Extent of classified area	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code;)) Class ((†)) 1, Group D ²
A	Storage containers other than DOT cylinders.	Within 15 feet in all directions from connections, except connections otherwise covered in Table H-28.	Division 2.
В	Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. (See Figure H-1.)	Division 2.
С	Gage vent openings other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.

Part	Location	Extent of classified areal	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code;)) Class ((+)) L, Group D ²
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 2.
D	Relief valve discharge other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within direct path of discharge.	Division 1. NOTE—Fixed electrical equipment should preferably not be installed.
		Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge except within the direct path of discharge.	Division 2.
E	Pumps, compressors, gas-air mixers and vaporizers other than direct fired.		
	Indoors without ventilation	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 1.
		Within 15 feet of the exterior side of any exterior wall or roof that is not vaportight or within 15 feet of any exterior opening.	Division 2.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation. 4	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
	Outdoors in open air at or abovegrade.	Within 15 feet in all directions from this equipment and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. See Figure H-I.	Division 2.
F	Service station dispensing units.	Entire space within dispenser enclosure, and 18 inches horizontally from enclosure exterior up to an elevation 4 ft. above dispenser base. Entire pit or open space beneath dispenser.	Division 1.
		Up to 18 inches abovegrade within 20 ft. horizontally from any edge of enclosure.	Division 2.

Part	Location	Extent of classified area ¹	Equipmer be suital ((Nati Electr Code Class (<u>I</u> , Grou	ble for onal ical ;;)) ((†)),	Part	Location	Extent of classified area	Equipment shall be suitable for ((National Electrical Code,)) Class ((†)), I, Group D ²
		NOTE: For pits within this area, see Part F of this table.					cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade (See Fig. H-1.)	
G	Pits or trenches containing or located beneath LP-gas valves, pumps, compressors, regulators, and similar equipment.				See cha chapter 296	partition. pter 296–46 WAC, 5–24 WAC Part L. classifying extent of	and ((WAC 296-24-956)	erced wall, roof, or solid 6 through 296-24-960)) eration shall be given to vehicles at the unloading
	Without mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 1.		points and point of con	the effect these vari	iations of actual spotting	point may have on the
	ventitation.	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.		⁴ Ventilat concentration	ion, either natural on of the gas in a ga	or mechanical, is consident s-air mixture does not ex der normal operating cor	ered adequate when the ceed twenty-five percent aditions.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.	SPHERE HAV OF 15 FTD				
	With adequate mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 2.					PHERE HAVING RADIUS F 5 FT DIVISION 1
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.	HORIZONTAI EQUATOR O SPHERE —				
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.		GRADE LEVEL ~	,,,		POINT OF CONNECTION OR SOURCE OF
Н	Special buildings or rooms for storage of portable containers.	Entire room	Division 2.		_			EXCESSIVE RELEASE OF LIQUID OR GAS
I	Pipelines and connections containing operational bleeds, drips, vents or drains.	Within 5 ft. in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.	CYLINDRICA DIVISION 2 BOTTOM HAI RADIUS SPH	(INCLUDES LF OF 15 FT.		Figure H-1	
		Beyond 5 ft. from point of discharge, same as Part E of this table.			vario and posit	ous capacity tanks because the tank m tion. Knowing the	out in a table the length ecause of the varying tan ay be installed either in maximum permitted fill	k diameters and lengths a vertical or horizontal ing volume in gallons,
J	Container filling: Indoors without ventilation.	Entire room	Division 1.		strap the f	pping table obtained fixed tube should be	he fixed tube can be dete from the container manu such that when its lower	ufacturer. The length of end touches the surface
	Indoors with adequate ventilation. ⁴	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for	Division 1.		max Water cap	imum permitted volu acity (gals.) ier* x filling	tainer, the contents of the urne as determined by the Maximu	e following formula:
		product transfer. Beyond 5 feet and	Division 2.		Specific gra	avity of	= volume of LP-ga	
		entire room				factor*** x 100		
	Outdoors in open air	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.		**From su ***For abo and for 50°F. T	oveground containers underground conta	this section "filling densits the liquid temperature iners the liquid tempera volumes at these temper	is assumed to be 40°F
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the	Division 2.		(i) Form	ula for determini	ng maximum volume gth of dip tube shall b	

TABLE H-29
VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

Specific gravity	Aboveground	Underground
0.500	1.033	1.017
.510	1.031	1.016
.520	1.029	1.015
.530	1.028	1.014
.540	1.026	1.013
.550	1.025	1.013
.560	1.024	1.012
.570	1.023	1.011
.580	1.021	1.011
.590	1.020	1.010

- (ii) The maximum volume of LP-gas which can be placed in a container when determining the length of the dip tube expressed as a percentage of total water content of the container is calculated by the following formula.
- (iii) The maximum weight of LP-gas which may be placed in a container for determining the length of a fixed dip tube is determined by multiplying the maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas obtained by the formula in (e)(i) of this subsection by the pounds of liquefied petroleum gas in a gallon at 40°F for aboveground and at 50°F for underground containers. For example, typical pounds per gallon are specified below:

Example: Assume a one hundred-gallon total water capacity tank for aboveground storage of propane having a specific gravity of 0.510 of 60°F.

100 (gals.) x 42 (filling density from (12)(a) of this subsection) = 4200

0.510 x 1.031 (correction factor from Table H-29) x 100

79.8 gallons propane, the maximum amount permitted to be placed in a

= 100-gallon total water capacity

52.6 aboveground container equipped with a fixed dip tube.

Maximum volume of

Maximum volume of LP-gas (from formula in (e)(i) of this subsection) x 100

Maximum percent of LP-gas

Total water content of container in gallons.

	Aboveground, pounds per gallon	Underground, pounds per gallon
Propane	4.37	4.31
N Butane		4.92

- (f) Fixed liquid—level gages used on containers other than DOT containers shall be stamped on the exterior of the gage with the letters "DT" followed by the vertical distance (expressed in inches and carried out to one decimal place) from the top of container to the end of the dip tube or to the centerline of the gage when it is located at the maximum permitted filling level. For portable containers that may be filled in the horizontal and/or vertical position the letters "DT" shall be followed by "V" with the vertical distance from the top of the container to the end of the dip tube for vertical filling and with "H" followed by the proper distance for horizontal filling. For DOT containers the stamping shall be placed both on the exterior of the gage and on the container. On aboveground or cargo containers where the gages are positioned at specific levels, the marking may be specified in percent of total tank contents and the marking shall be stamped on the container.
- (g) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to charging plants where the fuel is withdrawn in the liquid phase only. They shall be equipped with valves having metallic handwheels, with excess flow valves, and with extra-heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded

against the direct rays of the sun. Gage glasses of the columnar type are prohibited on tank trucks, and on motor fuel tanks, and on containers used in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations.

- (h) Gaging devices of the float, or equivalent type which do not require flow for their operation and having connections extending to a point outside the container do not have to be equipped with excess flow valves provided the piping and fittings are adequately designed to withstand the container pressure and are properly protected against physical damage and breakage.
 - (20) Requirements for appliances.
- (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, new commercial and industrial gas consuming appliances shall be approved.
- (b) Any appliance that was originally manufactured for operation with a gaseous fuel other than LP-gas and is in good condition may be used with LP-gas only after it is properly converted, adapted, and tested for performance with LP-gas before the appliance is placed in use
- (c) Unattended heaters used inside buildings for the purpose of animal or poultry production or care shall be equipped with an approved automatic device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burners, and pilot if used, in the event of flame extinguishment.
- (d) All commercial, industrial, and agricultural appliances or equipment shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of these standards and in accordance with the following:
- (i) Domestic and commercial appliances—NFPA 54-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping.
- (ii) Industrial appliances—NFPA 54A-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Piping and Gas Equipment on Industrial Premises and Certain Other Premises.
- (iii) Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines--NFPA 37-1970.
- (iv) Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment, NFPA 96-1970.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-51009 BASIC RULES. This section applies to all sections of this chapter which include WAC 296-24-510 in the section number unless otherwise noted.

- (1) Approval of equipment and systems. Each appurtenance shall be approved in accordance with (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection.
- (a) It was installed before February 8, 1973 and was approved and tested, and installed in accordance with either the provisions of the American National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia, K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute Standards for the Storage and Handling of Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, M-1, in effect at the time of installation; or
- (b) It is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or
- (c) It is a type which no nationally recognized testing laboratory does, or will undertake to accept, certify, list, label, or determine to be safe; and such equipment is inspected or tested by any federal, state, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of a federal, state, municipal or other local law, code, or regulation pertaining to the storage, handling, transport, and use of anhydrous ammonia, and found to be in compliance with either the provisions of the American National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia, K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute Standards for the Storage and Handling of Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, M-1, in effect at the time of installation; or
- (d) It is a custom—designed and custom—built unit, which no nationally recognized testing laboratory, or federal, state, municipal or local authority responsible for the enforcement of a federal, state, municipal, or local law, code or regulation pertaining to the storage, transportation and use of anhydrous ammonia is willing to undertake to accept, certify, list, label or determine to be safe, and the employer has on file a document attesting to its safe condition following the conduct of appropriate tests. The document shall be signed by a registered professional engineer or other person having special training or experience sufficient to permit him/her to form an opinion as to safety of the unit involved. The document shall set forth the test bases, test data and results, and also the qualifications of the certifying person.
- (e) For the purposes of this section the word "listed" means that equipment is of a kind mentioned in a list which is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the

production of such equipment, and states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner. "Labeled" means there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment, and whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner. "Certified" means it has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.

- (f) For purposes of this section, refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- (2) Requirements for construction, original test and requalification of not-refrigerated containers.
- (a) Containers used with systems covered in WAC 296-24-51011 and 296-24-51017 through 296-24-51021 shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the code except that construction under Table UW-12 at a basic joint efficiency of under eighty percent is not authorized.

Containers built according to the code do not have to comply with paragraphs UG-125 to UG-128, inclusive, and paragraphs UG-132 and UG-133 of the code.

- (b) Containers exceeding thirty-six inches in diameter or two hundred fifty gallons water capacity shall be constructed to comply with one or more of the following:
- (i) Containers shall be stress relieved after fabrication in accordance with the code, or
 - (ii) Cold-formed heads, when used, shall be stress relieved or,
 - (iii) Hot-formed heads shall be used.
- (c) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure shall be done in compliance with WAC 296-24-51005(5). Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the container manufacturer.
- (d) Containers used with systems covered by subsection (3)(b)(iv) of this section shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the DOT specifications.
- (e) The provisions of (a) of this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the 1949, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 editions of the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the ASME or any revisions thereof in effect at the time of fabrication.
- (3) Markings on nonrefrigerated containers and systems other than DOT containers.
- (a) System nameplates, when required, shall be permanently attached to the system so as to be readily accessible for inspection and shall include markings as prescribed in (b) of this subsection.
- (b) Each container or system covered in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be marked as specified in the following:
- (i) With a marking identifying compliance with the rules of the code under which the container is constructed.
- (ii) With a notation on the container and system nameplate when the system is designed for underground installation.
- (iii) With the name and address of the supplier of the container or the trade name of the container and with the date of fabrication.
- (iv) With the water capacity of the container in pounds at 60°F or gallons, United States standard.
 - (v) With the design pressure in pounds per square inch gage.
 - (vi) With the wall thickness of the shell and heads.
- (vii) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid anhydrous ammonia at temperatures between 20°F and 100°F except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators, such as fixed length dip tubes, or containers that are filled by weight. Markings shall be in increments of not more than 20°F.
 - (viii) With the outside surface area in square feet.
- (ix) With minimum temperature in Fahrenheit for which the container is designed.
- (x) Marking specified on container shall be on the container itself or on a nameplate permanently affixed thereto.

- (c) All main operating valves on permanently installed containers having a capacity of over three thousand water gallons shall be identified to show whether the valve is in liquid or vapor service. The recommended method of identification may be legend or color code as specified in (c)(i) and (ii) of this subsection:
- (i) Legend: The legend LIQUID (or LIQUID VALVE), VAPOR (or VAPOR VALVE), as appropriate, shall be placed on or within twelve inches of the valve by means of a stencil tag, or decal.
- (ii) Color code: Liquid valves shall be painted orange and vapor valves shall be painted yellow. The legend ORANGE-LIQUID, YELLOW-VAPOR shall be displayed in one or more conspicuous places at each permanent storage location. The legend shall have letters at least two inches high and shall be placed against a contrasting background. This is in accordance with American National Standard A13.1 "Schemes for Identification of Piping Systems"—1956, Page 5.
- (4) Marking refrigerated containers. (See WAC 296-24-51013(3). Marking refrigerated containers.)
 - (5) Location of containers.
- (a) Consideration shall be given to the physiological effects of ammonia as well as to adjacent fire hazards in selecting the location for a storage container. Containers shall be located outside of buildings or in buildings or sections thereof especially approved for this purpose.
- (b) Containers shall be located at least fifty feet from a dug well or other sources of potable water supply, unless the container is a part of a water treatment installation.
- (c) The location of permanent storage containers shall be outside densely populated areas.
 - (d) Container locations shall comply with the following table:

Minimum Distances (feet) from Container to:

	minal Capa of Containe		Line of Adjoining Property Which may be Built upon, Highways & Mainline of Railroad	Place of Public Assembly	Institution Occupancy
Over	500 to	2,000	25	150	250
Over	2,000 to	30,000	50	300	500
Over	30,000 to	100,000	50	450	750
	Over	100,000	50	600	1,000

- (e) Storage areas shall be kept free of readily ignitable materials such as waste, weeds and long dry grass.
 - (6) Container appurtenances.
- (a) All appurtenances shall be designed for not less than the maximum working pressure of that portion of the system on which they are installed. All appurtenances shall be fabricated from materials proved suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.
- (b) All connections to containers except safety relief devices, gaging devices, or those fitted with a No. 54 drill size orifice shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.
- (c) Excess flow valves where required by these standards shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections and line including valves and fittings being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.
- (d) Liquid level gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere and which are so constructed that outward flow will not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening need not be equipped with excess flow valves.
- (e) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connections are made need not be equipped with excess flow valves if such openings are not larger than No. 54 drill size.
- (f) Excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by these standards shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside as close as practicable to where the line enters the container. In the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue stress beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and the valve.
- (g) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.
- (h) Shutoff valves provided with an excess flow valve shall be designed for proper installation in a container connection so that the excess flow valve will close should the shutoff valve break.

- (i) All excess flow valves shall be plainly and permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the catalog number, and the rated capacity.
 - (7) Piping, tubing and fittings.
- (a) All piping, tubing and fittings shall be made of material suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.
- (b) All piping, tubing and fittings shall be designed for a pressure not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected in service.
- (c) All piping shall be well supported and provision shall be made for expansion and contraction. All refrigeration system piping shall conform to the Refrigeration Piping Code (ANSI B31.5 1966 addenda B31.1a-1968), a section of the American Standard Code for Pressure Piping, as it applies to ammonia.
- (d) Piping used on nonrefrigerated systems shall be at least ASTM A-53-1969 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal. Such pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 when joints are welded, or welded and flanged. Such pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 when joints are threaded. Brass, copper, or galvanized steel pipe or tubing shall not be used.
- (e) All metal flexible connections for permanent installations shall have a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. (safety factor of 4). For temporary installations, hose meeting the requirement of subsection (8) of this section may be used.
- (f) Cast iron fittings shall not be used but this shall not prohibit the use of fittings made specially for ammonia service of malleable or nodular iron such as Specification ASTM A47 or ASTM A395.
- (g) Provisions shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, vibration, and for settling.
- (h) Adequate provisions shall be made to protect all exposed piping from physical damage that might result from moving machinery, the presence of automobiles or trucks, or any other undue strain that may be placed upon the piping.
 - (i) Joint compounds shall be resistant to ammonia.
- (j) After assembly, all piping and tubing shall be tested and proved to be free from leaks at a pressure not less than the normal operating pressure of the system.
 - (8) Hose specification.
- (a) Hose used in ammonia service and subject to container pressure shall conform to the joint Rubber Manufacturers Association and the Fertilizer Institute "Hose Specifications for Anhydrous Ammonia" (see Appendix B).
- (b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 350 p.s.i.g. and a minimum burst pressure of 1750 p.s.i.g. Hose assemblies, when made up, shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of 500 p.s.i.g.
- (c) Hose and hose connections located on the low pressure side of flow control or pressure reducing valves on devices discharging to atmospheric pressure shall be designed for the maximum low side working pressure. All connections shall be designed, constructed, and installed so that there will be no leakage when connected.
- (d) Where liquid transfer hose is not drained of liquid upon completion of transfer operations, such hose shall be equipped with an approved shutoff valve at the discharge end. Provision shall be made to prevent excessive hydrostatic pressure in the hose. (See subsection (9)(j) of this section.)
- (e) On all hose one-half inch O.D. and larger, used for the transfer of anhydrous ammonia liquid or vapor, there shall be etched, cast, or impressed at five-foot intervals the following information:

"Anhydrous Ammonia"
xxx p.s.i.g. (Maximum working pressure)
Manufacturer's Name or Trademark
Year of Manufacture

- (9) Safety relief devices.
- (a) Every container used in systems covered by WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of the spring-loaded or equivalent type. The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container, upward and unobstructed to the atmosphere. All safety relief valve discharge openings shall have suitable raincaps that will allow free discharge of the vapor and prevent the entrance of water. Provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate. The rate of the discharge shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A.
- (b) Container safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge as follows, with relations to the design pressure of the container.

Containers	Minimum	Maximum*
ASME U-68, U-69	110%	125%
ASME U-200, U-201	95%	100%
ASME 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962,		
1965, 1968 or 1971	95%	100%
API-ASME	95%	100%
U.S. Coast Guard		

(As required by USCG regulations)
(As required by DOT regulations)

- *Note: A relief valve manufacturer's tolerance of plus ten percent is permitted.
- (c) Safety relief devices used in systems covered by WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be constructed to discharge at not less than the rates required in (a) of this subsection before the pressure is in excess of one hundred twenty percent (not including the ten percent tolerance referred to in (b) of this subsection) of the maximum permitted start-to-discharge pressure setting of the device.
- (d) Safety relief valves shall be so arranged that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If the pressure setting adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with means for sealing the adjustment.
- (e) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief valves and the containers or systems described in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021, except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such as always to afford required capacity flow through the relief valves.

Note: The above exception is made to cover such cases as a threeway valve installed under two safety relief valves, each of which has the required rate of discharge and is so installed as to allow either of the safety relief valves to be closed off, but does not allow both safety valves to be closed off at the same time. Another exception to this may be where two separate relief valves are installed with individual shutoff valves. In this case, the two shutoff valve stems shall be mechanically interconnected in a manner which will allow full required flow of one safety relief valve at all times. Still another exception is a safety relief valve manifold which allows one valve of two, three, four or more to be closed off and the remaining valve or valves will provide not less than the rate of discharge shown on the manifold nameplate.

- (f) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.
- (g) Each safety relief valve used with systems described in WAC 296-24-51011, 296-24-51017, 296-24-51019 and 296-24-51021 shall be plainly and permanently marked as follows:
 - (i) With the letters "AA" or the symbol "NH3.
- (ii) The pressure in pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) at which the valve is set to start-to-discharge.
- (iii) The rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60°F and atmospheric pressure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).
 - (iv) The manufacturer's name and catalog number.
- For example, a safety relief valve marked AA-250-4200 (air) would mean that this valve is suitable for use on an anhydrous ammonia container; that it is set to start-to-discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge (see subsection (8)(a) through (c) of this section) is four thousand two hundred cubic feet per minute of air.
- (h) The flow capacity of the safety relief valve shall not be restricted by any connection to it on either the upstream or downstream side.
- (i) The manufacturer or supplier of a safety relief valve manifold shall publish complete data showing the flow rating through the combined assembly of the manifold with safety relief valves installed. The manifold flow rating shall be determined by testing the manifold with all but one valve discharging. If one or more openings have restrictions not present in the remaining openings, the restricted opening or openings or those having the lowest flow shall be used to establish the flow rate marked on the manifold nameplate. The marking shall be similar to that required in (g) of this subsection for individual valves.
- (j) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of valves in the liquid ammonia piping or hose where liquid may be trapped so as to relieve into the atmosphere at a safe location.
- (k) Discharge from safety relief devices shall not terminate in or beneath any building.
- (10) Safety. See CGA Pamphlet G-2, TFI Operational Safety Manual M-2 and MCA Safety Data Sheet SD-8 (see Appendix C for availability).

- (a) Personnel required to handle ammonia shall be trained in safe operating practices and the proper action to take in the event of emergencies. Personnel shall be instructed to use the equipment listed in (c) of this subsection in the event of an emergency. (Rev. 1-22-76)
- (b) If a leak occurs in an ammonia system, the personnel trained for and designated to act in such emergencies shall:
- (i) See that persons not required to deal with an emergency are evacuated from the contaminated area.
 - (ii) Put on a suitable gas mask.
- (iii) Wear gauntlet type plastic or rubber gloves and wear plastic or rubber suits in heavily contaminated atmospheres.
 - (iv) Shut off the appropriate valves.
- (c) All storage systems shall have on hand, as a minimum, the following equipment for emergency and rescue purposes:
 - *(i) One full face gas mask with anhydrous ammonia refill canisters.
 - **(ii) One pair of protective gloves.
 - **(iii) One pair of protective boots.
 - **(iv) One protective slicker and/or protective pants and jacket.
- (v) Easily accessible shower and/or at least fifty gallons of clean water in an open top container.
 - (vi) Tight fitting vented goggles or one full face shield.
 - *An ammonia canister is effective for short periods of time in light concentrations of ammonia vapor, generally fifteen minutes in concentrations of three percent and will not protect breathing in heavier concentrations. If ammonia vapors are detected when mask is applied the concentration is too high for safety. The life of a canister in service is controlled by the percentage of vapors to which it is exposed. Canisters must not be opened until ready for use and should be discarded after use. Unopened canisters may be guaranteed for as long as three years. All should be dated when received because of this limited life. In addition to this protection, an independently supplied air mask of the type used by fire departments may be used for severe emergencies.
 - ••Gloves, boots, slickers, jackets and pants shall be made of rubber or other material impervious to ammonia.
- (d) Where several persons are usually present, additional safety equipment may be desirable.
- (e) Each tank motor vehicle transporting anhydrous ammonia, except farm applicator vehicles, shall carry a container of at least five gallons of water and shall be equipped with a full face gas mask, a pair of tight-fitting goggles or one full face shield. The driver shall be instructed in their use and the proper action to take to provide for his/her safety.
- (f) If a leak occurs in transportation equipment and it is not practical to stop the leak, the driver should move the vehicle to an isolated location away from populated communities or heavily traveled highways.
- (g) If liquid ammonia contacts the skin or eyes, the affected area should be promptly and thoroughly flushed with water. Do not use neutralizing solutions or ointments on affected areas. A physician shall treat all cases of eye exposure to liquid ammonia.
 - (11) Filling densities. (See WAC 296-24-51005(9).)
- (a) The filling densities for nonrefrigerated containers shall not exceed the following:

io ronoing.		
	Aboveground	Underground
(i) Uninsulated	56%*	58%
(ii) Insulated	57%	

- (iii) DOT containers shall be filled in accordance with DOT regulations.
- *This corresponds to 82% by volume at -28°F, 85% by volume at 5°F, 87.5% by volume at 30°F, and 90.6% by volume at 60°F.
- (b) The filling density for refrigerated storage tanks temperature corresponding to the vapor pressure at the start—to—discharge pressure setting of the safety relief valve.
- (c) If containers are to be filled according to liquid level by any gaging method other than a fixed length dip tube gage, each container should have a thermometer well so that the internal liquid temperature can be easily determined and the amount of liquid and vapor in the container corrected to a 60°F basis.
 - (12) Transfer of liquids.
- (a) Anhydrous ammonia shall always be at a temperature suitable for the material of construction and design of the receiving containers. Ordinary steels are not suitable for refrigerated ammonia. See Appendix R of API Standard 620 "Recommended Rules for Design and Construction of Large Welded Low-Pressure Storage Tanks" for materials for low temperature service.

- (b) At least one attendant shall supervise the transfer of liquids from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected.
- (c) Flammable gases or gases which will react with ammonia (such as air) shall not be used to unload tank cars or transport trucks.
- (d) Containers shall be charged or used only upon authorization of the owner.
- (e) Containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open atmosphere or in buildings approved for that purpose.
- (f) Pumps used for transferring ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.
- (i) Pumps shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure.
- (ii) Positive displacement pumps shall have installed, off the discharge port, a constant differential relief valve discharging into the suction port of the pump through a line of sufficient size to carry the full capacity of the pump at relief valve setting, which setting and installation shall be according to pump manufacturer's recommendations.
- (iii) On the discharge side of the pump, before the relief valve line, there shall be installed a pressure gage graduated from 0 to 400 p.s.i.g.
- (iv) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to pump connections.
- (g) Compressors used for transferring or refrigerating ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.
- (i) Compressors, except those used for refrigeration, shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure. Crank cases of compressors not designed to withstand system pressure shall be protected with a suitable safety relief valve.
- (ii) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to compressor connections.
- (iii) A safety relief valve large enough to discharge the full capacity of the compressor shall be connected to the discharge before any shut-off valve.
- (iv) Compressors shall have pressure gages at suction and discharge graduated to at least one and one-half times the maximum pressure that can be developed.
- (v) Adequate means, such as drainable liquid trap, may be provided on the compressor suction to minimize the entry of liquid into the compressor.
- (vi) Where necessary to prevent contamination, an oil separator shall be provided on the discharge side of the compressor.
- (h) Loading and unloading systems shall be protected by suitable devices to prevent emptying of the storage container or the container being loaded or unloaded in the event of severance of the hose. Backflow check valves or properly sized excess flow valves shall be installed where necessary to provide such protection. In the event that such valves are not practical, remotely operated shutoff valves may be installed.
- (i) Meters used for the measurement of liquid anhydrous ammonia shall be recommended and labeled for ammonia service by the manufacturer.
- (i) Liquid meters shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g.
- (ii) The metering system shall incorporate devices that will prevent the inadvertent measurement of vapor.
 - (13) Tank car unloading points and operations.
- (a) Provisions for unloading tank cars shall conform to the regulations of the department of transportation.
- (b) Unloading operations shall be performed by reliable persons properly instructed and made responsible for careful compliance with all applicable procedures.
- (c) Caution signs shall be so placed on the track or car as to give necessary warning to persons approaching car from open end or ends of siding and shall be left up until after car is unloaded and disconnected from discharge connections. Signs shall be of metal or other suitable material, at least twelve by fifteen inches in size and bear the words "stop—Tank car connected" or "stop—Men at work" the word "stop," being in letters at least four inches high and the other words in letters at least two inches high. The letters shall be white on a blue background.
 - (d) The track of a tank car siding shall be substantially level.
- (e) Brakes shall be set and wheels blocked on all cars being unloaded.
- (f) Tank cars of anhydrous ammonia shall be unloaded only at approved locations meeting the requirements of subsections (9)(c) and (12)(h) of this section.

(14) Liquid level gaging device.

(a) Each container except those filled by weight shall be equipped with an approved liquid level gaging device.

(b) All gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level to which the container is filled is readily determined. (See subsection (4)(b)(vii) of this section.)

- (c) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube devices, shall be designed so that the maximum opening of the bleed valve is not larger than No. 54 drill size unless provided with an excess flow valve. (This requirement does not apply to farm vehicles used for the application of ammonia as covered in WAC 296-24-51021.)
- (d) Gaging devices shall have a design pressure equal to or greater than the design pressure of the container on which they are installed.
- (e) Fixed liquid level gages shall be so designed that the maximum volume of the container filled by liquid shall not exceed eighty-five percent of its water capacity. The coupling into which the fixed liquid level gage is threaded must be placed at the eighty-five percent level of the container. If located elsewhere, the dip tube of this gage must be installed in such a manner that it cannot be readily removed.

Note: This does not apply to refrigerated storage.

- (f) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to stationary storage installation. They shall be equipped with shutoff valves having metallic handwheels, with excess—flow valves, and with extra heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun.
- (15) Painting of containers. Aboveground uninsulated containers should have a reflective surface maintained in good condition. White is recommended for painted surfaces, but other light reflecting colors are accentable.

(16) Electrical equipment and wiring.

(a) Electrical equipment and wiring for use in ammonia installations

shall be general purpose or weather resistant as appropriate.

(b) Where concentrations of ammonia in air in excess of sixteen percent by volume are likely to be encountered, electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and be installed ((in accordance with National Electrical Code, NFPA 70 (ANSI-C1))) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, for Class I, Group D locations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-21, filed 11/13/80)

WAC 296-24-65501 PORTABLE POWERED TOOLS. (1) Portable circular saws.

- (a) All portable, power-driven circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 in. shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly return to covering position.
- (b) (1)(a) of this section does not apply to circular saws used in the meat industry for meat cutting purposes.

(2) Switches and controls.

- (a) All hand-held powered circular saws having a blade diameter-greater than 2 inches, electric, hydraulic or pneumatic chain saws, and percussion tools without positive accessory holding means shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released. All hand-held gasoline powered chain saws shall be equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off the power to the saw chain when the pressure is released.
- (b) All hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical, and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders with discs greater than 2 inches in diameter, belt sanders, reciprocating saws, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks greater than a nominal one-fourth inch, and other similarly operating powered tools shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or control and may have a lock-on control provided that turnoff can be accomplished by a single motion of the same finger or fingers that turn it on.
- (c) All other hand-held powered tools, such as, but not limited to, platen sanders, grinders with wheels 2 inches in diameter or less, disc

sanders with discs 2 inches in diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks a nominal one-fourth of an inch wide or less, may be equipped with either a positive "on-off" control, or other controls as described by (2)(a) and (b) of this section.

(i) Saber, scroll, and jig saws with nonstandard blade holders may use blades with shanks which are nonuniform in width, provided the narrowest portion of the blade shank is an integral part in mounting

the blade.

(ii) Blade shank width shall be measured at the narrowest portion of the blade shank when saber, scroll, and jig saws have nonstandard blade holders.

(iii) "Nominal" in this section means +0.05 inch.

- (d) The operating control on hand-held power tools shall be so located as to minimize the possibility of its accidental operation, if such accidental operation would constitute a hazard to employees.
- (e) This paragraph does not apply to concrete vibrators, concrete breakers, powered tampers, jack hammers, rock drills, garden appliances, household and kitchen appliances, personal care appliances, medical or dental equipment, or to fixed machinery.
- (3) Portable belt sanding machines. Belt sanding machines shall be provided with guards at each nip point where the sanding belt runs onto a pulley. These guards shall effectively prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the nip points. The unused run of the sanding belt shall be guarded against accidental contact.
 - (4) Cracked saws. All cracked saws shall be removed from service.
- (5) Grounding. Portable electric powered tools shall meet the electrical requirements of ((WAC 296-24-950 and 296-24-955)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-67509 DUST HAZARDS FROM ABRASIVE BLASTING. (1) Dust sources. Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted are shattered and pulverized during blasting operations and the dust formed will contain particles of respirable size. The composition and toxicity of the dust from these sources shall be considered in making an evaluation of the potential health hazards.

(2) Types of abrasives. A large variety of solid materials may be used as abrasives, with qualities varying from hard deep-cutting to soft polishing. These include; (a) mineral grains, either synthetic or natural, (b) metallic shot or grit, generally of steel or chilled cast iron, and (c) organic abrasives, such as ground corncobs or walnut shells.

Silica sand is the most hazardous mineral abrasive commonly used and its use should be limited wherever possible.

The potential hazard from steel or iron dust is considered to be minimal.

Readily combustible organic abrasives may be pulverized fine enough to be capable of forming explosive mixtures with air.

- (3) Types of coatings. A surface coating formed during the fabrication of a part, or a protective coating applied after fabrication, will be removed and dispersed as a dust by abrasive blasting. The type of coating should be known to make a proper evaluation of the potential hazard.
- (a) Silica sand is frequently imbedded in the surface of castings and may be pulverized by blast cleaning.
- (b) Coatings containing toxic metals will add to the potential seriousness of the dust exposures. Examples of such coatings are antifouling paints containing mercury, lead paints on structural steel, cadmium plating, and lead deposits on pistons of internal combustion engines.

(c) Plastic or resin coatings may be decomposed by the action of the abrasives to form irritating by-products.

- (4) Wet abrasive blasting. Wet methods will tend to keep dust exposures minimal, but droplets dispersed and dried residues which become airborne may create potential exposures.
- (5) Concentrations of contaminants. The concentration of respirable dust or fumes in the breathing zone of the abrasive-blasting operator or any other worker shall be kept below the levels recommended by chapter 296-62 WAC.

(6) Use of combustible abrasives. Organic abrasives which are combustible shall be used only in automatic systems because the fine dust produced presents a potential fire and explosion hazard.

(a) Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the construction of the equipment, including the exhaust system and all electric wiring shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust,

Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z 33.1-1961 (NFPA 91-1961; NBFU 91-1961), and ((American National Standard National Electrical Code, C1-1968 (NFPA 70-1968))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the buildup of static charges.

(b) Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the abrasive blasting enclosure, the ducts, and the dust collector shall be constructed with loose panels or explosion venting areas, located on sides away from any occupied area, to provide for pressure relief in case of explosion, following the principles set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Explosion Venting Guide, NFPA 68-1954.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68211 ACETYLENE GENERATORS. (1) Approval and marking.

- (a) Generators shall be of approved construction and shall be plainly marked with the maximum rate of acetylene in cubic feet per hour for which they are designed; the weight and size of carbide necessary for a single charge; the manufacturer's name and address; and the name or number of the type of generator.
 - (b) Carbide shall be of the size marked on the generator nameplate.
 - (2) Rating and pressure limitations.
- (a) The total hourly output of a generator shall not exceed the rate for which it is approved and marked. Unless specifically approved for higher ratings, carbide-feed generators shall be rated at 1 cubic foot per hour per pound of carbide required for a single complete charge.
- (b) Relief valves shall be regularly operated to insure proper functioning. Relief valves for generating chambers shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 15 p.s.i.g. Relief valves for hydraulic back pressure valves shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 20 p.s.i.g.
- (c) Nonautomatic generators shall not be used for generating acetylene at pressures exceeding 1 p.s.i.g., and all water overflows shall be visible.
- (3) Location. The space around the generator shall be ample for free, unobstructed operation and maintenance and shall permit ready adjustment and charging.
 - (4) Stationary acetylene generators (automatic and nonautomatic).
- (a) The foundation shall be so arranged that the generator will be level and so that no excessive strain will be placed on the generator or its connections. Acetylene generators shall be grounded.
- (b) Generators shall be placed where water will not freeze. The use of common salt (sodium chloride) or other corrosive chemicals for protection against freezing is not permitted. (For heating systems see WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k).)
- (c) Except when generators are prepared in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (7)(i), sources of ignition shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.
- (d) Water shall not be supplied through a continuous connection to the generator except when the generator is provided with an adequate open overflow or automatic water shutoff which will effectively prevent overfilling of the generator. Where a noncontinuous connection is used, the supply line shall terminate at a point not less than 2 inches above the regularly provided opening for filling so that the water can be observed as it enters the generator.
- (e) Unless otherwise specifically approved, generators shall not be fitted with continuous drain connections leading to sewers, but shall discharge through an open connection into a suitably vented outdoor receptacle or residue pit which may have such connections. An open connection for the sludge drawoff is desirable to enable the generator operator to observe leakage of generating water from the drain valve or sludge cock.
- (f) Each generator shall be provided with a vent pipe of Schedule 40 galvanized iron or steel, except that outside of buildings, vent pipes larger than 4 inches in diameter may be not less than 14 gage galvanized tubing or sheet steel.
- (g) The escape or relief pipe shall be rigidly installed without traps and so that any condensation will drain back to the generator.
- (h) The escape or relief pipe shall be carried full size to a suitable point outside the building. It shall terminate in a hood or bend located at least 12 feet above the ground, preferably above the roof, and as far away as practicable from windows or other openings into buildings and as far away as practicable from sources of ignition such as flue or chimneys and tracks used by locomotives. Generating chamber relief pipes shall not be inter-connected but shall be separately led to the outside air. The hood or bend shall be so constructed that it will not be

- obstructed by rain, snow, ice, insects, or birds. The outlet shall be at least 3 feet from combustible construction.
- (i) Gas holders shall be constructed on the gasometer principle, the bell being suitably guided. The gas bell shall move freely without tendency to bind and shall have a clearance of at least 2 inches from the shell
- (j) The gas holder may be located in the generator room, in a separate room or out of doors. In order to prevent collapse of the gas bell or infiltration of air due to a vacuum caused by the compressor or booster pump or cooling of the gas, a compressor or booster cutoff shall be provided at a point 12 inches or more above the landing point of the bell. When the gas holder is located indoors, the room shall be ventilated in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(j) and heated and lighted in accordance with WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(k) and (1).
- (k) When the gas holder is not located within a heated building, gas holder seals shall be protected against freezing.
- (1) Means shall be provided to stop the generator-feeding mechanism before the gas holder reaches the upper limit of its travel.
- (m) When the gas holder is connected to only one generator, the gas capacity of the holder shall be not less than one-third of the hourly rating of the generator.
- (n) If acetylene is used from the gas holder without increase in pressure at some points but with increase in pressure by a compressor or booster pump at other points, approved piping protective devices shall be installed in each supply line. The low-pressure protective device shall be located between the gas holder and the shop piping, and the medium-pressure protective device shall be located between the compressor or booster pump and the shop piping (see Figure Q-4). Approved protective equipment (designated P_F) is used to prevent: Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system; passage of a flashback into the fuel-gas supply system; and excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

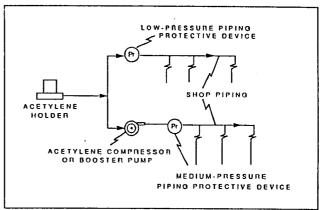


Figure Q-4

- (o) The compressor or booster system shall be of an approved type.
- (p) Wiring and electrical equipment in compressor or booster pump rooms or enclosures shall conform to the provisions of ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5, NFPA=1971, Article 501, (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.
- (q) Compressors and booster pump equipment shall be located in well-ventilated areas away from open flames, electrical or mechanical sparks, or other ignition sources.
- (r) Compressor or booster pumps shall be provided with pressure relief valves which will relieve pressure exceeding 15 p.s.i.g. to a safe outdoor location as provided in WAC 296-24-68211 (2)(b), or by returning the gas to the inlet side or to the gas supply source.
- (s) Compressor or booster pump discharge outlets shall be provided with approved protective equipment. (See WAC 296-24-68211 (4)(e).)
 - (5) Portable acetylene generators.
- (a) All portable generators shall be of a type approved for portable use.
- (b) Portable generators shall not be used within 10 feet of combustible material other than the floor.
- (c) Portable generators shall not be used in rooms of total volume less than 35 times the total gas-generating capacity per charge of all generators in the room. Generators shall not be used in rooms having a

ceiling height of less than 10 feet. (To obtain the gas-generating capacity in cubic feet per charge, multiply the pounds of carbide per charge by 4.5.)

(d) Portable generators shall be protected against freezing. The use of salt or other corrosive chemical to prevent freezing is prohibited.

(e) Portable generators shall be cleaned and recharged and the air mixture blown off outside buildings.

(f) When charged with carbide, portable generators shall not be moved by crane or derrick.

(g) When not in use, portable generators shall not be stored in rooms in which open flames are used unless the generators contain no carbide and have been thoroughly purged of acetylene. Storage rooms shall be well ventilated.

(h) When portable acetylene generators are to be transported and operated on vehicles, they shall be securely anchored to the vehicles. If transported by truck, the motor shall be turned off during charging, cleaning, and generating periods.

(i) Portable generators shall be located at a safe distance from the welding position so that they will not be exposed to sparks, slag, or misdirection of the torch flame or overheating from hot materials or processes

(6) Outside generator houses and inside generator rooms for stationary acetylene generators.

(a) No opening in any outside generator house shall be located within 5 feet of any opening in another building.

(b) Walls, floors and roofs of outside generator houses shall be of noncombustible construction.

(c) When a part of the generator house is to be used for the storage or manifolding of oxygen cylinders, the space to be so occupied shall be separated from the generator carbide storage section by partition walls continuous from floor to roof or ceiling, of the type of construction stated in WAC 296-24-68211 (6)(h). Such separation walls shall be without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas-tight joint.

(d) Exit doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency.

(e) Explosion venting for outside generator houses and inside generator rooms shall be provided in exterior walls or roofs. The venting areas shall be equal to not less than I square foot per 50 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light, noncombustible material preferably single-thickness, single-strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 25 pounds per square foot.

(f) The installation of acetylene generators within buildings shall be restricted to buildings not exceeding one story in height: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this will not be construed as prohibiting such installations on the roof or top floor of a building exceeding such height.

(g) Generators installed inside buildings shall be enclosed in a separate room of ample size.

(h) The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings of inside generator rooms shall be of noncombustible construction having a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall of the room shall be an exterior wall.

(i) Openings from an inside generator room to other parts of the building shall be protected by a swinging type, self-closing fire door for a Class B opening and having a rating of at least 1 hour. Windows in partitions shall be wired glass and approved metal frames with fixed sash. Installation shall be in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA 80-1970.

(j) Inside generator rooms or outside generator houses shall be well ventilated with vents located at floor and ceiling levels.

(k) Heating shall be by steam, hot water, enclosed electrically heated elements or other indirect means. Heating by flames or fires shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms, or in any enclosure communicating with them.

(1) Generator houses or rooms shall have natural light during daylight hours. Where artificial lighting is necessary it shall be restricted to electric lamps installed in a fixed position. Unless specifically approved for use in atmospheres containing acetylene, such lamps shall be provided with enclosures of glass or other noncombustible material so designed and constructed as to prevent gas vapors from reaching the lamp or socket and to resist breakage. Rigid conduit with threaded connections shall be used. (m) Lamps installed outside of wired-glass panels set in gas-tight frames in the exterior walls or roof of the generator house or room are acceptable.

(n) Electric switches, telephones, and all other electrical apparatus which may cause a spark, unless specifically approved for use inside acetylene generator rooms, shall be located outside the generator house or in a room or space separated from the generator room by a gastight partition, except that where the generator system is designed so that no carbide fill opening or other part of the generator is open to the generator house or room during the operation of the generator, and so that residue is carried in closed piping from the residue discharge valve to a point outside the generator house or room, electrical equipment in the generator house or room shall conform to the provisions of the ((National Electrical Code, Part 5, NFPA-1971, Article 501, (ANSI-C-1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(7) Maintenance and operation.

(a) Unauthorized persons shall not be permitted in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(b) Operating instructions shall be posted in a conspicuous place near the generator or kept in a suitable place available for ready reference.

(c) When recharging generators the order of operations specified in the instructions supplied by the manufacturer shall be followed.

(d) In the case of batch-type generators, when the charge of carbide is exhausted and before additional carbide is added, the generating chamber shall always be flushed out with water, renewing the water supply in accordance with the instruction card furnished by the manufacturer.

(e) The water-carbide residue mixture drained from the generator shall not be discharged into sewer pipes or stored in areas near open flames. Clear water from residue settling pits may be discharged into sewer pipes.

(f) The carbide added each time the generator is recharged shall be sufficient to refill the space provided for carbide without ramming the charge. Steel or other ferrous tools shall not be used in distributing the charge.

(g) Generator water chambers shall be kept filled to proper level at all times except while draining during the recharging operation.

(h) Whenever repairs are to be made or the generator is to be charged or carbide is to be removed, the water chamber shall be filled to the proper level.

(i) Previous to making repairs involving welding, soldering, or other hot work or other operations which produce a source of ignition, the carbide charge and feed mechanism shall be completely removed. All acetylene shall be expelled by completely flooding the generator shell with water and the generator shall be disconnected from the piping system. The generator shall be kept filled with water, if possible, or positioned to hold as much water as possible.

(j) Hot repairs shall not be made in a room where there are other generators unless all the generators and piping have been purged of acetylene. Hot repairs should preferably be made out of doors.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68503 APPLICATION OF ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT.

Note: Assurance of consideration of safety in design is obtainable by choosing apparatus complying with the Requirements for Electric Arc-Welding Apparatus, NEMA EW-1-1962, National Electrical Manufacturers Association or the Safety Standard for Transformer-Type Arc-Welding Machines, ANSI C33.2-1956, Underwriters' Laboratories.

(1) Environmental conditions.

(a) Standard machines for arc welding service shall be designed and constructed to carry their rated load with rated temperature rises where the temperature of the cooling air does not exceed 40°C (104°F) and where the altitude does not exceed 3,300 feet, and shall be suitable for operation in atmospheres containing gases, dust, and light rays produced by the welding arc.

(b) Unusual service conditions may exist, and in such circumstances machines shall be especially designed to safely meet the requirements of the service. Chief among these conditions are exposure to:

(i) Unusually corrosive fumes.

(ii) Steam or excessive humidity.

(iii) Excessive oil vapor.

(iv) Flammable gases.

(v) Abnormal vibration or shock.

- (vi) Excessive dust.
- (vii) Weather.
- (viii) Unusual seacoast or shipboard conditions.
- (2) Voltage. Open circuit (no load) voltages of arc welding and cutting machines should be as low as possible consistent with satisfactory welding or cutting being done. The following limits shall not be exceeded:
 - (a) Alternating-current machines.
 - (i) Manual arc welding and cutting-80 volts.
- (ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.
 - (b) Direct-current machines.
 - Manual arc welding and cutting—100 volts.
- (ii) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.
- (c) When special welding and cutting processes require values of open circuit voltages higher than the above, means shall be provided to prevent the operator from making accidental contact with the high voltage by adequate insulation or other means.

Note: For a.c. welding under wet conditions or warm surroundings where perspiration is a factor, the use of reliable automatic controls for reducing no load voltage is recommended to reduce the shock hazard.

- (3) Design.
- (a) A controller integrally mounted in an electric motor driven welder shall have capacity for carrying rated motor current, shall be capable of making and interrupting stalled rotor current of the motor, and may serve as the running overcurrent device if provided with the number of over-current units as specified by ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Starters with magnetic undervoltage release should be used with machines installed more than one to a circuit to prevent circuit overload caused by simultaneously starting of several motors upon return of voltage.
- (b) On all types of arc welding machines, control apparatus shall be enclosed except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles.

Note: Control handles and wheels should be large enough to be easily grasped by a gloved hand.

- (c) Input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits shall be completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools.
- (d) Terminals for welding leads should be protected from accidental electrical contact by employees or by metal objects i.e., vehicles, crane hooks, etc. Protection may be obtained by use of: Dead-front receptacles for plug connections; recessed openings with nonremovable hinged covers; heavy insulating sleeving or taping or other equivalent electrical and mechanical protection. If a welding lead terminal which is intended to be used exclusively for connection to the work is connected to the grounded enclosure, it must be done by a conductor at least two AWG sizes smaller than the grounding conductor and the terminal shall be marked to indicate that it is grounded.
- (e) No connections for portable control devices such as push buttons to be carried by the operator shall be connected to an a.c. circuit of higher than 120 volts. Exposed metal parts of portable control devices operating on circuits above 50 volts shall be grounded by a grounding conductor in the control cable.
- (f) Auto transformers or a.c. reactors shall not be used to draw welding current directly from any a.c. power source having a voltage exceeding 80 volts.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-68505 INSTALLATION OF ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT. (1) General. Installation including power supply shall be ((in accordance with)) according to the requirements of ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

- (2) Grounding.
- (a) The frame or case of the welding machine (except engine-driven machines) shall be grounded under the conditions and according to the methods prescribed in ((National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (b) Conduits containing electrical conductors shall not be used for completing a work-lead circuit. Pipelines shall not be used as a permanent part of a work-lead circuit, but may be used during construction, extension or repair providing current is not carried through threaded joints, flanged bolted joints, or caulked joints and that special

- precautions are used to avoid sparking at connection of the work-lead cable.
- (c) Chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists, and elevators shall not be used to carry welding current.
- (d) Where a structure, conveyor, or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, joints shall be bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices and appropriate periodic inspection should be conducted to ascertain that no condition of electrolysis or shock, or fire hazard exists by virtue of such use.
- (e) All ground connections shall be checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.
 - (3) Supply connections and conductors.
- (a) A disconnecting switch or controller shall be provided at or near each welding machine which is not equipped with such a switch or controller mounted as an integral part of the machine. The switch shall be ((in accordance with the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. Overcurrent protection shall be provided as specified in ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. A disconnect switch with overload protection or equivalent disconnect and protection means, permitted by ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L shall be provided for each outlet intended for connection to a portable welding machine.
- (b) For individual welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of the supply conductors shall be not less than the rated primary current of the welding machines.
- (c) For groups of welding machines, the rated current-carrying capacity of conductors may be less than the sum of the rated primary currents of the welding machines supplied. The conductor rating shall be determined in each case according to the machine loading based on the use to be made of each welding machine and the allowance permissible in the event that all the welding machines supplied by the conductors will not be in use at the same time.
- (d) In operations involving several welders on one structure, d.c. welding process requirements may require the use of both polarities; or supply circuit limitations for a.c. welding may require distribution of machines among the phases of the supply circuit. In such cases no load voltages between electrode holders will be 2 times normal in d.c. or 1, 1.4, 1.73, or 2 times normal on a.c. machines. Similar voltage differences will exist if both a.c. and d.c. welding are done on the same structure.
 - (i) All d.c. machines shall be connected with the same polarity.
- (ii) All a.c. machines shall be connected to the same phase of the supply circuit and with the same instantaneous polarity.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-5, filed 5/9/73)

WAC 296-24-69001 GENERAL. (1) Installation. All equipment shall be installed by a qualified electrician in conformance with ((the National Electrical Code, Part 5 of NFPA-1971 (ANSI-C 1-1971))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. There shall be a safety-type disconnecting switch or a circuit breaker or circuit interrupter to open each power circuit to the machine, conveniently located at or near the machine, so that the power can be shut off when the machine or its controls are to be serviced.

- (2) Thermal protection. Ignitron tubes used in resistance welding equipment shall be equipped with a thermal protection switch.
- (3) Personnel. Workmen designated to operate resistance welding equipment shall have been properly instructed and judged competent to operate such equipment.
- (4) Guarding. Controls of all automatic or air and hydraulic clamps shall be arranged or guarded to prevent the operator from accidentally activating them.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-24-79507 CARE AND MAINTENANCE AND USE OF LADDERS. (1) General. To get maximum serviceability, safety, and to eliminate unnecessary damage of equipment, good safe practices in the use and care of ladder equipment shall be employed by the users.

The following rules and regulations are essential to the life of the equipment and the safety of the user.

- (2) Care of ladders.
- (a) Ladders, shall be handled with care and not subject to unnecessary dropping, jarring, or misuse. (They are designed for a specific

purpose or use; therefore, any variation from this use constitutes a mishandling of the equipment.)

- (b) Ladders shall be stored on racks designed to protect the ladder when not in use. The racks shall have sufficient supporting points to prevent any possibility of excessive sagging.
- (c) Ladders transported on vehicles shall be properly supported. Supporting points shall be of a softer material, such as hardwood or rubber-covered iron pipe, to minimize the chafing and effects of road shock. (Tying the ladder to each support point will greatly reduce damage due to road shock.)
- (d) Ladders shall be maintained in good usable condition at all times. Hardware fittings and accessories shall be checked frequently and kept in good working condition.
- (e) Ropes or cables shall be inspected frequently and replaced if defective.
- (f) Complete ladder inspection shall be periodical. If a ladder is involved in any of the following, immediate inspection is necessary:
- (i) If ladders tip over, inspect ladder for side rails dents or bends, or excessively dented rungs; check all rung-to-side-rail connections; check hardware connections; check rivets for shear.
- (ii) If ladders are exposed to excessive heat as in the case of fire, the ladder should be inspected visually for damage and tested for deflection and strength characteristics. In doubtful cases, refer to manufacturer.
- (iii) If ladders are to be subjected to certain acids or alkali solutions, a protective coating such as asphalt and varnish should be applied to the equipment.
- (iv) It ladders are exposed to oil and grease, equipment should be cleaned of oil, grease, or slippery materials. This can easily be done with a solvent or steam cleaning.
- (g) Ladders having defects are to be marked and taken out of service until repaired by either maintenance department or the manufacturer.
 - (3) Use of ladders.
- (a) Portable nonself-supporting ladders shall be erected at a pitch of 75 1/2 degrees for maximum balance and strength. (A simple rule for setting up a ladder at the proper angle is to place the base a distance from the vertical wall equal to one-fourth the working length of the ladder.)

Note: Portable ladders are designed as a one-man working ladder based on a 200-pound load.

- (b) Workmen shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials which will interfere with the free use of both hands.
- (c) The ladder base section must be placed with a secure footing. Safety shoes of good substantial design should be installed on all ladders. Where ladders with no safety shoes or spikes are used on hard, slick surfaces, a foot-ladder board should be employed.
- (d) The top of the ladder must be placed with the two rails supported, unless equipped with a single support attachment. Such an attachment should be substantial and large enough to support the ladder under load.
- (e) When ascending or descending, the climber must face the ladder.
- (f) Ladders must not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections. They must be equipped with the hardware fittings necessary if the manufacturer endorses extended uses.
- (g) Ladders should not be used as a brace, skid, guy or gin pole, gangway, or for other uses than that for which they were intended, unless specifically recommended for use by the manufacturer.
- (h) ((Users are cautioned to take proper safety measures when metal ladders are used in areas containing electric circuits to prevent short circuits or electrical shock. The ordinary precautions should be employed as would be used when using any other metal tool.)) See chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for work practices to be used when work is performed on or near electrical circuits.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-01, filed 4/10/90, effective 5/25/90)

WAC 296-24-87011 POWERED PLATFORM INSTALLATIONS—AFFECTED PARTS OF BUILDINGS. (I) General requirements. The following requirements apply to affected parts of buildings which utilize working platforms for building maintenance.

(a) Structural supports, tie-downs, tie-in guides, anchoring devices and any affected parts of the building included in the installation shall be designed by or under the direction of a registered professional engineer experienced in such design;

- (b) Exterior installations shall be capable of withstanding prevailing climatic conditions:
- (c) The building installation shall provide safe access to, and egress from, the equipment and sufficient space to conduct necessary maintenance of the equipment;
- (d) The affected parts of the building shall have the capability of sustaining all the loads imposed by the equipment; and
- (e) The affected parts of the building shall be designed so as to allow the equipment to be used without exposing employees to a hazardous condition.
 - (2) Tie-in guides.
- (a) The exterior of each building shall be provided with tie-in guides unless the conditions in (b) or (c) of this subsection are met.

Note: See Figure 1 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical continuous stabilization system utilizing tie-in guides.

- (b) If angulated roping is employed, tie-in guides required in (a) of this subsection may be eliminated for not more than 75 feet (22.9 m) of the uppermost elevation of the building, if infeasible due to exterior building design, provided an angulation force of at least 10 pounds (44.4 n) is maintained under all conditions of loading.
- (c) Tie-in guides required in (a) of this subsection may be eliminated if one of the guide systems in items (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subdivision is provided, or an equivalent.
- (i) Intermittent stabilization system. The system shall keep the equipment in continuous contact with the building facade, and shall prevent sudden horizontal movement of the platform. The system may be used together with continuous positive building guide systems using tie-in guides on the same building, provided the requirements for each system are met.
- (A) The maximum vertical interval between building anchors shall be 3 floors or 50 feet (15.3 m), whichever is less.
- (B) Building anchors shall be located vertically so that attachment of the stabilizer ties will not cause the platform suspension ropes to angulate the platform horizontally across the face of the building. The anchors shall be positioned horizontally on the building face so as to be symmetrical about the platform suspension ropes.
- (C) Building anchors shall be easily visible to employees and shall allow a stabilizer tie attachment for each of the platform suspension ropes at each vertical interval. If more than two suspension ropes are used on a platform, only the two building-side suspension ropes at the platform ends shall require a stabilizer attachment.
- (D) Building anchors which extend beyond the face of the building shall be free of sharp edges or points. Where cables, suspension wire ropes and lifelines may be in contact with the building face, external building anchors shall not interfere with their handling or operation.
- (E) The intermittent stabilization system building anchors and components shall be capable of sustaining without failure at least 4 times the maximum anticipated load applied or transmitted to the components and anchors. The minimum design wind load for each anchor shall be 300 (1334 n) pounds, if 2 anchors share the wind load.
- (F) The building anchors and stabilizer ties shall be capable of sustaining anticipated horizontal and vertical loads from winds specified for roof storage design which may act on the platform and wire ropes if the platform is stranded on a building face. If the building anchors have different spacing than the suspension wire rope or if the building requires different suspension spacings on one platform, one building anchor and stabilizer tie shall be capable of sustaining the wind loads.

Note: See Figure 2 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical intermittent stabilization system.

- (ii) Button guide stabilization system.
- (A) Guide buttons shall be coordinated with platform mounted equipment of WAC 296-24-87013 (5)(f).
- (B) Guide buttons shall be located horizontally on the building face so as to allow engagement of each of the guide tracks mounted on the platform.
- (C) Guide buttons shall be located in vertical rows on the building face for proper engagement of the guide tracks mounted on the platform.
- (D) Two guide buttons shall engage each guide track at all times except for the initial engagement.
- (E) Guide buttons which extend beyond the face of the building shall be free of sharp edges or points. Where cables, ropes and lifelines may be in contact with the building face, guide buttons shall not interfere with their handling or operation.

(F) Guide buttons, connections and seals shall be capable of sustaining without damage at least the weight of the platform, or provision shall be made in the guide tracks or guide track connectors to prevent the platform and its attachments from transmitting the weight of the platform to the guide buttons, connections and seals. In either case, the minimum design load shall be 300 pounds (1334 n) per building anchor.

Note: See WAC 296-24-87013 (5)(f) for relevant equipment provisions.

Note: See Figure 3 in Appendix B of this section for a description of a typical button guide stabilization system.

- (iii) System utilizing angulated roping and building face rollers. The system shall keep the equipment in continuous contact with the building facade, and shall prevent sudden horizontal movement of the platform. This system is acceptable only where the suspended portion of the equipment in use does not exceed 130 feet (39.6 m) above a safe surface or ground level, and where the platform maintains no less than 10 pounds (44.4 n) angulation force on the building facade.
- (d) Tie-in guides for building interiors (atriums) may be eliminated when a registered professional engineer determines that an alternative stabilization system, including systems in (c)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection, or a platform tie-off at each work station will provide equivalent safety.
 - (3) Roof guarding.
- (a) Employees working on roofs while performing building maintenance shall be protected by a perimeter guarding system which meets the requirements of WAC 296-24-75007(1).
- (b) The perimeter guard shall not be more than 6 inches (152 mm) inboard of the inside face of a barrier, i.e. the parapet wall, or roof edge curb of the building being serviced; however, the perimeter guard location shall not exceed an 18 inch (457 mm) setback from the exterior building face.
- (4) Equipment stops. Operational areas for trackless type equipment shall be provided with structural stops, such as curbs, to prevent equipment from traveling outside its intended travel areas and to prevent a crushing or shearing hazard.
- (5) Maintenance access. Means shall be provided to traverse all carriages and their suspended equipment to a safe area for maintenance and storage.
 - (6) Elevated track.
- (a) An elevated track system which is located 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a safe surface, and traversed by carriage supported equipment, shall be provided with a walkway and guardrail system; or
- (b) The working platform shall be capable of being lowered, as part of its normal operation, to the lower safe surface for access and egress of the personnel and shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress to the lower safe surface.
- (7) Tie-down anchors. Imbedded tie-down anchors, fasteners, and affected structures shall be resistant to corrosion.
- (8) Cable stabilization.
- (a) Hanging lifelines and all cables not in tension shall be stabilized at each 200 foot (61 m) interval of vertical travel of the working platform beyond an initial 200 foot (61 m) distance.
- (b) Hanging cables, other than suspended wire ropes, which are in constant tension shall be stabilized when the vertical travel exceeds an initial 600 foot (183 m) distance, and at further intervals of 600 feet (183 m) or less.
- (9) Emergency planning. A written emergency action plan shall be developed and implemented for each kind of working platform operation. This plan shall explain the emergency procedures which are to be followed in the event of a power failure, equipment failure or other emergencies which may be encountered. The plan shall also include that employees be informed about the building emergency escape routes, procedures and alarm systems before operating a platform. Upon initial assignment and whenever the plan is changed the employer shall review with each employee those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect himself or herself in the event of an emergency.
- (10) Building maintenance. Repairs or major maintenance of those building portions that provide primary support for the suspended equipment shall not affect the capability of the building to meet the requirements of this standard.
- (11) Electrical requirements. The following electrical requirements apply to buildings which utilize working platforms for building maintenance.

- (a) General building electrical installations shall comply with ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-95615)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, unless otherwise specified in this section;
- (b) Building electrical wiring shall be of such capacity that when full load is applied to the equipment power circuit not more than a five percent drop from building service vault voltage shall occur at any power circuit outlet used by equipment regulated by this section;
- (c) The equipment power circuit shall be an independent electrical circuit that shall remain separate from all other equipment within or on the building, other than power circuits used for hand tools that will be used in conjunction with the equipment. If the building is provided with an emergency power system, the equipment power circuit may also be connected to this system;
- (d) The power circuit shall be provided with a disconnect switch that can be locked in the "OFF" and "ON" positions. The switch shall be conveniently located with respect to the primary operating area of the equipment to allow the operators of the equipment access to the switch:
- (e) The disconnect switch for the power circuit shall be locked in the "ON" position when the equipment is in use; and
- (f) An effective two-way voice communication system shall be provided between the equipment operators and persons stationed within the building being serviced. The communications facility shall be operable and shall be manned at all times by persons stationed within the building whenever the platform is being used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

WAC 296-24-88503 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, aerial devices (aerial lifts) acquired on or after July 1, 1975, shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of the American National Standard for "Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms," ANSI A92.2-1969, including appendix. Aerial lifts acquired for use before July 1, 1975 which do not meet the requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969, may not be used after July 1, 1976, unless they shall have been modified so as to conform with the applicable design and construction requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969. Aerial devices include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel and/or material to jobsites above ground:

- (a) Extensible boom platforms;
- (b) Aerial ladders;
- (c) Articulating boom platforms;
- (d) Vertical towers, and
- (e) A combination of any of the above.
- (f) Aerial equipment may be made of metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), or other material; may be powered or manually operated; and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating about a substantially vertical axis.
- (2) Aerial lifts may be "field modified" for uses other than those intended by the manufacturer, provided the modification has been certified in writing by the manufacturer or by any other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, to be in conformity with all applicable provisions of ANSI A92.2-1969 and this section, and to be at least as safe as the equipment was before modification.
- (3) The requirements of this section do not apply to firefighting equipment or electric line trucks used in the construction and maintenance of power distribution lines by telecommunications employees, line clearance tree trimming employees, electric contractor employees and electric utility employees, except with the requirement that a vehicle be a stable support for the aerial device.
- (4) ((When operating aerial lifts proximate to, under, over, by or near electric power lines, the requirements of subsection (4) shall apply:
 - (a) The following clearances shall be maintained:
- (i) For lines rated at 50kV or less, the minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the aerial lift shall be at least 10 feet;
- (ii) When the lines are rated in excess of 50kV, the minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the aerial lift shall be at least 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each kilovolt in excess of 50kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet;
 - (iii) The requirements set forth in subdivision (4)(a) do not apply.
- (A) Where the electric power transmission or distribution lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at the point of work, or where insulating barriers, not a part of or an attachment to the aerial lift, have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines.
- (b) Proximity warning devices may be used, but not in lieu of meeting the requirements contained in this subsection.

- (c) The owner of the lines or his authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information before the commencement of operations near electric lines:
- (d) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or his authorized representative states that it is deenergized.)) For operations near overhead electrical lines see chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-6, filed 3/1/76)

- WAC 296-24-90003 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Application. These standards apply to the construction, maintenance, inspection, and operation of manlifts in relation to accident causing hazards. Manlifts covered by these standards consist of platforms or brackets and accompanying handholds mounted on, or attached to an endless belt, operating vertically in one direction only and being supported by, and driven through pulleys, at the top and bottom. These manlifts are intended for conveyance of persons only. It is not intended that these standards cover moving stairways, elevators with enclosed platforms ("Paternoster" elevators), gravity lifts, nor conveyors used only for conveying material. These standards apply to manlifts used to carry only personnel trained and authorized by the employer in their use.
- (2) Exceptions for new and existing equipment. The purpose of these standards is to provide reasonable safety for life and limb.
- (3) Design requirements. All new manlift installations and equipment installed after the effective date of these standards shall meet the design requirements of the "American National Safety Standard for Manlifts ANSI A90.1-1969," and the requirements of this section.
- (4) Reference to other codes. The following codes are applicable to this section. Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus ANSI B15.1-1953 (R 1958) and ((\frac{WAC 296-24-150 through 296-24-20533; National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of 1968) and WAC 296-45-590)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L; Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, ANSI A14.3-1956 and Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1-1967 and ((\frac{WAC 296-24-735 through 296-24-85505)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part J-1.
 - (5) Floor openings.
- (a) Allowable size. Floor openings for both the "up" and "down" runs shall be not less than 28 inches nor more than 36 inches in width for a 12-inch belt not less than 34 inches nor more than 38 inches for a 14-inch belt; and not less than 36 inches nor more than 40 inches for a 16-inch belt and shall extend not less than 24 inches, nor more than 28 inches from the face of the belt.
- (b) Uniformity. All floor openings for a given manlift shall be uniform in size and shall be approximately circular, and each shall be located vertically above the opening below it.
 - (6) Landing.
- (a) Vertical clearance. The clearance between the floor or mounting platform and the lower edge for the conical guard above it required by WAC 296-24-90003(7) shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches. Where this clearance cannot be obtained no access to the manlift shall be provided and the manlift runway shall be enclosed where it passes through such floor.
- (b) Clear landing space. The landing space adjacent to the floor openings shall be free from obstruction and kept clear at all times. This landing space shall be at least 2 feet in width from the edge of the floor opening used for mounting and dismounting.
- (c) Lighting and landing. Adequate lighting not less than 5-foot candles, shall be provided at each floor landing at all times when the lift is in operation.
- (d) Landing surface. The landing surfaces at the entrances and exits to the manlift shall be constructed and maintained as to provide safe footing at all times.
- (e) Emergency landings. Where there is a travel of 50 feet or more between floor landings, one or more emergency landings shall be provided so that there will be a landing (either floor or emergency) for every 25 feet or less of manlift travel.
- (i) Emergency landings shall be accessible from both the "up" and "down" rungs of the manlift and shall give access to the ladder required in WAC 296-24-90003(12).
- (ii) Emergency landings shall be completely enclosed with a standard railing and toeboard.
- (iii) Platforms constructed to give access to bucket elevators or other equipment for the purpose of inspection, lubrication, and repair may also serve as emergency landings under this rule. All such platforms

- will then be considered part of the emergency landing and shall be provided with standard railings and toeboards.
 - (7) Guards on underside of floor openings.
- (a) Fixed type. On the ascending side of the manlift floor openings shall be provided with a bevel guard or cone meeting the following requirements:
- (i) The cone shall make an angle of not less than 45° with the horizontal. An angle of 60° or greater shall be used where ceiling heights permit.
- (ii) The lower edge of this guard shall extend at least 42 inches outward from any handhold on the belt. It shall not extend beyond the upper surface of the floor above.
- (iii) The cone shall be made of not less than No. 18 U.S. gauge sheet steel or material of equivalent strength or stiffness. The lower edge shall be rolled to a minimum diameter of one-half inch and the interior shall be smooth with no rivets, bolts or screws protruding.
- (b) Floating type. In lieu of the fixed guards specified in WAC 296-24-90003 (7)(a) a floating type safety cone may be used, such floating cones to be mounted on hinges at least 6 inches below the under side of the floor and so constructed as to actuate a limit switch should a force of 2 pounds be applied on the edge of the cone closest to the hinge. The depth of this floating cone need not exceed 12 inches.
 - (8) Protection of entrances and exits.
- (a) Guardrail requirement. The entrances and exits at all floor landings affording access to the manlift shall be guarded by a maze (staggered railing) or a handrail equipped with self-closing gates.
- (b) Construction. The rails shall be standard guardrails with toe-boards meeting the provisions of the Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1-1967 and WAC 296-24-750 through 296-24-75011.
- (c) Gates. Gates, if used, shall open outward and shall be self-closing. Corners of gates shall be rounded.
- (d) Maze. Maze or staggered openings shall offer no direct passage between enclosure and outer floor space.
- (e) Except where building layout prevents, entrances at all landings shall be in the same relative position.
- (f) If located in buildings to which the public has access, such manlift or manlifts shall be located in an enclosure protected by self-closing spring-locked doors. Keys to such doors shall be limited to authorized personnel.
 - (9) Guards for openings.
- (a) Construction. The floor opening at each landing shall be guarded on sides not used for entrance or exit by a standard railing and toe-board or by panels or wire mesh of not less than Number 10 U.S. gage, expanded metal of not less than Number 13 U.S. gage or sheet metal of equivalent strength.
- (b) Guardrails in stairwells. When belt manlift is installed in a stairwell a standard guardrail shall be placed between the floor openings of the manlift and the stairways.
- (c) Height and location. Such rails or guards shall be at least forty-two inches in height on the "up" running side and sixty-six inches on the "down" running side. If a guardrail is used the section of the guard above the rail may be of the construction specified in WAC 296-24-90003 (9)(a) or may consist of vertical or horizontal bars which will reject a ball six inches in diameter. Rails or guards shall be located not more than one foot from the edge of the floor opening.
- (d) Safeguards required. Expanded metal, sheet metal or wood guards must be installed to cover the area from the floor to seven feet above the floor on each exposed side of the belt manlift at each floor landing, so persons cannot place their hands in the area where the step rollers travel.
 - (10) Bottom arrangement.
- (a) Bottom landing. At the bottom landing the clear area shall be not smaller than the area enclosed by the guardrails on the floors above, and any wall in front of the down-running side of the belt shall be not less than 48 inches from the face of the belt. This space shall not be encroached upon by stairs or ladders.
- (b) Location of lower pulley. The lower (boot) pulley shall be installed so that it is supported by the lowest landing served. The sides of the pulley support shall be guarded to prevent contact with the pulley or the steps.
- (c) Mounting platform. A mounting platform shall be provided in front or to one side of the uprun at the lowest landing, unless the floor level is such that the following requirement can be met: The floor or platform shall be at or above the point at which the upper surface of the ascending step completes its turn and assumes a horizontal position.

- (d) Guardrails. To guard against persons walking under a descending step, the area on the downside of the manlift shall be guarded in accordance with WAC 296-24-90003(8). To guard against a person getting between the mounting platform and an ascending step, the area between the belt and the platform shall be protected by a guardrail.
 - (11) Top arrangements.
- (a) Clearance from floor. A top clearance shall be provided of at least 11 feet above the top terminal landing. This clearance shall be maintained from a plane through each face of the belt to a vertical cylindrical plane having a diameter 2 feet greater than the diameter of the floor opening, extending upward from the top floor to the ceiling on the up-running side of the belt. No encroachment of structural or machine supporting members within this space will be permitted.
 - (b) Pulley clearance.
- (i) There shall be a clearance of at least 5 feet between the center of the head pulley shaft and any ceiling obstruction.
- (ii) The center of the head pulley shaft shall be not less than 6 feet above the top terminal landing.
- (c) Emergency grab rail. An emergency grab bar or rail and platform shall be provided at the head pulley when the distance to the head pulley is over 6 feet above the top landing, otherwise only a grab bar or rail is to be provided to permit the rider to swing free should the emergency stops become inoperative.
- (12) Emergency exit ladder. A fixed metal ladder accessible from both the "up" and "down" run of the manlift shall be provided for the entire travel of the manlift. Such ladder shall be in accordance with ANSI A14.3-1956, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders and WAC 296-24-810 through 296-24-81013.
- (13) Superstructure bracing. Manlift rails shall be secured in such a manner as to avoid spreading, vibration, and misalignment.
 - (14) Illumination.
- (a) General. Both runs of the manlift shall be illuminated at all times when the lift is in operation. An intensity of not less than 1-foot candle shall be maintained at all points. (However, see WAC 296-24-90003 (6)(c) for illumination requirements at landings.)
- (b) Control of illumination. Lighting of manlift runways shall be by means of circuits permanently tied into the building circuits (no switches), or shall be controlled by switches at each landing. Where separate switches are provided at each landing, any switch shall turn on all lights necessary to illuminate the entire runway.
- (15) Weather protection. The entire manlift and its driving mechanism shall be protected from the weather at all times.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-27, filed 5/7/74)

WAC 296-24-90005 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) Machines, general.

- (a) Brakes. Brakes provided for stopping and holding a manlift shall be inherently self-engaging, by requiring power or force from an external source to cause disengagement. The brake shall be electrically released, and shall be applied to the motor shaft for direct-connected units or to the input shaft for belt-driven units. The brake shall be capable of stopping and holding the manlift when the descending side is loaded with 250 lb on each step.
 - (b) Belt.
- (i) The belts shall be of hard-woven canvas, rubber-coated canvas, leather, or other material meeting the strength requirements of WAC 296-24-90003(3) and having a co-efficient of friction such that when used in conjunction with an adequate tension device it will meet the brake test specified in WAC 296-24-90005 (1)(a).
- (ii) The width of the belt shall be not less than 12 inches for a travel not exceeding 100 feet, not less than 14 inches for a travel greater than 100 feet but not exceeding 150 feet and 16 inches for a travel exceeding 150 feet.
- (iii) A belt that has become torn while in use on a manlift shall not be spliced and put back in service.
- (iv) Belt fastenings. Belts shall be fastened by a lapped splice or shall be butt spliced with a strap on the side of the belt away from the pulley. For lapped splices, the overlap of the belt at the splice shall be not less than three feet where the total travel of the manlift does not exceed one hundred feet and not less than four feet, if the travel exceeds one hundred feet.

Where butt splices are used the straps shall extend not less than three feet on one side of the butt for a travel not in excess of one hundred feet, and four feet for a travel in excess of one hundred feet.

For twelve inch belts, the joint shall be fastened with not less than twenty special elevator bolts, each of a minimum diameter of one-quarter inch. These bolts shall be arranged symetrically in five rows so

arranged as to cover the area of the joint effectively. The minimum number of bolts for a belt width of fourteen inches shall be not less than twenty-three and for belt widths of sixteen inches, the number of bolts shall be not less than twenty-seven.

(v) Pulleys. Drive pulleys and idler (boot) pulleys shall have a diameter not less than given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Belt Construction	Minimum Strength (1b. per inch of width)	Minimum Pulley (diameter inches)
5 ply	1500	20
6 ply	1800	20
7 ply	2100	22

Note: Table No. 1 is included solely for the purpose of determining the minimum diameter of pulley required for the listed number of plys of belt construction.

- [(vi) Pulley protection. The machine shall be so designed] and constructed as to catch and hold the driving pulley in event of shaft failure.
 - (2) Speed.
- (a) Maximum speed. No manlift designed for a speed in excess of 80 feet per minute shall be installed.
 - (3) Platforms or steps.
- (a) Minimum depth. Steps or platforms shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 14 inches deep, measured from the belt to the edge of the step or platform.
- (b) Width. The width of the step or platform shall be not less than the width of the belt to which it is attached.
- (c) Distance between steps. The distance between steps shall be equally spaced and not less than 16 feet measured from the upper surface of one step to the upper surface of the next step above it.
- (d) Angle of step. The surface of the step shall make approximately a right angle with the "up" and "down" run of the belt, and shall travel in the approximate horizontal position with the "up" and "down" run of the belt.
- (e) Surfaces. The upper or working surfaces of the step shall be of a material having inherent nonslip characteristics (coefficient of friction not less than 0.5) or shall be covered completely by a nonslip tread securely fastened to it.
- (f) Strength of step supports. When subjected to a load of 400 pounds applied at the approximate center of the step, step frames, or supports and their guides shall be of adequate strength to:
 - (i) Prevent the disengagement of any step roller.
 - (ii) Prevent any appreciable misalignment.
 - (iii) Prevent any visible deformation of the steps or its support.
- (g) Prohibition of steps without handholds. No steps shall be provided unless there is a corresponding handhold above or below it meeting the requirements of WAC 296-24-90005(4). If a step is removed for repairs or permanently, the handholds immediately above and below it shall be removed before the lift is again placed in service.
 - (4) Handholds.
- (a) Location. Handholds attached to the belt shall be provided and installed so that they are not less than 4 feet nor more than 4 feet 8 inches above the step tread. These shall be so located as to be available on the both "up" and "down" run of the belt.
- (b) Size. The grab surface of the handhold shall be not less than 4 1/2 inches in width, not less than 3 inches in depth, and shall provide 2 inches of clearance from the belt. Fastenings for handholds shall be located not less than 1 inch from the edge of the belt.
- (c) Strength. The handhold shall be capable of withstanding, without damage, a load of 300 pounds applied parallel to the run of the belt.
- (d) Prohibition of handhold without steps. No handhold shall be provided without a corresponding step. If a handhold is removed permanently or temporarily, the corresponding step and handhold for the opposite direction of travel shall also be removed before the lift is again placed in service.
 - (e) Type. All handholds shall be of the closed type.
 - (5) Up limit stops.
- (a) Requirements. Two separate automatic stop devices shall be provided to cut off the power and apply the brake when a loaded step passes the upper terminal landing. One of these shall consist of a split-rail switch mechanically operated by the step roller and located not

more than 6 inches above the top terminal landing. The second automatic stop device may consist of any of the following:

- (i) Any split-rail switch placed 6 inches above and on the side opposite the first limit switch.
 - (ii) An electronic device.
- (iii) A switch actuated by a lever, rod, or plate, the latter to be placed on the "up" side of the head pulley so as to just clear a passing step.
- (b) Emergency stop switch, treadle type in pit on down side. An emergency stop treadle switch shall be placed in the area below the lowest landing on the "down" side. This switch must stop the mechanism if a person should fail to get off at the lowest landing and be ejected from the step as it approaches its position to travel around the boot pulley.
- (c) Manual reset location. After the manlift has been stopped by a stop device it shall be necessary to reset the automatic stop manually. The device shall be so located that a person resetting it shall have a clear view of both the "up" and "down" runs of the manlift. It shall not be possible to reset the device from any step or platform.
- (d) Cut-off point. The initial limit stop device shall function so that the manlift will be stopped before the loaded step has reached a point of 24 inches above the top terminal landing.
 - (e) Electrical requirements.
- (i) Where such switches open the main motor circuit directly they shall be of the multipole type.
- (ii) Where electronic devices are used they shall be so designed and installed that failure will result in shutting off the power to the driving motor.
- (iii) Where flammable vapors or dusts may be present all electrical installations shall be ((in accordance with the National Electric Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C 1-1971 (Rev. of 1968), requirements for such locations)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (iv) Unless of the oil-immersed type controller contacts carrying the main motor current shall be copper to carbon or equal, except where the circuit is broken at two or more points simultaneously.
 - (6) Emergency stop.
 - (a) General. An emergency stop means shall be provided.
- (b) Location. This stop means shall be within easy reach of the ascending and descending runs of the belt.
- (c) Operation. This stop means shall be so connected with the control lever or operating mechanism that it will cut off the power and apply the brake when pulled in the direction of travel.
- (d) Rope. If rope is used, it shall be not less than three-eighths inch in diameter. Wire rope, unless marlin-covered, shall not be used.
 - (7) Instruction and warning signs.
- (a) Instruction signs at landings or belts. Signs of conspicuous and easily read style giving instructions for the use of the manlift shall be posted at each landing or stenciled on the belt.
- (i) Such signs shall be of letters not less than I inch in height and of a color having high contrast with the surface on which it is stenciled or painted (white or yellow on black or black on white or gray).
 - (ii) The instructions shall read approximately as follows:

Face the belt.

Use the handholds.

To stop-pull rope.

(b) Top floor warning sign and light. (i) At the top floor an illuminated sign shall be displayed bearing the following wording:

"TOP FLOOR-GET OFF"

Signs shall be in block letters not less than 2 inches in height. This sign shall be located within easy view of an ascending passenger and not more than 2 feet above the top terminal landing.

- (ii) In addition to the sign required by WAC 296-24-90005(7), a red warning light of not less than 40-watt rating shall be provided immediately below the upper landing terminal and so located as to shine in the passenger's face.
 - (c) Bottom of manlift warning signs, light and buzzer.
- (i) Sign or light. A sign or light warning the passenger he is approaching the bottom landing shall be posted above bottom landing in a conspicuous place. Sign or light to be similar in size to top warning light and sign noted above.
- (ii) An electric buzzer. An electric buzzer shall be installed five feet above the bottom landing on the down side to warn the rider that he is approaching the bottom landing and the buzzer shall be activated automatically by the weight of a load on a step.

(d) Visitor warning. A conspicuous sign have the following legend-AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY-shall be displayed at each landing. The sign shall be of block letters not less than 2 inches in height and shall be of a color offering high contrast with the background color.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-24-95601 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO WAC 296-24-956 THROUGH ((296-24-95615)) 296-24-985. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this section shall have the meaning given.

- (1) Acceptable. An installation or equipment is acceptable to the director of labor and industries, and approved within the meaning of this
- (a) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or
- (b) With respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, if it is inspected or tested by another federal agency, or by a state, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of the National Electrical Code, and found in compliance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code as applied in this section; or
- (c) With respect to custom-made equipment or related installations which are designed, fabricated for, and intended for use by a particular customer, if it is determined to be safe for its intended use by its manufacturer on the basis of test data which the employer keeps and makes available for inspection to the director and his authorized representatives. Refer to federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.7 for definition of nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) Accepted. An installation is "accepted" if it has been inspected and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes.

- (3) Accessible. (As applied to wiring methods.) Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure of finish, or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. (See "concealed" and "exposed.")
- (4) Accessible. (As applied to equipment.) Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (See "readily accessible.")
- (5) Ampacity. Current-carrying capacity of electric conductors expressed in amperes.
- (6) Appliances. Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, normally built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as clothes washing, air conditioning, food mixing, deep frying, etc.
- (7) Approved. Acceptable to the authority enforcing this section. The authority enforcing this section is the director of labor and industries. The definition of "acceptable" indicates what is acceptable to the director and therefore approved within the meaning of this section.
- (8) Approved for the purpose. Approved for a specific purpose, environment, or application described in a particular standard requirement.

Suitability of equipment or materials for a specific purpose, environment or application may be determined by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation as part of its listing and labeling program. (See "labeled" or "listed.")

- (9) Armored cable. Type AC armored cable is a fabricated assembly of insulated conductors in a flexible metallic enclosure.
- (10) Askarel. A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media. Askarels of various compositional types are used. Under arcing conditions the gases produced, while consisting predominantly of noncombustible hydrogen chloride, can include varying amounts of combustible gases depending upon the askarel type.
- (11) Attachment plug (plug cap) (cap). A device which, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle.
- (12) Automatic. Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as, for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature, or mechanical configuration.
 - (13) Bare conductor, see "conductor."
- (14) Bonding. The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path which will assure electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct safely any current likely to be imposed.

- (15) Bonding jumper. A reliable conductor to assure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected.
- (16) Branch circuit. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).
- (17) Building. A structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by fire walls with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors.
- (18) Cabinet. An enclosure designed either for surface or flush mounting, and provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or may be hung.
- (19) Cable tray system. A cable tray system is a unit or assembly of units or sections, and associated fittings, made of metal or other non-combustible materials forming a rigid structural system used to support cables. Cable tray systems include ladders, troughs, channels, solid bottom trays, and other similar structures.
- (20) Cablebus. Cablebus is an approved assembly of insulated conductors with fittings and conductor terminations in a completely enclosed, ventilated, protective metal housing.
- (21) Center pivot irrigation machine. A center pivot irrigation machine is a multimotored irrigation machine which revolves around a central pivot and employs alignment switches or similar devices to control individual motors.
- (22) Certified. Equipment is "certified" if it (a) has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or (b) is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and (c) it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.
 - (23) Circuit breaker.
- (a) (600 volts nominal, or less.) A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without injury to itself when properly applied within its rating.
- (b) (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switching device capable of making, carrying, and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions, and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit.
- (24) Class I locations. Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Class I locations include the following:
 - (a) Class I, Division 1. A Class I, Division 1 location is a location:
- (i) In which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist under normal operating conditions; or
- (ii) In which hazardous concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or
- (iii) In which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and might also cause simultaneous failure of electric equipment.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used; locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids; diverging rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents; locations containing fat and oil extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents; portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where flammable liquids are used; gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids; the interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in open, lightly stoppered, or easily ruptured containers; and all other locations where ignitible concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operations.

- (b) Class I, Division 2. A Class I, Division 2 location is a location:
- (i) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or
- (ii) In which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might

become hazardous through failure or abnormal operations of the ventilating equipment; or

(iii) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.

Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or a liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless also subject to other hazardous conditions.

Electrical conduits and their associated enclosures separated from process fluids by a single seal or barrier are classed as a Division 2 location if the outside of the conduit and enclosures is a nonhazardous location.

- (25) Class II locations. Class II locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust. Class II locations include the following:
- (a) Class II, Division 1. A Class II, Division 1 location is a location:
- (i) In which combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosives or ignitible mixtures; or
- (ii) Where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such explosive or ignitible mixtures to be produced, and might also provide a source of ignition through simultaneous failure of electric equipment, operation of protection devices, or from other causes; or
- (iii) In which combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present.

Note: This classification may include areas of grain handling and processing plants, starch plants, sugar-pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay-grinding plants, coal pulverizing plants, areas where metal dusts and powders are produced or processed, and other similar locations which contain dust producing machinery and equipment (except where the equipment is dust-tight or vented to the outside). These areas would have combustible dust in the air, under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Combustible dusts which are electrically nonconductive include dusts produced in the handling and processing of grain and grain products, pulverized sugar and cocoa, dried egg and milk powders, pulverized spices, starch and pastes, potato and woodflour, oil meal from beans and seed, dried hay, and other organic materials which may produce combustible dusts when processed or handled. Dusts containing magnesium or aluminum are particularly hazardous and the use of extreme caution is necessary to avoid ignition and explosion.

- (b) Class II, Division 2. A Class II, Division 2 location is a location in which:
- (i) Combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures; and dust accumulations are normally insufficient to interfere with the normal operation of electrical equipment or other apparatus; or
- (ii) Dust may be in suspension in the air as a result of infrequent malfunctioning of handling or processing equipment, and dust accumulations resulting therefrom may be ignitible by abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment or other apparatus.

Note: This classification includes locations where dangerous concentrations of suspended dust would not be likely but where dust accumulations might form on or in the vicinity of electric equipment. These areas may contain equipment from which appreciable quantities of dust would escape under abnormal operating conditions or be adjacent to a Class II Division 1 location, as described above, into which an explosive or ignitible concentration of dust may be put into suspension under abnormal operating conditions.

(26) Class III locations. Class III locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures. Class III locations include the following:

(a) Class III, Division 1. A Class III, Division 1 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

Note: Such locations usually include some parts of rayon, cotton, and other textile mills; combustible fiber manufacturing and processing plants; cotton gins and cottonseed mills; flax-processing plants; clothing manufacturing plants; woodworking plants, and establishments; and industries involving similar hazardous processes or conditions.

Easily ignitible fibers and flyings include rayon, cotton (including cotton linters and cotton waste), sisal or henequen, istle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste kapok, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other materials of similar nature.

- (b) Class III, Division 2. A Class III, Division 2 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled, except in process of manufacture.
- (27) Collector ring. A collector ring is an assembly of slip rings for transferring electrical energy from a stationary to a rotating member.
- (28) Concealed. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building. Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods."))
 - (29) Conductor.
- (a) Bare. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.
- (b) Covered. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized as electrical insulation.
- (c) Insulated. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized as electrical insulation.
- (30) Conduit body. A separate portion of a conduit or tubing system that provides access through a removable cover(s) to the interior of the system at a junction of two or more sections of the system or at a terminal point of the system. Boxes such as FS and FD or larger cast or sheet metal boxes are not classified as conduit bodies.
- (31) Controller. A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected.
- (32) Cooking unit, counter-mounted. A cooking appliance designed for mounting in or on a counter and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "oven, wall-mounted.")
 - (33) Covered conductor. See "conductor."
- (34) Cutout. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link), or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of an nonfusible member.
- (35) Cutout box. An enclosure designed for surface mounting and having swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the box proper. (See "cabinet.")
 - (36) Damp location. See "location."
- (37) Dead front. Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment.
- (38) Device. A unit of an electrical system which is intended to carry but not utilize electric energy.
- (39) Dielectric heating. Dielectric heating is the heating of a nominally insulating material due to its own dielectric losses when the materials is placed in a varying electric filed.
- (40) Disconnecting means. A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.
- (41) Disconnecting (or isolating) switch. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.
 - (42) Dry location. See "location."
- (43) Electric sign. A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention.
- (44) Enclosed. Surrounded by a case, housing, fence or walls which will prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.
- (45) Enclosure. The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts, or to protect the equipment from physical damage.
- (46) Equipment. A general term including material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like, used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

- (47) Equipment grounding conductor. See "grounding conductor, equipment."
- (48) Explosion-proof apparatus. Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that it will not ignite a surrounding flammable atmosphere.
- (49) Exposed. (As applied to live parts.) Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. It is applied to parts not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated. (See "accessible" and "concealed.")
- (50) Exposed. (As applied to wiring methods.) On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. (See "accessible. (As applied to wiring methods."))
- (51) Exposed. (For the purpose of WAC 296-24-95615(5), communications systems.) Where the circuit is in such a position that in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result.
- (52) Externally operable. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.
- (53) Feeder. All circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.
- (54) Fitting. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.
- (55) Fuse. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An overcurrent protective device with a circuit opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.
- (56) Ground. A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.
- (57) Grounded. Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.
- (58) Grounded, effectively. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Permanently connected to earth through a ground connection of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient ampacity that ground fault current which may occur cannot build up to voltages dangerous to personnel.
- (59) Grounded conductor. A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.
- (60) Grounding conductor. A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode or electrodes.
- (61) Grounding conductor, equipment. The conductor used to connect the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures to the system grounded conductor and/or the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.
- (62) Grounding electrode conductor. The conductor used to connect the grounding electrode to the equipment grounding conductor and/or to the grounded conductor of the circuit at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.
- (63) Ground-fault circuit-interrupter. A device whose function is to interrupt the electric circuit to the load when a fault current to ground exceeds some predetermined value that is less than that required to operate the overcurrent protective device of the supply circuit.
- (64) Guarded. Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach to a point of danger or contact by persons or objects.
- (65) Health care facilities. Buildings or portions of buildings and mobile homes that contain, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities, clinics, and medical and dental offices, whether fixed or mobile.
- (66) Heating equipment. For the purposes of WAC 296-24-95611(7), the term "heating equipment" includes any equipment used for heating purposes if heat is generated by induction or dielectric methods.
- (67) Hoistway. Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.

- (68) Identified. Identified, as used in reference to a conductor or its terminal, means that such conductor or terminal can be readily recognized as grounded.
- (69) Induction heating. Induction heating is the heating of a nominally conductive material due to its own I²R losses when the material is placed in a varying electromagnetic field.
 - (70) Insulated conductor. See "conductor."
- (71) Interrupter switch. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents.
- (72) Irrigation machine. An irrigation machine is an electrically driven or controlled machine, with one or more motors, not hand portable, and used primarily to transport and distribute water for agricultural purposes.
- (73) Isolated. Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.
- (74) Isolated power system. A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.
- (75) Labeled. Equipment is "labeled" if there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which, (a) makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment, and (b) whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner.
- (76) Lighting outlet. An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder, a lighting fixture, or a pendant cord terminating in a lampholder.
- (77) Line-clearance tree trimming. The pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, removing, or clearing of trees or cutting of brush that is within 10 feet of electric supply lines and equipment.
- (78) Listed. Equipment is "listed" if it is of a kind mentioned in a list which, (a) is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and (b) states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner.

(((78))) (79) Location.

- (a) Damp location. Partially protected locations under canopies, marquees, roofed open porches, and like locations, and interior locations subject to moderate degrees of moisture, such as some basements, some barns, and some cold-storage warehouses.
- (b) Dry location. A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction.
- (c) Wet location. Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth, and locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as vehicle-washing areas, and locations exposed to weather and unprotected.
- (((79))) (80) Medium voltage cable. Type MV medium voltage cable is a single or multiconductor solid dielectric insulated cable rated 2000 volts or higher.
- (((80))) (81) Metal-clad cable. Type MC cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors, each individually insulated and enclosed in a metallic sheath of interlocking tape, or a smooth or corrugated tube.
- (((81))) (82) Mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable. Type M1 mineral-insulated metal-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of one or more conductors insulated with a highly compressed refractory mineral insulation and enclosed in a liquidtight and gastight continuous copper sheath
- (((82))) (83) Mobile x-ray. X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.
- (((83))) (84) Nonmetallic-sheathed cable. Nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors having an outer sheath of moisture resistant, flame-retardant, nonmetallic material. Nonmetallic sheathed cable is manufactured in the following types:
- (a) Type NM. The overall covering has a flame-retardant and moisture-resistant finish.
- (b) Type NMC. The overall covering is flame-retardant, moistureresistant, fungus-resistant, and corrosion-resistant.
- (((84))) (85) Oil (filled) cutout. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A cutout in which all or part of the fuse support and its fuse link or disconnecting blade are mounted in oil with complete immersion of the contacts and the fusible portion of the conducting element (fuse link), so that arc interruption by severing of the fuse link or by opening of the contacts will occur under oil.

- (((85))) (86) Open wiring on insulators. Open wiring on insulators is an exposed wiring method using cleats, knobs, tubes, and flexible tubing for the protection and support of single insulated conductors run in or on buildings, and not concealed by the building structure.
- (((86))) (87) Outlet. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment.
- (((87))) (88) Outline lighting. An arrangement of incandescent lamps or electric discharge tubing to outline or call attention to certain features such as the shape of a building or the decoration of a window.
- (((88))) (89) Oven, wall-mounted. An oven for cooking purposes designed for mounting in or on a wall or other surface and consisting of one or more heating elements, internal wiring, and built-in or separately mountable controls. (See "cooking unit, counter-mounted.")
- (((89))) (90) Overcurrent. Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload (see definition), short circuit, or ground fault. A current in excess of rating may be accommodated by certain equipment and conductors for a given set of conditions. Hence the rules for overcurrent protection are specific for particular situations.
- (((90))) (91) Overload. Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity which, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault, such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload. (See "overcurrent.")
- (((91))) (92) Panelboard. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic overcurrent devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front. (See "switchboard.")
- (((92))) (93) Permanently installed decorative fountains and reflection pools. Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage and are served by electrical circuits of any nature. These units are primarily constructed for their aesthetic value and not intended for swimming or wading.
- (((93))) (94) Permanently installed swimming pools, wading and therapeutic pools. Those that are constructed in the ground, on the ground, or in a building in such a manner that the pool cannot be readily disassembled for storage whether or not served by electrical circuits of any nature.
- (((94))) (95) Portable x-ray. X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried.
- (((95))) (96) Power and control tray cable. Type TC power and control tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors, with or without associated bare or covered grounding conductors under a nonmetallic sheath, approved for installation in cable trays, in raceways, or where supported by a messenger wire.
- (((96))) <u>(97)</u> Power fuse. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) See "fuse." (((97))) <u>(98)</u> Power-limited tray cable. Type PLTC nonmetallicsheathed power limited tray cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors under a nonmetallic jacket.
- (((98))) (99) Power outlet. An enclosed assembly which may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to supply and control power to mobile homes, recreational vehicles or boats, or to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment.
- (((99))) (100) Premises wiring system. That interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all of its associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed, which extends from the load end of the service drop, or load end of the service lateral conductors to the outlet(s). Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, fixtures, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment.
- (((100))) (101) Qualified person. One familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.
- Note 1: Whether an employee is considered to be a "qualified person" will depend upon various circumstances in the workplace. It is possible and, in fact, likely for an individual to be considered "qualified" with regard to certain equipment in the workplace, but "unqualified" as to other equipment. (See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that specifically apply to qualified persons.)
- An employee who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties

safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person is considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.

(((101))) (102) Raceway. A channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this subpart. Raceways may be of metal or insulating material, and the term includes rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, flexible metallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, underfloor raceways, cellular concrete floor raceways, cellular metal floor raceways, surface raceways, wireways, and busways.

(((102))) (103) Readily accessible. Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to

resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. (See "accessible.")

(((103))) (104) Receptacle. A receptacle is a contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of a single attachment plug. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is a single device containing two or more receptacles.

(((104))) (105) Receptacle outlet. An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.

(((105))) (106) Remote-control circuit. Any electric circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device.

(((106))) (107) Sealable equipment. Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure. The equipment may or may not be operable without opening the

(((107))) (108) Separately derived system. A premises wiring system whose power is derived from generator, transformer, or converter winding and has no direct electrical connection, including a solidly connected grounded circuit conductor, to supply conductors originating in another system.

(((108))) (109) Service. The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of

the premises served.

(((109))) (110) Service cable. Service conductors made up in the form of a cable.

(((110))) (111) Service conductors. The supply conductors that extend from the street main or from transformers to the service equipment of the premises supplied.

(((111))) (112) Service drop. The overhead service conductors from the last pole or other aerial support to and including the splices, if any, connecting to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other

(((112))) (113) Service-entrance cable. Service-entrance cable is a single conductor or multiconductor assembly provided with or without an overall covering, primarily used for services and of the following types:

(a) Type SE, having a flame-retardant, moisture-resistant covering. but not required to have inherent protection against mechanical abuse.

(b) Type USE, recognized for underground use, having a moistureresistant covering, but not required to have a flame-retardant covering or inherent protection against mechanical abuse. Single-conductor cables having an insulation specifically approved for the purpose do not require an outer covering.

(((113))) (114) Service-entrance conductors, overhead system. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop.

(((114))) (115) Service entrance conductors, underground system. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral. Where service equipment is located outside the building walls, there may be no serviceentrance conductors, or they may be entirely outside the building.

(((115))) (116) Service equipment. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff of the supply.

(((116))) (117) Service raceway. The raceway that encloses the service-entrance conductors.

(((117))) (118) Shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable. Type SNM, shielded nonmetallic-sheathed cable is a factory assembly of two or more insulated conductors in an extruded core of moisture-resistant,

flame-resistant nonmetallic material, covered with an overlapping spiral metal tape and wire shield and jacketed with an extruded moisture-resistant, flame-resistant, oil-resistant, corrosion-resistant, fungus-resistant, and sunlight-resistant nonmetallic material.

(((118))) (119) Show window. Any window used or designed to be used for the display of goods or advertising material, whether it is fully or partly enclosed or entirely open at the rear and whether or not it has a platform raised higher than the street floor level.

(((119))) (120) Sign. See "electric sign." (((120))) (121) Signaling circuit. Any electric circuit that energizes signaling equipment.

(((121))) (122) Special permission. The written consent of the authority having jurisdiction.

(((122))) (123) Storable swimming or wading pool. A pool with a maximum dimension of fifteen feet and a maximum wall height of three feet and is so constructed that it may be readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity.

(((123))) (124) Switchboard. A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels which have switches, buses, instruments, overcurrent and other protective devices mounted on the face or back or both. Switchboards are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets. (See "panelboard.")

(((124))) (125) Switches.

(a) General-use switch. A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage.

(b) General-use snap switch. A form of general-use switch so constructed that it can be installed in flush device boxes or on outlet box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this subpart.

(c) Isolating switch. A switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some

(d) Motor-circuit switch. A switch, rated in horsepower, capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.

(((125))) (126) Switching devices. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Devices designed to close and/or open one or more electric circuits. Included in this category are circuit breakers, cutouts, disconnecting (or isolating) switches, disconnecting means, interrupter switches, and oil (filled) cutouts.

(((126))) (127) Transportable x-ray. X-ray equipment installed in a vehicle or that may readily be disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

(((127))) (128) Utilization equipment. Utilization equipment means equipment which utilizes electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar useful purpose.

(((128))) (129) Utilization system. A utilization system is a system which provides electric power and light for employee workplaces, and includes the premises wiring system and utilization equipment.

(((129))) (130) Ventilated. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.

(((130))) (131) Volatile flammable liquid. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or whose temperature is above its flash point.

(((131))) (132) Voltage (of a circuit). The greatest root-meansquare (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.

(((132))) (133) Voltage, nominal. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (as 120/240, 480Y/277, 600, etc.). The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.

(((133))) (134) Voltage to ground. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for undergrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.

(((134))) (135) Watertight. So constructed that moisture will not enter the enclosure.

(((135))) (136) Weatherproof. So constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation. Rainproof, raintight, or watertight equipment can fulfill the requirements for weatherproof where varying weather conditions other than wetness, such as snow, ice, dust, or temperature extremes, are not a

(((136))) (137) Wet location. See "location."

(((137))) (138) Wireways. Wireways are sheet-metal troughs with hinged or removable covers for housing and protecting electric wires and cable and in which conductors are laid in place after the wireway has been installed as a complete system.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 87-24, filed 11/30/87)

WAC 296-24-95603 ELECTRIC UTILIZATION SYSTEMS. (1) Scope.

- (a) Covered. The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through ((296-24-95617)) 296-24-985 cover electrical installations and utilization equipment installed or used within or on buildings, structures, and other premises including:
 - (i) Yards;
 - (ii) Carnivals;
 - (iii) Parking and other lots;
 - (iv) Mobile homes;
 - (v) Recreational vehicles;
- (vi) Industrial substations under 750 volts. Chapter 296-44 WAC, Safety standards—Electrical Construction Code, shall apply to industrial substations of 750 volts or more;
- (vii) Conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity; and
 - (viii) Other outside conductors on the premises.
- (b) Not covered. The provisions of WAC 296-24-95603 through ((296-24-95617)) 296-24-985 do not cover:
- (i) Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.
 - (ii) Installations underground in mines.
- (iii) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.
- (iv) Installations of communication equipment under the exclusive control of communication utilities, located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations.
- (v) Installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities for the purpose of communication or metering; or for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy located in buildings used exclusively by utilities for such purposes or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the utility or on public highways, streets, roads, etc., or outdoors by established rights on private property.
 - (2) Extent of application.

WAC 296-24-95605(2) ---

(a) The requirements contained in the sections listed below shall apply to all electrical installations and utilization equipment, regardless of when they were designed or installed:

Examination, installation, and

Sections:

		use of equipment.
	" (3)	
*	" (4)	 Arcing parts.
	* (5)	- Marking.
	* (6)	 Identification of disconnecting means.
	" (7)(b) ———	 Guarding of live parts.
WAC 296-	24-95607 (5)(a)(i)	
	" (5)(a)(iv) —————	 Location in or on premises.
*	" (5)(a)(v)	- Arcing or suddenly moving parts.
•	* (6)(a)(ii)————	
*	" (6)(a)(iii) and (iv)	
•	" (6)(a)(v)————	 AC systems 50 to 1000 volts not required to be grounded.
	' (6)(c)	- Grounding connections.
	(6)(c) (6)(d)	- Grounding path.
WAC 296-	-24-95607 (6)(e)(iv)(A) through	h
(D) —		 Fixed equipment required to be grounded.
#	" (6)(e)(v) ————	
•	" (6)(e)(vi)—————	
•	" (6)(f)(i)	- Methods of grounding fixed equipment.

Sections:

WAC 296-24-95	5609 (7)(a)(i) and (ii)	Flexible cords and cables, uses.
	(7)(a)(iii) ————	Flexible cords and cables prohibited.
·	(7)(b)(ii)————	Flexible cords and cables, splices.
	(7)(b)(iii) ————	Pull at joints and terminals of flexible cords and cables.
WAC 296-24-95	5613	Hazardous (classified) locations.

(b) Every electric utilization system and all utilization equipment installed after March 15, 1972, and every major replacement, modification, repair, or rehabilitation, after March 15, 1972, of any part of any electric utilization system or utilization equipment installed before March 15, 1972, shall comply with the provisions of WAC 296-24-956 through ((296-24-95617)) 296-24-985.

Note: "Major replacements, modifications, repairs, or rehabilitations" include work similar to that involved when a new building or facility is built, a new wing is added, or an entire floor is renovated.

(c) The following provisions apply to electric utilization systems and utilization equipment installed after April 16, 1981:

WAC 296-24-95605 (8)(d)(i) and (ii)	Entrance and access to work space (over 600 volts).
WAC 296-24-95607 (5)(a)(vi)(B)	Circuit breakers operated vertically.
" (5)(a)(vi)(C)————	Circuit breakers used as switches.
" (6)(g)(ii)—————	Grounding of systems of 1000 volts or more supplying portable or mobile equipment.
WAC 296-24-95609 (10)(f)(ii)(B)	Switching series capacitors over 600 volts.
WAC 296-24-95611 (3)(b)	Warning signs for elevators and escalators.
" (9)————	Electrically controlled irriga- tion machines.
" (10)(e)—————	Ground-fault circuit inter- rupters for fountains.
WAC 296-24-95615 (1)(a)(ii)	Physical protection of con- ductors over 600 volts.
" (3)(b) ————	Marking of Class 2 and Class 3 power supplies.
" (4)—————	Fire protective signaling

 $\frac{\text{AMENDATORY SECTION}}{11/30/87)}$ (Amending Order 87-24, filed

WAC 296-24-95607 WIRING DESIGN AND PROTECTION. (1) Use and identification of grounded and grounding conductors.

- (a) Identification of conductors. A conductor used as a grounded conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors. A conductor used as an equipment grounding conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors.
- (b) Polarity of connections. No grounded conductor may be attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity.
- (c) Use of grounding terminals and devices. A grounding terminal or grounding-type device on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug may not be used for purposes other than grounding.
 - (2) ((Branch circuits.
- (a) Ground-fault protection for personnel on construction sites. The employer shall use either ground-fault circuit interrupters as specified in item (a)(i) of this subsection or an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in item (a)(ii) of this subsection, to protect employees on construction sites. These requirements are in addition to any other requirements for equipment grounding conductors.
- (i) Ground-fault circuit interrupters. All 120-volt, single-phase, 15-ampere and 20-ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are in use by employees, shall have approved ground-fault circuit interrupters for personnel protection. Receptacles on a two-wire, single-phase portable or vehicle-mounted generator are insulated from the generator frame and all other grounded surfaces, need not be protected with ground-fault circuit interrupters.
- (ii) Assured equipment grounding conductor program. The employer shall establish and implement an assured equipment grounding conductor program on construction sites covering all cord sets, receptacles

which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and equipment connected by cord and plug, which are available for use or used by employees. This program shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

- (A) A written description of the program; including the specific procedures adopted by the employer, shall be available at the jobsite for inspection and copying by the director and any affected employee.
- (B) The employer shall designate one or more competent persons (as defined in WAC 296-24-012) to implement the program.
- (C) Each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug, except cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage, shall be visually inspected before each day's use for external defects, such as deformed or missing pins or insulation damage, and for indication of possible internal damage. Equipment found damaged or defective may not be used until repaired.
- (D) The following tests shall be performed on all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord-connected and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded:
- (I) All equipment grounding conductors shall be tested for continuity and shall be electrically continuous.
- (II) Each receptacle and attachment cap or plug shall be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to its proper terminal.
 - (E) All required tests shall be performed:
 - (I) Before first use;
 - (II) Before equipment is returned to service following any repairs;
- (III) Before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage (for example, when a cord set is run over); and
- (IV) At intervals not to exceed 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage shall be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months:
- (F) The employer may not make available or permit the use by employees of any equipment which has not met the requirements of this item (a)(ii) of this subsection.
- (G) Tests performed as required in this section shall be recorded: This test record shall identify each receptacle, cord set, and cord-connected and plug-connected equipment that passed the test, and shall indicate the last date it was tested or the interval for which it was tested. This record shall be kept by means of logs, color coding, or other effective means, and shall be maintained until replaced by a more current record. The record shall be made available on the jobsite for inspection by the director and any affected employee.
- (b))) Outlet devices. Outlet devices shall have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served.
- (3) Outside conductors, 600 volts, nominal, or less. Subdivisions (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection apply to branch circuit, feeder, and service conductors rated 600 volts, nominal, or less and run outdoors as open conductors. Subdivision (e) of this subsection applies to lamps installed under such conductors.
- (a) Conductors on poles. Conductors supported on poles shall provide a horizontal climbing space not less than the following:
- (i) Power conductors below communication conductors—30 inches.
- (ii) Power conductors alone or above communication conductors: 300 volts or less-24 inches; more than 300 volts-30 inches.
- (iii) Communication conductors below power conductors with power conductors 300 volts or less-24 inches; more than 300 volts-30
- (b) Clearance from ground. Open conductors shall conform to the following minimum clearances:
- (i) 10 feet—above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached.
- (ii) 12 feet—over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic.
- (iii) 15 feet—over areas other than those specified in item (b)(iv) of this subsection that are subject to truck traffic.
 - (iv) 18 feet—over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways.
- (c) Clearance from building openings. Conductors shall have a clearance of at least 3 feet from windows, doors, porches, fire escapes, or similar locations. Conductors run above the top level of a window are considered to be out of reach from that window and, therefore, do not have to be 3 feet away.
- (d) Clearance over roofs. Conductors shall have a clearance of not less than 8 feet from the highest point of roofs over which they pass, except that:

- (i) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the roof has a slope of not less than 4 inches in 12, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least 3 feet; or
- (ii) Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the conductors do not pass over more than 4 feet of the overhang portion of the roof and they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support, the clearance from the roofs shall be at least
- (e) Location of outdoor lamps. Lamps for outdoor lighting shall be located below all live conductors, transformers, or other electric equipment, unless such equipment is controlled by a disconnecting means that can be locked in the open position or unless adequate clearances or other safeguards are provided for relamping operations.
 - (4) Services.
 - (a) Disconnecting means.
- (i) General. Means shall be provided to disconnect all conductors in a building or other structure from the service-entrance conductors. The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open or closed position and shall be installed at a readily accessible location nearest the point of entrance of the service-entrance conductors.
- (ii) Simultaneous opening of poles. Each service disconnecting means shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors.
- (b) Services over 600 volts, nominal. The following additional requirements apply to services over 600 volts, nominal.
- (i) Guarding. Service-entrance conductors installed as open wires shall be guarded to make them accessible only to qualified persons.
- (ii) Warning signs. Signs warning of high voltage shall be posted where other than qualified employees might come in contact with live
 - (5) Overcurrent protection.
- (a) 600 volts, nominal, or less. The following requirements apply to overcurrent protection of circuits rated 600 volts, nominal, or less.
- (i) Protection of conductors and equipment. Conductors and equipment shall be protected from overcurrent in accordance with their ability to safely conduct current.
- (ii) Grounded conductors. Except for motor running overload protection, overcurrent devices may not interrupt the continuity of the grounded conductor unless all conductors of the circuit are opened simultaneously.
- (iii) Disconnection of fuses and thermal cutouts. Except for service fuses, all cartridge fuses which are accessible to other than qualified persons and all fuses and thermal cutouts on circuits over 150 volts to ground shall be provided with disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be installed so that the fuse or thermal cutout can be disconnected from its supply without disrupting service to equipment and circuits unrelated to those protected by the overcurrent device.
- (iv) Location in or on premises. Overcurrent devices shall be readily accessible to each employee or authorized building management personnel. These overcurrent devices may not be located where they will be exposed to physical damage nor in the vicinity of easily ignitible material.
- (v) Arcing or suddenly moving parts. Fuses and circuit breakers shall be so located or shielded that employees will not be burned or otherwise injured by their operation.
 - (vi) Circuit breakers.
- (A) Circuit breakers shall clearly indicate whether they are in the open (off) or closed (on) position.
- (B) Where circuit breaker handles on switchboards are operated vertically rather than horizontally or rotationally, the up position of the handle shall be the closed (on) position. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)
- (C) If used as switches in 120-volt, fluorescent lighting circuits, circuit breakers shall be approved for the purpose and marked "SWD." (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).)
- (b) Over 600 volts, nominal. Feeders and branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, shall have short-circuit protection.
- (6) Grounding. Subdivisions (a) through (g) of this subsection contain grounding requirements for systems, circuits, and equipment.

 (a) Systems to be grounded. The following systems which supply
- premises wiring shall be grounded:
- (i) All 3-wire DC systems shall have their neutral conductor grounded. (ii) Two-wire DC systems operating at over 50 volts through 300
- volts between conductors shall be grounded unless:
- (A) They supply only industrial equipment in limited areas and are equipped with a ground detector; or

- (B) They are rectifier-derived from an AC system complying with items (a)(iii), (a)(iv), and (a)(v) of this subsection; or
- (C) They are fire-protective signaling circuits having a maximum current of 0.030 amperes.
- (iii) AC circuits of less than 50 volts shall be grounded if they are installed as overhead conductors outside of buildings or if they are supplied by transformers and the transformer primary supply system is ungrounded or exceeds 150 volts to ground.
- (iv) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts shall be grounded under any of the following conditions, unless exempted by item (a)(v) of this subsection:
- (A) If the system can be so grounded that the maximum voltage to ground on the ungrounded conductors does not exceed 150 volts;
- (B) If the system is nominally rated 480Y/277 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the neutral is used as a circuit conductor;
- (C) If the system is nominally rated 240/120 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the midpoint of one phase is used as a circuit conductor; or
 - (D) If a service conductor is uninsulated.
- (v) AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts are not required to be grounded under any of the following conditions:
- (A) If the system is used exclusively to supply industrial electric furnaces for melting, refining, tempering, and the like.
- (B) If the system is separately derived and is used exclusively for rectifiers supplying only adjustable speed industrial drives.
- (C) If the system is separately derived and is supplied by a transformer that has a primary voltage rating less than 1000 volts, provided all of the following conditions are met:
 - (I) The system is used exclusively for control circuits;
- (II) The conditions of maintenance and supervision assure that only qualified persons will service the installation;
 - (III) Continuity of control power is required; and
 - (IV) Ground detectors are installed on the control system.
- (D) If the system is an isolated power system that supplies circuits in health care facilities.
- (b) Conductors to be grounded. For AC premises wiring systems the identified conductor shall be grounded.
 - (c) Grounding connections.
- (i) For a grounded system, a grounding electrode conductor shall be used to connect both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounded circuit conductor to the grounding electrode. Both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounding electrode conductor shall be connected to the grounded circuit conductor on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, or on the supply side of the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices if the system is separately derived.
- (ii) For an ungrounded service-supplied system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment. For an ungrounded separately derived system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at, or ahead of, the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices.
- (iii) On extensions of existing branch circuits which do not have an equipment grounding conductor, grounding-type receptacles may be grounded to a grounded cold water pipe near the equipment.
- (d) Grounding path. The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.
- (e) Supports, enclosures, and equipment to be grounded.
- (i) Supports and enclosures for conductors. Metal cable trays, metal raceways, and metal enclosures for conductors shall be grounded, except that:
- (A) Metal enclosures such as sleeves that are used to protect cable assemblies from physical damage need not be grounded; or
- (B) Metal enclosures for conductors added to existing installations of open wire, knob-and-tube wiring, and nonmetallic-sheathed cable need not be grounded if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (I) Runs are less than 25 feet;
- (II) Enclosures are free from probable contact with ground, grounded metal, metal laths, or other conductive materials; and
 - (III) Enclosures are guarded against employee contact.
- (ii) Service equipment enclosures. Metal enclosures for service equipment shall be grounded.
- (iii) Frames of ranges and clothes dryers. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and metal outlet or junction boxes which are part of the circuit for these appliances shall be grounded.

- (iv) Fixed equipment. Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment which may become energized shall be grounded under any of the following conditions:
- (A) If within 8 feet vertically or 5 feet horizontally of ground or grounded metal objects and subject to employee contact.
 - (B) If located in a wet or damp location and not isolated.
 - (C) If in electrical contact with metal.
 - (D) If in a hazardous (classified) location.
- (E) If supplied by a metal-clad, metal-sheathed, or grounded metal raceway wiring method.
- (F) If equipment operates with any terminal at over 150 volts to the ground; however, the following need not be grounded:
- (I) Enclosures for switches or circuit breakers used for other than service equipment and accessible to qualified persons only;
- (II) Metal frames of electrically heated appliances which are permanently and effectively insulated from ground; and
- (III) The cases of distribution apparatus such as transformers and capacitors mounted on wooden poles at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level.
- (v) Equipment connected by cord and plug. Under any of the conditions described in subitems (e)(v)(A) through (e)(v)(C) of this subsection, exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of cord-connected and plug-connected equipment which may become energized shall be grounded.
 - (A) If in hazardous (classified) locations (see WAC 296-24-95613).
- (B) If operated at over 150 volts to ground, except for guarded motors and metal frames of electrically heated appliances if the appliance frames are permanently and effectively insulated from ground.
 - (C) If the equipment is of the following types:
 - (1) Refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners;
- (11) Clothes-washing, clothes-drying and dishwashing machines, sump pumps, and electrical aquarium equipment;
 - (III) Hand-held motor-operated tools;
- (IV) Motor-operated appliances of the following types: Hedge clippers, lawn mowers, snow blowers, and wet scrubbers;
- (V) Cord-connected and plug-connected appliances used in damp or wet locations or by employees standing on the ground or on metal floors or working inside of metal tanks or boilers;
 - (VI) Portable and mobile x-ray and associated equipment;
 - (VII) Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations; and
- (VIII) Portable hand lamps. Tools likely to be used in wet and conductive locations need not be grounded if supplied through an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary of not over 50 volts. Listed or labeled portable tools and appliances protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded. If such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate that the tool or appliance utilizes an approved system of double insulation.
- (vi) Nonelectrical equipment. The metal parts of the following nonelectrical equipment shall be grounded: Frames and tracks of electrically operated cranes; frames of nonelectrically driven elevator cars to which electric conductors are attached; hand operated metal shifting ropes or cables of electric elevators, and metal partitions, grill work, and similar metal enclosures around equipment of over 750 volts between conductors.
 - (f) Methods of grounding fixed equipment.
- (i) Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, if required to be grounded by this section, shall be grounded by an equipment grounding conductor which is contained within the same raceway, cable, or cord, or runs with or encloses the circuit conductors. For DC circuits only, the equipment grounding conductor may be run separately from the circuit conductors.
- (ii) Electric equipment is considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in electrical contact with, a metal rack or structure that is provided for its support and the metal rack or structure is grounded by the method specified for the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment in item (f)(i) of this subsection. For installations made before May 30, 1982, only, electric equipment is also considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in metallic contact with, the grounded structural metal frame of a building. Metal car frames supported by metal hoisting cables attached to or running over metal sheaves or drums of grounded elevator machines are also considered to be effectively grounded.
- (g) Grounding of systems and circuits of 1000 volts and over (high voltage).
- (i) General. If high voltage systems are grounded, they shall comply with all applicable provisions of subdivisions (a) through (f) of this

subsection as supplemented and modified by the subdivision (g) of this subsection.

(ii) Grounding of systems supplying portable or mobile equipment. (See WAC 296-24-95603 (2)(c).) Systems supplying portable or mobile high voltage equipment, other than substations installed on a temporary basis, shall comply with the following:

(A) Portable and mobile high voltage equipment shall be supplied from a system having its neutral grounded through an impedance. If a delta-connected high voltage system is used to supply the equipment, a

system neutral shall be derived.

(B) Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable and mobile equipment shall be connected by an equipment grounding conductor to the point at which the system neutral impedance is grounded.

(C) Ground-fault detection and relaying shall be provided to automatically deenergize any high voltage system component which has developed a ground fault. The continuity of the equipment grounding conductor shall be continuously monitored so as to deenergize automatically the high voltage feeder to the portable equipment upon loss of continuity of the equipment grounding conductor.

(D) The grounding electrode to which the portable or mobile equipment system neutral impedance is connected shall be isolated from and separated in the ground by at least 20 feet from any other system or equipment grounding electrode, and there shall be no direct connection between the grounding electrodes, such as buried pipe, fence, etc.

(iii) Grounding of equipment. All noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment including their associated fences, housings, enclosures, and supporting structures shall be grounded. However, equipment which is guarded by location and isolated from ground need not be grounded. Additionally, pole-mounted distribution apparatus at a height exceeding 8 feet above ground or grade level need not be grounded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-10, filed 3/30/82)

WAC 296-24-95617 ((EFFECTIVE DATE)) RESERVED. ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-95617 shall become effective sixty days after filing with the code reviser.))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-22, filed 6/11/82)

WAC 296-24-960 ((PROXIMITY TO OVERHEAD POWER LINES)) WORKING ON OR NEAR EXPOSED ENERGIZED PARTS. (1) Application. This section applies to work performed on exposed live parts (involving either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials) or near enough to them for employees to be exposed to any hazard they present.

(2) Work on energized equipment. Only qualified persons shall work on electric circuit parts or equipment that have not been deenergized under the procedures of WAC 296-24-975(2). Such persons shall be capable of working safely on energized circuits and shall be familiar with the proper use of special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated

tools.

(3) General requirements - high voltage lines.

(a) Minimum clearance.

(i) No work shall be performed, no material shall be piled, stored or otherwise handled, no scaffolding, commercial signs, or structures shall be erected or dismantled, nor any tools, machinery or equipment operated within the specified minimum distances from any energized high voltage electrical conductor capable of energizing the material or equipment; except where the electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work, or where insulating barriers not a part of or an attachment to the equipment have been erected, to prevent physical contact with the lines, equipment shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:

(ii) For lines rated 50 kv. or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet.

- (iii) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum, clearance between the lines and any part of the equipment or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or twice the length of the line insulator but never less than 10 feet.
- (b) Overhead electric lines. Where overhead electric conductors are encountered in proximity to a work area, the employer shall be responsible for:
- (i) Ascertaining the voltage and minimum clearance distance required, and

(ii) Maintaining the minimum clearance distance, and

(iii) Ensuring that the requirements of subsection (1) of this section are complied with.

- (c) Not covered: Employees working under chapters 296-32 and 296-45 WAC.
- (((2))) (4) Low voltage lines. When work is being carried out in proximity to energized electrical service conductors operating at 750 volts or less, such work shall be performed in a manner to prevent contact by any worker with the energized conductors.
- (5) Overhead lines. If work is to be performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before work is started. If the lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the person or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

(6) Unqualified persons. When an unqualified person is working in an elevated position, or on the ground, near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object he or she may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized over-

head line than the following distances:

(a) For voltages to ground 50kV or below-10 ft.;

(b) For voltages to ground over 50kV—10 ft. plus 0.4 inch for every 1 kV over 50 kV.

(7) Qualified persons. When a qualified person is working in the vicinity of overhead lines, whether in an elevated position or on the ground, the person shall not approach or take any conductive object without an approved insulating handle closer to exposed energized parts than shown in subsections (3) and (4) of this section unless:

(a) The person is insulated from the energized part (gloves, with sleeves if necessary, rated for the voltage involved are considered to be insulation of the person from the energized part on which work is per-

formed); or

(b) The energized part is insulated both from all other conductive objects at a different potential and from the person; or

(c) The person is insulated from all conductive objects at a potential different from that of the energized part.

(8) Vehicular and mechanical equipment.

(a) Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 ft. is maintained. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage. However, under any of the following conditions, the clearance may be reduced:

(i) If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 0.4 inch for every 1kV over that voltage.

(ii) If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

(b) If the equipment is an aerial lift insulated for the voltage involved, and if the work is performed by a qualified person, the clearance (between the uninsulated portion of the aerial lift and the power line) may be reduced to the distance given in subsections (3) and (4) of this

section.

(c) Employees standing on the ground shall not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless:

(i) The employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage;

- (ii) The equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the line than permitted in this section.
- (d) If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding shall not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

(9) Illumination.

- (a) Employees shall not enter spaces containing exposed energized parts, unless illumination is provided that enables the employees to perform the work safely.
- (b) Where lack of illumination or an obstruction precludes observation of the work to be performed, employees shall not perform tasks near exposed energized parts. Employees shall not reach blindly into areas which may contain energized parts.
- (10) Confined or enclosed work spaces. When an employee works in a confined or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed energized parts, the employer shall provide, and the employee shall use, protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials as necessary to avoid inadvertent contact with these parts. Doors, hinged panels, and the like shall be secured to prevent their swinging into an employee and causing the employee to contact exposed energized parts.
- (11) Conductive materials and equipment. Conductive materials and equipment that are in contact with any part of an employee's body shall be handled in a manner that will prevent them from contacting exposed energized conductors or circuit parts. If an employee must handle long dimensional conductive objects (such as ducts and pipes in areas with exposed live parts, the employer shall institute work practices (such as the use of insulation, guarding, and material handling techniques) which will minimize the hazard.

(12) Portable ladders. Portable ladders shall have nonconductive siderails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact expressed partial parts.

tact exposed energized parts.

(13) Conductive apparel. Conductive articles of jewelry and clothing (such as watch bands, bracelets, rings, key chains, necklaces, metalized aprons, cloth with conductive thread, or metal headgear) shall not be worn if they might contact exposed energized parts.

(14) Housekeeping duties.

- (a) Where live parts present an electrical contact hazard, employees shall not perform housekeeping duties at such close distances to the parts that there is a possibility of contact, unless adequate safeguards (such as insulating equipment or barriers) are provided.
- (b) Electrically conductive cleaning materials (including conductive solids such as steel wool, metalized cloth, and silicon carbide, as well as conductive liquid solutions) shall not be used in proximity to energized parts unless procedures are followed which will prevent electrical contact.
- (15) Interlocks. Only a qualified person following the requirements of this section may defeat an electrical safety interlock, and then only temporarily while he or she is working on the equipment. The interlock system shall be returned to its operable condition when this work is completed.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 296-24-965 SAFETY-RELATED WORK PRACTICES. (1) Scope. Covered work by both qualified and unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 cover electrical safety-related work practices for both qualified persons (those who have training in avoiding the electrical hazards of working on or near exposed energized parts) and unqualified persons (those with little or no such training) working on, near, or with the following installations:
- (a) Premises wiring. Installations of electric conductors and equipment within or on buildings or other structures, and on other premises such as yards, carnival, parking, and other lots, and industrial substations;
- (b) Wiring for connection to supply. Installations of conductors that connect to the supply of electricity;
- (c) Other wiring. Installations of other outside conductors on the premises; and
- (d) Optical fiber cable. Installations of optical fiber cable where such installations are made along with electric conductors.
- Note: See WAC 296-24-95601 for the definition of 'qualified person.' See WAC 296-24-970 for training requirements that apply to qualified and unqualified persons.
- (2) Other covered work by unqualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 also cover work performed by unqualified persons on, near, or with the installations listed in subsection (3) of this section.
- (3) Excluded work by qualified persons. The provisions of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 do not apply to work performed by qualified persons on or directly associated with the following installations:

- (a) Generation, transmission, and distribution installations. Installations for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy (including communication and metering) located in buildings used for such purposes or located outdoors.
- Note 1: Work on or directly associated with installations of utilization equipment used for purposes other than generating, transmitting, or distributing electric energy (such as installations which are in office buildings, warehouses, garages, machine shops, or recreational buildings, or other utilization installations which are not an integral part of a generating installation, substation, or control center) is covered under subsection (1)(a) of this section.
- Note 2: Work on or directly associated with generation, transmission, or distribution installations includes:
 - 1. Work performed directly on such installations, such as repairing overhead or underground distribution lines or repairing a feed-water pump for the boiler in a generating plant.
 - pump for the boiler in a generating plant.

 2. Work directly associated with such installations, such as line-clearance tree trimming and replacing utility poles.
 - 3. Work on electric utilization circuits in a generating plant provided that:
 - a. Such circuits are commingled with installations of power generation equipment or circuits; and
 - b. The generation equipment or circuits present greater electrical hazards than those posed by the utilization equipment or circuits (such as exposure to higher voltages or lack of overcurrent protection).
- (b) Communications installations. Installations of communication equipment to the extent that the work is covered under chapter 296-32 WAC.
- (c) Installations in vehicles. Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.
- (d) Railway installations. Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations of railways used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-970 TRAINING. (1) Scope. The training requirements contained in this section apply to employees who face a risk of electric shock that is not reduced to a safe level by the electrical installation requirements of WAC 296-24-95605 through 296-24-95615.

Note: Employees in occupations listed in Table S-4 face such a risk and are required to be trained. Other employees who also may reasonably be expected to face a comparable risk of injury due to electric shock or other electrical hazards must also be trained.

(2) Content of training.

- (a) Practices addressed in this standard. Employees shall be trained in and familiar with the safety-related work practices required by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 that pertain to their respective job assignments.
- (b) Additional requirements for unqualified persons. Employees who are covered by subsection (1) of this section but who are not qualified persons shall also be trained in and familiar with any electrically related safety practices not specifically addressed by WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 but which are necessary for their safety.
- (c) Additional requirements for qualified persons. Qualified persons (i.e., those permitted to work on or near exposed energized parts) shall, at a minimum, be trained in and familiar with the following:
- (i) The skills and techniques necessary to distinguish exposed live parts from other parts of electric equipment;
- (ii) The skills and techniques necessary to determine the nominal voltage of exposed live parts; and
- (iii) The clearance distances specified in WAC 296-24-960 and the corresponding voltages to which the qualified person will be exposed.
- Note 1: For the purposes of WAC 296-24-960 through 296-24-985 a person must have the training required by (c) of this subsection in order to be considered a qualified person.
- Note 2: Qualified persons whose work on energized equipment involves either direct contact or contact by means of tools or materials must also have the training needed to meet WAC 296-24-960.
- (3) Type of training. The training required by this section shall be of the classroom or on-the-job type. The degree of training provided shall be determined by the risk to the employee.

TABLE S-4.—TYPICAL OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES FACING A HIGHER THAN NORMAL RISK OF ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

Occupation

Blue collar supervisors. Delectrical and electronic engineers. Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers. Electrical and electronic technicians. Electricians. Electricians. Industrial machine operators. Material handling equipment operators. Mechanics and repairers. Painters. Riggers and roustabouts. Stationary engineers. Welders.

Workers in these groups do not need to be trained if their work or the work of those they supervise does not bring them or the employees they supervise close enough to exposed parts of electric circuits operating at 50 volts or more to ground for a hazard to exist.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-975 SELECTION AND USE OF WORK PRACTICES. (1) General. Safety-related work practices shall be employed to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts, when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits which are or may be energized. The specific safety-related work practices shall be consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards.

- (a) Deenergized parts. Live parts to which an employee may be exposed shall be deenergized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that deenergizing introduces additional or increased hazards or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations. Live parts that operate at less than 50 volts to ground need not be deenergized if there will be no increased exposure to electrical burns or to explosion due to electric arcs.
- Note 1: Examples of increased or additional hazards include interruption of life support equipment, deactivation of emergency alarm systems, shutdown of hazardous location ventilation equipment, or removal of illumination for an area.
- Note 2: Examples of work that may be performed on or near energized circuit parts because of infeasibility due to equipment design or operational limitations include testing of electric circuits that can only be performed with the circuit energized and work on circuits that form an integral part of a continuous industrial process in a chemical plant that would otherwise need to be completely shut down in order to permit work on one circuit or piece of equipment.
- Note 3: Work on or near deenergized parts is covered by subsection (2) of this section.
- (b) Energized parts. If the exposed live parts are not deenergized (i.e., for reasons of increased or additional hazards or infeasibility), other safety-related work practices shall be used to protect employees who may be exposed to the electrical hazards involved. Such work practices shall protect employees against contact with energized circuit parts directly with any part of their body or indirectly through some other conductive object. The work practices that are used shall be suitable for the conditions under which the work is to be performed and for the voltage level of the exposed electric conductors or circuit parts. Specific work practice requirements are detailed in WAC 296-24-960.
 - (2) Working on or near exposed deenergized parts.
- (a) Application. This subsection applies to work on exposed deenergized parts or near enough to them to expose the employee to any electrical hazard they present. Conductors and parts of electric equipment that have been deenergized but have not been locked out or tagged according to this subsection shall be treated as energized parts, and WAC 296-24-960 applies to work on or near them.
- (b) Lockout and tagging. While any employee is exposed to contact with parts of fixed electric equipment or circuits which have been deenergized, the circuits energizing the parts shall be locked out or

tagged or both according to the requirements of this section. The requirements shall be followed in the order in which they are presented (i.e., (b)(i) of this subsection first, then (b)(ii) of this subsection.

- Note 1: As used in this section, fixed equipment refers to equipment fastened in place or connected by permanent wiring methods.
- Note 2: Lockout and tagging procedures that comply with chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-4 will also be deemed to comply with (b) of this subsection provided that:
 - 1. The procedures address the electrical safety hazards covered by this subpart; and
 - 2. The procedures also incorporate the requirements of (b)(iii)(D) and (b)(iv)(B) of this subsection.
- (i) Procedures. The employer shall maintain a written copy of the procedures outlined in (b) of this subsection and shall make it available for inspection by employees and by the director and his or her authorized representatives.

Note: The written procedures may be in the form of a copy of subsection (2) of this section.

- (ii) Deenergizing equipment.
- (A) Safe procedures for deenergizing circuits and equipment shall be determined before circuits or equipment are deenergized.
- (B) The circuits and equipment to be worked on shall be disconnected from all electric energy sources. Control circuit devices, such as push buttons, selector switches, and interlocks, shall not be used as the sole means for deenergizing circuits or equipment. Interlocks for electric equipment shall not be used as a substitute for lockout and tagging procedures.
- (C) Stored electric energy which might endanger personnel shall be released. Capacitors shall be discharged and high capacitance elements shall be short-circuited and grounded, if the stored electric energy might endanger personnel.

Note: If the capacitors or associated equipment are handled in meeting this requirement, they shall be treated as energized.

- (D) Stored nonelectrical energy in devices that could reenergize electric circuit parts shall be blocked or relieved to the extent that the circuit parts could not be accidentally energized by the device.
 - (iii) Application of locks and tags.
- (A) A lock and a tag shall be placed on each disconnecting means used to deenergize circuits and equipment on which work is to be performed, except as provided in subitems (C) and (E) of this item. The lock shall be attached to prevent persons from operating the disconnecting means unless they resort to undue force or the use of tools.
- (B) Each tag shall contain a statement prohibiting unauthorized operation of the disconnecting means and removal of the tag.
- (C) If a lock cannot be applied, or if the employer can demonstrate that tagging procedures will provide a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock, a tag may be used without a lock.
- (D) A tag used without a lock, as permitted by subitem (C) of this item, shall be supplemented by at least one additional safety measure that provides a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by the use of a lock. Examples of additional safety measures include the removal of an isolating circuit element, blocking of a controlling switch, or opening of an extra disconnecting device.
- (E) A lock may be placed without a tag only under the following conditions:
 - (I) Only one circuit or piece of equipment is deenergized; and
 - (II) The lockout period does not extend beyond the work shift; and
- (III) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment are familiar with this procedure.
- (iv) Verification of deenergized condition. The requirements of this paragraph shall be met before any circuits or equipment can be considered and worked as deenergized.
- (A) A qualified person shall operate the equipment operating controls or otherwise verify that the equipment cannot be restarted.
- (B) A qualified person shall use test equipment to test the circuit elements and electrical parts of equipment to which employees will be exposed and shall verify that the circuit elements and equipment parts are deenergized. The test shall also determine if any energized condition exists as a result of inadvertently induced voltage or unrelated voltage backfeed even though specific parts of the circuit have been deenergized and presumed to be safe. If the circuit to be tested is over 600 volts, nominal, the test equipment shall be checked for proper operation immediately before and immediately after this test.

- (v) Reenergizing equipment. These requirements shall be met, in the order given, before circuits or equipment are reenergized, even temporarily.
- (A) A qualified person shall conduct tests and visual inspections, as necessary, to verify that all tools, electrical jumpers, shorts, grounds, and other such devices have been removed, so that the circuits and equipment can be safely energized.

(B) Employees exposed to the hazards associated with reenergizing the circuit or equipment shall be warned to stay clear of circuits and

equipment.

- (C) Each lock and tag shall be removed by the employee who applied it or under his or her direct supervision. However, if this employee is absent from the workplace, then the lock or tag may be removed by a qualified person designated to perform this task provided that:
- (I) The employer ensures that the employee who applied the lock or tag is not available at the workplace; and
- (II) The employer ensures that the employee is aware that the lock or tag has been removed before he or she resumes work at that workplace.
- (D) There shall be a visual determination that all employees are clear of the circuits and equipment.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-980 SAFEGUARDS FOR PERSONNEL PROTECTION. (1) Use of protective equipment.

(a) Personal protective equipment.

(i) Employees working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards shall be provided with, and shall use, electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed.

Note: Personal protective equipment requirements are contained in chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-2.

- (ii) Protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition and shall be periodically inspected or tested, as required by chapter 296-24 WAC Part A-2.
- (iii) If the insulating capability of protective equipment may be subject to damage during use, the insulating material shall be protected. (For example, an outer covering of leather is sometimes used for the protection of rubber insulating material.)

(iv) Employees shall wear nonconductive head protection wherever there is a danger of head injury from electric shock or burns due to

contact with exposed energized parts.

(v) Employees shall wear protective equipment for the eyes or face wherever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.

(b) General protective equipment and tools.

- (i) When working near exposed energized conductors or circuit parts, each employee shall use insulated tools or handling equipment if the tools or handling equipment might make contact with such conductors or parts. If the insulating capability of insulated tools or handling equipment is subject to damage, the insulating material shall be protected.
- (A) Fuse handling equipment, insulated for the circuit voltage, shall be used to remove or install fuses when the fuse terminals are energized.
- (B) Ropes and handlines used near exposed energized parts shall be nonconductive.
- (ii) Protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials shall be used to protect each employee from shock, burns, or other electrically related injuries while that employee is working near exposed energized parts which might be accidentally contacted or where dangerous electric heating or arcing might occur. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for maintenance or repair, they shall be guarded to protect unqualified persons from contact with the live parts.

(2) Alerting techniques. The following alerting techniques shall be used to warn and protect employees from hazards which could cause injury due to electric shock, burns, or failure of electric equipment

parts:

- (a) Safety signs and tags. Safety signs, safety symbols, or accident prevention tags shall be used where necessary to warn employees about electrical hazards which may endanger them, as required by chapter 296-24 WAC Part B-2.
- (b) Barricades. Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs where it is necessary to prevent or limit employee access to work

areas exposing employees to uninsulated energized conductors or circuit parts. Conductive barricades may not be used where they might cause an electrical contact hazard.

(c) Attendants. If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient warning and protection from electrical hazards, an attendant shall be stationed to warn and protect employees.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-24-985 USE OF EQUIPMENT. (1) Portable electric equipment. This section applies to the use of cord- and plug-connected equipment, including flexible cord sets (extension cords).

(a) Handling. Portable equipment shall be handled in a manner which will not cause damage. Flexible electric cords connected to equipment shall not be used for raising or lowering the equipment. Flexible cords shall not be fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation.

(b) Visual inspection.

- (i) Portable cord— and plug—connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) shall be visually inspected before use on any shift for external defects (such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins, or damage to outer jacket or insulation) and for evidence of possible internal damage (such as pinched or crushed outer jacket). Cord—and plug—connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) which remain connected once they are put in place and are not exposed to damage need not be visually inspected until they are relocated.
- (ii) If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until repairs and tests necessary to render the equipment safe have been made.
- (iii) When an attachment plug is to be connected to a receptacle (including any on a cord set), the relationship of the plug and receptacle contacts shall first be checked to ensure they are of proper mating configurations.

(c) Grounding-type equipment.

- (i) A flexible cord used with grounding-type equipment shall contain an equipment grounding conductor.
- (ii) Attachment plugs and receptacles shall not be connected or altered in a manner which would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding conductor at the point where plugs are attached to receptacles. Additionally, these devices shall not be altered to allow the grounding pole of a plug to be inserted into slots intended for connection to the current-carrying conductors.
- (iii) Adapters which interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection shall not be used.
- (d) Conductive work locations. Portable electric equipment and flexible cords used in highly conductive work locations (such as those inundated with water or other conductive liquids), or in job locations where employees are likely to contact water or conductive liquids, shall be approved for those locations.

(e) Connecting attachment plugs.

(i) Employees' hands shall not be wet when plugging and unplugging flexible cords and cord- and plug-connected equipment, if energized equipment is involved.

- (ii) Energized plug and receptacle connections shall be handled only with insulating protective equipment if the condition of the connection could provide a conducting path to the employee's hand (if, for example, a cord connector is wet from being immersed in water).
- (iii) Locking-type connectors shall be properly secured after connection.

(2) Electric power and lighting circuits.

(a) Routine opening and closing of circuits. Load rated switches, circuit breakers, or other devices specifically designed as disconnecting means shall be used for the opening, reversing, or closing of circuits under load conditions. Cable connectors not of the load-break type, fuses, terminal lugs, and cable splice connections shall not be used for such purposes, except in an emergency.

(b) Reclosing circuits after protective device operation. After a circuit is deenergized by a circuit protective device, the circuit shall not be manually reenergized until it has been determined that the equipment and circuit can be safely energized. The repetitive manual reclosing of circuit breakers or reenergizing circuits through replaced

fuses is prohibited.

Note: When it can be determined from the design of the circuit and the overcurrent devices involved that the automatic operation of a device was caused by an overload rather than a fault condition, no examination of the circuit or connected equipment is needed before the circuit is reenergized.

- (c) Overcurrent protection modification. Overcurrent protection of circuits and conductors shall not be modified, even on a temporary basis, beyond that allowed by chapter 296-24 WAC Part L the installation safety requirements for overcurrent protection.
 - (3) Test instruments and equipment.

(a) Use. Only qualified persons shall perform testing work on electric circuits or equipment.

(b) Visual inspection. Test instruments and equipment and all associated test leads, cables, power cords, probes, and connectors shall be visually inspected for external defects and damage before the equipment is used. If there is a defect or evidence of damage that might expose an employee to injury, the defective or damaged item shall be removed from service, and no employee shall use it until necessary repairs and tests to render the equipment safe have been made.

(c) Rating of equipment. Test instruments and equipment and their accessories shall be rated for the circuits and equipment to which they will be connected and shall be designed for the environment in which they will be used.

(4) Occasional use of flammable or ignitible materials. Where flammable materials are present only occasionally, electric equipment capable of igniting them shall not be used, unless measures are taken to prevent hazardous conditions from developing. Such materials include, but are not limited to: Flammable gases, vapors, or liquids; combustible dust; and ignitible fibers or flyings.

Note: Electrical installation requirements for locations where flammable materials are present on a regular basis are contained in WAC 296-24-

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-27-020 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Act" means the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973, chapter 49.17 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

(2) The definitions and interpretations included in RCW 49.17.020 shall be applicable to such terms when used in this chapter, unless a different interpretation is clearly required by the context.

(3) "Recordable occupational injuries or illnesses of employees" means any occupational injury or illness of employees which result in:

- (a) Occupational fatalities, regardless of the length of time between injury and death, or the length of the illness preceding the time of death (no recording is required for fatalities occurring after a termination of employment, except when recording may otherwise be required by a specific industrial safety and health standard adopted pursuant to the act); or
- (b) Lost workday cases, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays (see subsection (7) of this section); or
- (c) Occupational illnesses, or nonfatal cases without lost workdays which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment (other than first aid) or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

(4) "Medical treatment" means and includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered profes-

sional personnel.

- (5) "First-aid treatment" means any one-time treatment, and any follow-up visit or visits for the purpose of observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth which do not ordinarily require professional medical care, the extent of treatment that could be expected to be given by a person trained in basic first-aid using supplies from a first-aid kit. Such one-time treatment and follow-up visit or visits for the purpose of observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. Tests, such as x-rays, shall not be confused with treatment.
- (6) "Hospitalization" means to be sent to; to go to; or be admitted to a hospital or an equivalent medical facility and receive medical treatment beyond what would be generally classified as first-aid treatment.
- (7) "Lost workdays":
- (a) "Lost workdays days away from work" means the number of days (consecutive or not) after the day of injury or illness which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of "lost workdays - days away from work," should not include the day of the injury, or the day the illness

occurred, or any days which the employee was not scheduled to work; e.g. Saturday, Sunday, or holidays.

- (b) "Lost workdays days of restricted activity" means the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of the injury or illness:
 - (i) The employee was assigned to a temporary job; or
 - (ii) The employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or
- (iii) The employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all the duties normally assigned to that job.

The number of "lost workdays - days of restricted activity" should not include the day of the injury or the day the illness occurred, or any other days which the employee was not scheduled to work; e.g. Saturday, Sunday, or holidays, etc.

- (8) "Establishment" means:
- (a) A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: A factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.) Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard, each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.
- (b) For firms engaged in activities such as agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, electric, gas or sanitary services, which may be physically disbursed, "establishment" means a place to which employees report each day.
- (c) For employees who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, and who are generally not supervised in their daily work, such as travelling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., "establishment" means the location from which they are paid, or the base from which employees operate to carry out their activities.
- (9) Establishments classified in standard industrial classification codes (SIC) 52 through 89.
- (a) Establishments whose primary activity constitutes retail trade; finance, insurance, real estate and services are classified in SIC's 52 through 89.
- (b) Retail trades are classified as SIC's 52 through 59 and for the most part include establishments engaged in selling merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Some of the retail trades are: Automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and eating and drinking places.

(c) Finance, insurance and real estate are classified as SIC's 60 through 67 and include establishments which are engaged in banking, credit other than banking, security dealings, insurance, and real estate.

- (d) Services are classified as SIC's 70 through 89 and include establishments which provide a variety of services for individuals, businesses, government agencies, and other organizations. Some of the service industries are: Personal and business services, in addition to legal, education, social, and cultural; and membership organizations.
- (e) The primary activity of an establishment is determined as follows: For finance, insurance, real estate, and services establishments, the value of receipts or revenue for services rendered by an establishment determines its primary activity. In establishments with diversified activities, the activities determined to account for the largest share of production, sales or revenue will identify the primary activity. In some instances these criteria will not adequately represent the relative economic importance of each of the varied activities. In such cases, employment or payroll should be used in place of the normal basis for determining the primary activity.
- (10) "WISHERS" means Washington industrial safety and health evaluation and reporting system.
- (11) "WISHA poster" means the Job safety and health protection poster form F416-081-000.

 (12) "Occupational illness" means such illness as arises naturally
- and approximately out of employment under the provisions of the act.

Note: Examples of occupational illnesses appear on the instruction page of Form OSHA No. 200.

(((12))) (13) "Occupational" means industrial and industrial means occupational.

(((13))) (14) "OSHA" means occupational safety and health administration.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-48, filed 1/12/87)

WAC 296-27-16001 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of these inspection rules:

- (1) "Department" shall mean the department of labor and industries.
- (2) "De minimus violation" is a violation of a standard, where such violation, has no direct relationship to safety or health.
- (3) "General violation" is a violation where any accident or occupational illness resulting from such violation probably would not cause death or serious physical harm but which would have a direct or immediate relationship to the safety and health of employees.

mediate relationship to the safety and health of employees.

(4) "Nonabatement violation" exists when any employer fails to correct a violation(s) for which they have been cited, by the set abatement date.

ment date.

- (5) "Imminent danger violation" is any violation(s) resulting from conditions or practices in any place of employment, which are such that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm, immediately or before such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.
- (6) "Industrial insurance ((modification)) experience factor" is based on a comparison of the actual incurred losses to the expected losses for the oldest three of the four fiscal years preceding the effective date of premium rates.
- (a) ((A modification)) An experience factor greater than 1.0000 indicates that an employer's actual incurred losses are greater than expected.
- (b) ((A modification)) An experience factor of less than 1.0000 indicates that an employer's actual incurred losses are less than expected.
- (c) New firms and some firms qualifying for transition rating adjustments are assigned a base ((modification)) experience factor of 1.0000. Self-insured employers will be assigned a modification factor of less than 1.0000.
- (((3))) (7) "Industry" shall mean a group of businesses classified by standard industrial classification (SIC) code according to the type of activity in which they are engaged.

(8) "Repeat violation" includes any violation of a standard or order when a violation has previously been cited to the same employer when

it identifies the same type of hazard.

- (9) "Serious violation" shall be deemed to exist in a workplace if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition which exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes which have been adopted or are in use in such workplace, unless the employer did not, and could not with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation.
- (10) "Willful violation" is one involving a voluntary action, done either with an intentional disregard of, or plain indifference to, the requirements of the applicable Washington Administrative Code (WAC) rule(s).
- Note: When management has knowledge that resistance to a specific WAC rule, or rules exists within its workforce, and management fails to institute efforts to overcome that resistance, which is effective in practice, that failure shall constitute a voluntary action.
- (((4+))) (11) "WISHA" shall mean the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act.
- (((5))) (12) "Working hours" shall mean those times that an employer assigns an employee or employees to work at the work place.
- (((6))) (13) "Work place," "work site," and "job site" may be used interchangeably in the text of this chapter and shall mean any plant, yard, premises, room, or other place where an employee or employees are employed for the performance of labor or service over which the employer has the right of access or control. Work place shall include temporary labor camps.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-48, filed I/12/87)

- WAC 296-27-16007 CITATIONS, PENALTY ASSESS-MENTS AND NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS. (1) The inspector shall record the violations observed on a compliance worksheet.
- (2) The compliance worksheet, the photographs, and sample tests, will be used to prepare:
 - (a) A citation; and
 - (b) A proposed penalty assessment; and
 - (c) A notice of violation.
- (3) The citation and the proposed penalty assessment will be sent to the employer. The citation and notice will set an abatement date for each violation. This is the date by which the employer must correct the violation.

- (4) The inspector may give a notice of violation at the end of inspection with the employers consent instead of the department issuing a citation and notice. The notice of violation sets short abatement dates and is issued only for general violations and contains no penalties. The notice of violation, shall be given to the highest available management official or designated company representative at the work place or sent to the employer.
- (5) For a period of three years following the issuance of a final order which cites any violation of a safety standard, order of RCW 49.17-060, the department may issue a citation for a repeat violation. A repeat violation may incur a penalty based solely upon the repeat nature of the violation, without regard to the seriousness of the hazard being cited.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-04, filed 5/11/88)

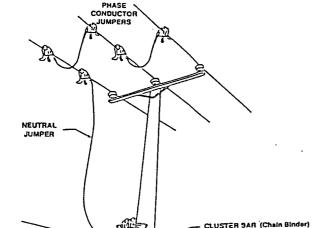
WAC 296-45-65026 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUND-ING. (1) Purpose.

- (a) Reduce the potential voltage differences across the worker: The primary function of personal protective grounds is to provide maximum safety for personnel while they are working on de-energized lines or equipment. This will be accomplished by making provisions which will reduce the potential voltage differences at the worksite (voltage across the worker) to a safe value in case the equipment or line being worked on is accidentally energized from any possible source.
- (b) Protect from induced voltage: The secondary function is also to protect against induced voltage from adjacent parallel energized lines.
- (c) Insure adequate operation of protective devices: The third function is to make the protective devices (relays and circuit breakers or fuses) disconnect the energizing source within a given time/current relationship.
 - (2) Application.
- (a) Deenergized line: When an energized line over seven hundred fifty volts is removed from service to be worked on, the line shall be treated as though it is energized until the line is cleared, tagged, tested, and grounded.
- (b) Communication conductors: Bare wire communication conductors on power poles and structures are subject to these rules as energized lines and voltages in excess of seven hundred fifty volts unless protected by insulating materials.
- (c) New construction: The grounding rule is advisory, rather than compulsory, when work is being done on new construction that is known to be deenergized and it is not possible to energize the line.
- (d) Minimum distance from ungrounded conductors: The minimum distance shown in Table 1 of WAC 296-45-65027(14) shall be maintained from ungrounded conductors at the work location. The ground may be omitted if the making of a ground is impractical, or the conditions resulting therefrom are more hazardous than working on the lines or equipment without grounding. However, all work must be done in accordance with this chapter as if the line or equipment is energized.
 - (3) Grounding equipment.
- (a) Availability: Grounding equipment shall be available for use when work is being done on deenergized lines or equipment.
- (b) Approved capacity: Grounding equipment shall be of approved current carrying capacity capable of accommodating the maximum fault current to which the line or equipment could be subjected.
- (c) Approved connector: Grounding shall be made with an approved connector capable of conducting the available fault current.
- (d) Approved ferrules and grounding clamps: Grounding jumpers shall have approved ferrules and grounding clamps that provide mechanical support for jumper cables independent of the electrical connection.
- (e) Minimum conductance: A ground lead shall have a minimum conductance of #2 AWG copper.
- (4) Testing prior to installation of ground. Before grounds are installed, the deenergized line or equipment shall be tested for voltage by the following approved methods:
- (a) Tester testing: Approved testers (audio and/or visual) may be used; however, they shall be tested immediately before and after use to verify that the tester is in good working condition.
- (b) Hot line tool testing: A deenergized line may be buzzed or tested, to insure that it is deenergized, using an approved hot line tool with a substantial piece of metal on the end.
 - (5) Attaching and removing ground(s).
- (a) Inspection before use: Grounding equipment shall be given a visual inspection and all mechanical connections shall be checked for tightness before each use.

- (b) Ground surface cleaning: The surface to which the ground is to be attached shall be clean before the grounding clamp is installed; otherwise, a self-cleaning clamp shall be used.
- (c) Ground attachment procedure: When attaching ground(s), the ground end shall be firmly attached first to a reliable ground and then the other end shall be attached to the line or equipment by means of approved hot line tools.
- (d) Ground removal procedure: No ground shall be removed until all employees are clear of the temporary grounded lines or equipment. In those instances where the specific line or equipment that has been previously energized at 750 volts or more is being taken out of service or moved to another location, and it has been identified, isolated, tested and grounded, and the safe distances provided in Table 1 are maintained or barriers are installed to protect against contact with energized sources, and it is no longer possible to energize the line or equipment from any source, the grounds may be removed and the line or equipment may be removed from service or moved to another location. When removing the grounding set, it shall be disconnected from the line or equipment first with an approved hot line tool and lowered to a point below all energized conductors before the ground end is disconnected.
- (6) Selection of ground location. Attached grounds: Ground(s) attached to each conductor being worked on are adequate when connected in a manner that will reduce the potential voltage difference across the worksite to a safe level. See examples: Figures A, B, and C.
- (7) Testing without ground(s): Ground(s) may be temporarily removed when necessary for testing purposes. During a test procedure, with ground(s) removed, care shall be exercised.
- (8) Conductor separation: In cases where the conductor separation at any pole or structure is so great as to make it impractical to apply shorts on all conductors, and where only one conductor is to be worked on, only that conductor which is to be worked on needs to be grounded.
- (9) Ground personnel: In cases where ground rods or pole grounds are utilized for personal protective grounding, personnel working on the ground should maintain sufficient distance from such equipment or utilize other approved procedures designed to prevent "touch-and step potential" hazards.

Note: Touch potential hazards refers to the difference in voltage measured between the grounding equipment and a worker in contact with the grounding equipment at the time it is accidently energized. Step potential hazards refers to the difference in voltage measured between the feet of the worker standing or walking in an electrical field created by high voltage being brought to earth.

EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUNDS ON OVERHEAD LINES FIGURE A



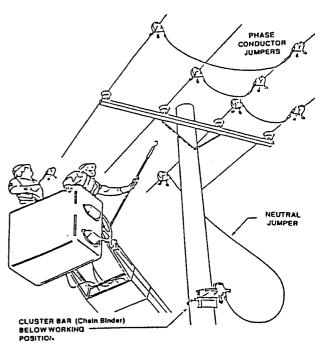
DISTRIBUTION LINE WITH COMMON NEUTRAL

DNIDNUORD

BELOW WORKING POSITION

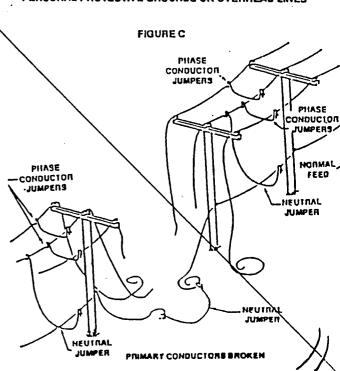
EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUNDS ON OVERHEAD LINES

FIGURE B



DISTRIBUTION LINE WITH PRIMARY NEUTRAL

EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GROUNDS ON OVERHEAD LINES



AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89. effective 6/30/89)

- WAC 296-56-60001 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY. (1) The rules included in this chapter apply throughout the state of Washington, to any and all waterfront operations under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries, division of industrial safety and health.
- (2) These minimum requirements are promulgated in order to augment the general safety and health standards, and any other safety and health standards promulgated by the department of labor and industries which are applicable to all places of employment under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and industries. The rules of this chapter, and the rules of chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC are applicable to all longshore, stevedore and related waterfront operations: PROVIDED, That such rules shall not be applicable to those operations under the exclusive safety jurisdiction of the federal government.
- (3) The provisions of this chapter shall prevail in the event of a conflict with, or duplication of, provisions contained in chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC. Specific standards which are applicable include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Electrical—((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) Chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.
- (b) Toxic and hazardous substances are regulated by chapter 296-62 WAC. Where references to this chapter are given they are for informational purposes only. Where specific requirements of this chapter conflict with the provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC this chapter prevails. Chapter 296-62 WAC does not apply when a substance or cargo is contained within a manufacturer's original, sealed, intact means of packaging or containment complying with the department of transportation or International Maritime Organization requirements.
- (c) Hearing conservation—((WAC 296-62-09015 through 296-62-09055)) Chapter 296-62 WAC Part K.
- (d) Standards for commercial diving operations—Chapter 296-37 WÀĆ.
- (e) Safety requirements for scaffolding—((WAC 296-24-825 through 296-24-82545)) Chapter 296-24 WAC Part J-1.
- (f) Safe practices of abrasive blasting operations—((WAC 296-24-675 through 296-24-67519)) Chapter 296-24 WAC Part H-2.
- (g) Access to employee exposure and medical records—((WAC 296-62-052 through 296-62-05221)) Chapter 296-62 WAC Part B.
- (h) Respiratory protection—((WAC 296-62-071 through 296-62-07121)) Chapter 296-62 WAC Part E.
- (i) Safety ((rules)) standards for grain ((elevator operators)) han-
- dling facilities—Chapter 296-99 WAC.

 (j) Hazard communication purpose—((WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427)) Chapter 296-62 WAC Part C.
- (k) Asbestos—((WAC 296-62-07517)) Chapters 296-62 Part I-I and 296-65 WAC.
- (I) Confined space—((WAC 296-62-145 through 296-62-14529)) Chapter 296-62 WAC Part M.
 - (4) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:
- (a) Fully automated bulk coal handling facilities contiguous to electrical power generating plants.
- (b) Facilities subject to the regulations of the office of pipeline safety regulation of the materials transportation bureau, department of transportation, to the extent such regulations apply.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-02, filed 1/17/86)

WAC 296-56-60237 SPRAY PAINTING. (1) Scope. This section covers painting operations connected with maintenance of structures, equipment and gear at the marine terminal and of transient equipment serviced at the terminal. It does not apply to overall painting of terminal structures under construction, major repair or rebuilding of terminal structures, or portable spraying apparatus not used regularly in the same location.

- (2) Definitions.
- (a) "Spraying area" means any area where flammable vapors, mists or combustible residues, dusts or deposits may be present due to paint spraying operations.
- (b) "Spray booth" means an enclosure containing a flammable or combustible spraying operation and confining and limiting the escape of paint, vapor and residue by means of a powered exhaust system.
- (c) "Approved" means, for the purpose of this section, that the equipment has been approved for the specified use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

- (3) Spray painting requirements for indoor and outdoor spraying areas and booths.
- (a) Shut-off valves, containers or piping with attached hoses or flexible connections shall have shut-off valves closed at the connection when not in use.
- (b) Pumps used to transfer paint supplies shall have automatic pressure-relieving devices.
- (c) Hoses and couplings shall be inspected before use. Hoses showing deterioration, leakage or weakness in the carcass or at the couplings shall be removed from service.
- (d)(i) No open flame or spark-producing equipment shall be within ((twenty)) 20 feet (((6 m))) of a spraying area unless it is separated from the spraying area by a fire-retardant partition.
 - (ii) Hot surfaces shall not be located in spraying areas.
- (iii) Whenever combustible residues may accumulate on electrical installations, wiring shall be in rigid conduit or in boxes containing no taps, splices or connections.
- (iv) Portable electric lights shall not be used during spraying operations. Lights used during cleaning or repairing operations shall be approved for the location in which they are used.
- (e) When flammable or combustible liquids are being transferred between containers, both containers shall be bonded and grounded.
- (f)(i) Spraying shall be performed only in designated spray booths or spraying areas.
- (ii) Spraying areas shall be kept as free from combustible residue accumulations as practical.
- (iii) Residue scrapings, debris, rags, and waste shall be removed from the spraying area as they accumulate.
- (g) Spraying with organic peroxides and other dual-component coatings shall only be conducted in sprinkler-equipped spray booths.
- (h) Only the quantity of flammable or combustible liquids required for the operation shall be allowed in the spraying area, and in no case shall the amount exceed a one-day supply.
- (i) Smoking shall be prohibited and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in spraying and paint storage areas.
 - (4) Additional requirements for spraying areas and spray booths.
- (a) Distribution or baffle plates shall be of noncombustible material and shall be removable or accessible for cleaning. They shall not be located in exhaust ducts.
- (b) Any discarded filter shall be removed from the work area or placed in water.
- (c) Filters shall not be used when the material being sprayed is highly susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.
- (d) Filters shall be noncombustible or of an approved type. The same filter shall not be used when spraying with different coating materials if the combination of materials may spontaneously ignite.
- (e) Spraying areas shall be mechanically ventilated for removal of flammable and combustible vapor and mist.
- (f) Mechanical ventilation shall be in operation during spraying operations and long enough thereafter to thoroughly exhaust hazardous vapor concentrations.
- (g) Rotating fan elements shall be nonsparking or the casing shall consist of or be lined with nonsparking material.
- (h) Piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids to the spraying booth or area shall be made of metal and be both electrically bonded and grounded.
- (i) Air exhausted from spray operations shall not contaminate makeup air or other ventilation intakes. Exhausted air shall not be recirculated unless it is first cleaned of any hazardous contaminants.
- (j) Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a piping system shall be used to bring flammable or combustible liquids into spraying areas.
- (k) If flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall have a relief valve discharging either to a pump section or detached location, or the line shall be equipped with a device to stop the prime mover when discharge pressure exceeds the system's safe operating pressure.
- (1) Wiring, motors and equipment in a spray booth shall be of approved explosion-proof type for Class I, Group D locations and conform with the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations. Wiring, motors and equipment within ((twenty)) 20 feet (((6 m))) of any interior spraying area and not separated by vaportight partitions shall not produce sparks during operation and shall conform to the requirements of ((WAC 296-24-956 through 296-24-960)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L for Class I, Division 2, Hazardous Locations.

(m) Outside electrical lights within ((ten)) 10 feet (((3 m))) of spraying areas and not separated from the areas by partitions shall be enclosed and protected from damage.

(5) Additional requirements for spray booths.

(a) Spray booths shall be substantially constructed of noncombustible material and have smooth interior surfaces. Spray booth floors shall be covered with noncombustible material. As an aid to cleaning, paper may be used to cover the floor during painting operations if it is removed after the painting is completed.

(b) Spray booths shall be separated from other operations by at least ((three)) 3 feet (((0.91 m))) or by fire-retardant partitions or walls.

- (c) A space of at least ((three)) 3 feet (((0.91 m))) on all sides of the spray booth shall be maintained free of storage or combustible materials.
- (d) Metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, pipings airless highpressure spray guns and conductive objects being sprayed shall be grounded.
- (e) Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be located inside booths or ducts.
- (f) Belts shall not enter ducts or booths unless the belts are completely enclosed.
- (g) Exhaust ducts shall be made of steel, shall have sufficient access doors to permit cleaning, and shall have a minimum clearance of ((eighteen)) 18 inches (((0.46 m))) from combustible materials. Any installed dampers shall be fully opened when the ventilating system is operating.
- (h) Spray booths shall not be alternately used to spray different types of coating materials if the combination of the materials may spontaneously ignite unless deposits of the first material are removed from the booth and from exhaust ducts before spraying of the second material begins.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-19, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-07105 DEFINITIONS. (1) Abrasive-blasting respirator. See "respirator." A respirator designed to protect the wearer against inhalation of abrasive material and against impact and abrasion from rebounding abrasive material.

(2) Accepted. Reviewed and listed as satisfactory for a specified use

by the director or his or her designee.

- (3) Aerodynamic diameter. The diameter of a unit density sphere having the same settling velocity as the particle in question of whatever shape and density.
- (4) Aerosol. A system consisting of particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air.
 - (5) Air-line respirator. See "respirator."
 - (6) Air-purifying respirator. See "respirator."
- (7) Air-regulating valve. An adjustable valve used to regulate, but which cannot completely shut off the airflow to the facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit of an air-line respirator.
- (8) Air-supply device. A hand- or motor-operated blower for the hose mask, or a compressor or other source of respirable air for the air-line respirator.
- (9) Approved. Tested and listed as satisfactory by the Bureau of Mines (BM) of the U.S. Department of Interior, or jointly by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) of the U.S. Department of Interior and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or jointly by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor and NIOSH under the provisions of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 11.
- (10) Bioassay. A determination of the concentration of a substance in a human body by an analysis of urine, feces, blood, bone, or tissue.
- (11) Breathing tube. A tube through which air or oxygen flows to the facepiece, mouthpiece, helmet, hood, or suit.
- (12) Canister (air-purifying). A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or any combination thereof, which removes specific contaminants from the air drawn through it.
- (13) Canister (oxygen-generating). A container filled with a chemical which generates oxygen by chemical reaction.
- (14) Carcinogen. A substance known to produce cancer in some individuals following a latent period (for example: Asbestos, Chromates, radioactive particulates).
 - (15) Cartridge (air-purifying). A small canister.
- (16) Catalyst. In respirator use, a substance which converts a toxic gas (or vapor) into a less-toxic gas (or vapor).
- (17) Ceiling concentration. The concentration of an airborne substance that shall not be exceeded.

- (18) Chemical-cartridge respirator. See respirator.
- (19) Confined space. See WAC 296-62-14501(1).
- (20) Contaminant. A harmful, irritating, or nuisance material that is foreign to the normal atmosphere.
- (21) Corrective lens. A lens ground to the wearer's individual corrective prescription to permit normal visual acuity.
- (22) Demand. A type of self-contained breathing apparatus or type of air-line respirator which functions due to the negative pressure created by inhalation (i.e., air flow into the facepiece on "demand").
- (23) Detachable coupling. A device which permits the respirator wearer, without using hand tools, to detach the air-supply line from that part of the respirator worn on the person.
 - (24) Dust. See WAC 296-62-07001(1).
- (25) Emergency respirator use. Wearing a respirator when a hazardous atmosphere suddenly occurs that requires immediate use of a respirator either for escape from the hazardous atmosphere or for entry into the hazardous atmosphere.
- (26) Exhalation valve. A device that allows exhaled air to leave a respirator and prevents outside air from entering through the valve.
- (27) Eyepiece. A gas-tight, transparent window(s) in a full facepiece, helmet, hood, or suit, through which the wearer may see.
- (28) Facepiece. That portion of a respirator that covers the wearer's nose and mouth in quarter-mask (above the chin) or half-mask (under the chin) facepiece or that covers the nose, mouth, and eyes in a full facepiece. It is designed to make a gas-tight or particle-tight fit with the face and includes the headbands, exhalation valve(s), and connections for an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both.
- (29) Face shield. A device worn in front of the eyes and a portion of, or all of, the face, whose predominant function is protection of the eyes and the face.
- (30) Fibrosis-producing dust. Dust which, when inhaled, deposited, and retained in the lungs, may produce findings of fibrotic growth that may cause pulmonary disease.
- (31) Filter. A media component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid particles from the inspired air.
 - (32) Filter respirator. See respirator.
- (33) Fog. A mist of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.
 - (34) Full facepiece. See facepiece.
 - (35) Fume. See WAC 296-62-07001(2).
- (36) Gas. An aeriform fluid which is in the gaseous state at ordinary temperature and pressure.
 - (37) Gas mask. See respirator.
- (38) Goggle. A device, with contour-shaped eyecups with glass or plastic lenses, worn over eyes and held in place by a headband or other suitable means for the protection of the eyes and eye sockets.
 - (39) Half-mask facepiece. See facepiece.
- (40) Hazardous atmosphere. Any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant.
- (41) Head harness. That part of a facepiece assembly which secures the facepiece to the wearer.
- (42) Helmet. That portion of a respirator which shields the eyes, face, neck, and other parts of the head.
- (43) High-efficiency filter. A filter which removes from air 99.97% or more of monodisperse dioctyl phthalate (DOP) particles having a mean particle diameter of 0.3 micrometer.
- (44) Hood. That portion of a respirator which completely covers the head, neck, and portions of the shoulders.
 - (45) Hose mask. See respirator.
- (46) Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). Any atmosphere that poses an immediate hazard to life or produces immediate irreversible debilitating effects on health.
- (47) Inhalation valve. A device that allows respirable air to enter a respirator and prevents exhaled air from leaving the respirator through the valve.
 - (48) Irrespirable. Unfit for breathing.
- (49) Maximum use limit of filter, cartridge, or canister. The maximum concentration of a contaminant for which an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister is approved for use.
 - (50) Mist. See WAC 296-62-07001(4).
- (51) Mouthpiece. That portion of a respirator which is held in the wearer's mouth and is connected to an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both. It is designed to make a gas-tight or particle-tight fit with the mouth.

- (52) MPCa. Maximum permissible airborne concentration. These concentrations are set by the National Committee on Radiation Protection. They are recommended maximum average concentrations of radionuclides to which a worker may be exposed, assuming that he works 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, and 50 weeks a year.
- (53) Negative pressure respirator. A respirator in which the air pressure inside the respiratory-inlet covering is positive during exhalation in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere and negative during inhalation in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere.
- (54) Nonroutine respirator use. Wearing a respirator when carrying out a special task that occurs infrequently.
- (55) Nose clamp. A device used with a respirator equipped with a mouthpiece that closes the nostrils of the wearer (sometimes called a nose clip).
- (56) Not immediately dangerous to life or health. Any hazardous atmosphere which may produce physical discomfort immediately, chronic poisoning after repeated exposure, or acute adverse physiological symptoms after prolonged exposure.
- (57) Odor threshhold limit. The lowest concentration of a contaminant in air that can be detected by the olfactory sense.
- (58) Oxygen deficiency immediately dangerous to life or health. An atmosphere which causes an oxygen partial pressure of 100 millimeters of mercury column or less in the freshly inspired air in the upper portion of the lungs which is saturated with water vapor.
- (59) Oxygen deficiency not immediately dangerous to life or health. An atmosphere having an oxygen concentration below the minimum legal requirement of ((18.0)) 19.5% by volume for respirable air at sea-level conditions, but above that which is immediately dangerous to life or health.
- (60) Particulate matter. A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in air, such as: Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, or spray. Particulate matter suspended in air is commonly known as an aerosol.
- (61) Permissible exposure limit (PEL). The legally established timeweighted average (TWA) concentration or ceiling concentration of a contaminant that shall not be exceeded.
- (62) Pneumoconiosis-producing dust. Dust which, when inhaled, deposited, and retained in the lungs, may produce signs, symptoms, and findings of pulmonary disease.
- (63) Positive-pressure respirator. A respirator in which the air pressure inside the respiratory-inlet covering is positive in relation to the air pressure of the outside atmosphere during exhalation and
 - (64) Powered air-purifying respirator. See respirator.
- (65) Pressure demand. Similar to a demand type respirator but so designed to maintain positive pressure in the facepiece at all times.
- (66) Protection factor. The ratio of the ambient concentration of an airborne substance to the concentration of the substance inside the respirator at the breathing zone of the wearer. The protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to the wearer. As used herein, a protection factor is synonymous with the fit factor assigned to a respirator facepiece by the use of qualitative and quantitative fitting tests.
- (67) Rescue respirator use. Wearing a respirator for entry into a hazardous atmosphere to rescue a person(s) in the hazardous atmosphere.
- (68) Resistance. Opposition to the flow of air, as through a canister, cartridge, particulate filter, orifice, valve, or hose.
 - (69) Respirable. Suitable for breathing.
- (70) Respirator. A device designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of harmful atmospheres.
- (71) Respiratory-inlet covering. That portion of a respirator which connects the wearer's respiratory tract to an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both. It may be a facepiece, helmet, hood, suit, or mouthpiece/nose clamp.
 (72) Routine respirator use. Wearing a respirator as a normal pro-
- cedure when carrying out a regular and frequently repeated task.
- (73) Sanitization. The removal of dirt and the inhibiting of the action of agents that cause infection or disease.
 - (74) Self-contained breathing apparatus. See respirator.
- (75) Service life. The period of time that a respirator provides adequate protection to the wearer - for example, the period of time that an air-purifying device is effective for removing a harmful substance from inspired air.
- (76) Smoke. A system which includes the products of combustion. pyrolysis, or chemical reaction of substances in the form of visible and

- invisible solid and liquid particles and gaseous products in air. Smoke is usually of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.
- (77) Sorbent. A material which is contained in cartridge or canister and which removes toxic gases and vapors from the inhaled air.
- (78) Spray. A liquid, mechanically produced particle with sizes generally in the visible or macroscopic range.
- (79) Supplied-air respirator. See respirator.
- (80) Supplied-air suit. A suit that is impermeable to most particulate and gaseous contaminants and that is provided with an adequate supply of respirable air.
- (81) Time-weighted average (TWA). The average concentration of a contaminant in air during a specific time period.
- (82) Valve (air or oxygen). A device which controls the pressure, direction, or rate of flow of air or oxygen.
- (83) Vapor. The gaseous state of a substance that is solid or liquid at ordinary temperature and pressure.
- (84) Welding helmet. A device designed to provide protection for the eyes and face against intense radiant energy and molten metal splatter encountered in the welding and cutting of metals.
- (85) Window indicator. A device on a cartridge or canister that visually denotes the service life of the cartridge or canister.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)

- WAC 296-62-100 OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERES. (1) Definition. A lack of sufficient oxygen is deemed to exist if the atmosphere at sea level has less than ((18%)) 19.5% oxygen by volume or has a partial pressure of oxygen of ((135)) 148 millimeters of mercury (mm. Hg) or less. This may deviate when working at higher elevations and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical conditions of the persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions.
- (2) Entering areas with possible oxygen deficient atmospheres. ((Workmen)) Workers entering any area where a lack of sufficient oxygen is probable shall be supplied with and shall use approved equipment (for specific requirements see applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC) capable of providing safe respirable air, or prior to entry and at all times when ((workmen)) workers are in such areas a sufficient supply of safe, respirable air shall be provided. All workers so exposed shall be under constant observation. If the oxygen content is unknown or may change during occupation, tests shall be required prior to and during occupation of questionable areas.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81–20, filed 7/27/81)

WAC 296-62-11021 OPEN SURFACE TANKS. (1) General.

- (a) This section applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering the surface or adding to or imparting a finish thereto or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the liquid or vapor, draining, and drying. These operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dyeing, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations.
- (b) Except where specific construction specifications are prescribed in this section, hoods, ducts, elbows, fans, blowers, and all other exhaust system parts, components, and supports thereof shall be so constructed as to meet conditions of service and to facilitate maintenance and shall conform in construction to the specifications contained in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.
 - (2) Classification of open-surface tank operations.
- (a) Open-surface tank operations shall be classified into 16 classes. numbered A-1 to D-4, inclusive.
- (b) Determination of class. Class is determined by two factors, hazard potential designated by a letter from A to D, inclusive, and rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution designated by a number from 1 to 4, inclusive (for example, B.3).
- (c) Hazard potential is an index, on a scale of from A to D, inclusive, of the severity of the hazard associated with the substance contained in the tank because of the toxic, flammable, or explosive nature of the vapor, gas, or mist produced therefrom. The toxic hazard is determined from the concentration, measured in parts by volume of a gas or vapor, per million parts by volume of contaminated air (ppm), or in milligrams of mist per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), below which ill effects are unlikely to occur to the exposed worker. The concentrations shall be those in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515:

- (d) The relative fire or explosion hazard is measured in degrees Fahrenheit in terms of the closed-cup flash point of the substance in the tank. Detailed information on the prevention of fire hazards in dip tanks may be found in Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids, NFPA No. 34-1966, National Fire Protection Association. Where the tank contains a mixture of liquids, other than organic solvents, whose effects are additive, the hygienic standard of the most toxic component (for example, the one having the lowest ppm or mg/m³) shall be used, except where such substance constitutes an insignificantly small fraction of the mixture. For mixtures of organic solvents, their combined effect, rather than that of either individually, shall determine the hazard potential. In the absence of information to the contrary, the effects shall be considered as additive. If the sum of the ratios of the airborne concentration of that contaminant exceeds unity, the toxic concentration shall be considered to have been exceeded. (See Note A of (2)(e) of this section.)
- (e) Hazard potential shall be determined from Table 16, with the value indicating greater hazard being used. When the hazardous material may be either a vapor with a permissible exposure limit in ppm or a mist with a TLV in mg/m³, the TLV indicating the greater hazard shall be used (for example, A takes precedence over B or C; B over C; C over D).

Note A:

$$\frac{c_1}{PEL} \quad + \quad \frac{c_2}{PEL} \quad + \quad \frac{c_3}{PEL} \quad + \ldots + \quad \frac{c_N}{PEL} > 1$$

where:

c = Concentration measured at the operation in ppm.

TABLE 16
DETERMINATION OF HAZARD POTENTIAL

		Toxicity Group	•	
Hazard potential	Gas or vapor (ppm)	Mist (mg/m ³)	Flash point (in degrees F.)	
A B C	0 - 10 11 - 100 101 - 500 Over 500	0 - 0.1 0.11 - 1.0 1.1 - 10 Over 10	Under 100 100–200 Over 200	

- (f) Rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution is a numerical index, on a scale of from 1 to 4, inclusive, both of the relative capacity of the tank to produce gas, vapor, or mist and of the relative energy with which it is projected or carried upwards from the tank. Rate is evaluated in terms of;
 - (i) The temperature of the liquid in the tank in degrees Fahrenheit;
- (ii) The number of degrees Fahrenheit that this temperature is below the boiling point of the liquid in degrees Fahrenheit;
- (iii) The relative evaporation of the liquid in still air at room temperature in an arbitrary scale—fast, medium, slow, or nil; and
- (iv) The extent that the tank gases or produces mist in an arbitrary scale—high, medium, low, and nil. (See Table 17, Note 2.) Gassing depends upon electrochemical or mechanical processes, the effects of which have to be individually evaluated for each installation (see Table 17, Note 3).
- (g) Rate of evolution shall be determined from Table 17. When evaporation and gassing yield different rates, the lowest numerical value shall be used.

TABLE 17
DETERMINATION OF RATE OF GAS,
VAPOR, OR MIST EVOLUTION

Rate	Liquid tempera- ture, °F	Degrees below boiling point	evapora- tion ²	Relative Gassing ³
	Over 200	0-20	Fast	
2	150–200	21-50		Medium
3	94–149	51-100	Slow	Low
4	Under 94	Over 100	Nil	Nil

Note 1. In certain classes of equipment, specifically vapor degreasers, an internal condenser or vapor level thermostat is used to prevent the vapor from leaving the tank during normal operations. In such cases, rate of vapor evolution from the tank into the workroom is not dependent upon the factors listed in the table, but rather upon abnormalities of

operating procedure, such as carry out of vapors from excessively fast action, dragout of liquid by entrainment in parts, contamination of solvent by water and other materials, or improper heat balance. When operating procedure is excellent, effective rate of evolution may be taken as 4. When operating procedures are average, the effective rate of evolution may be taken as 3. When operation is poor, a rate of 2 or 1 is indicated, depending upon observed conditions.

- Relative evaporation rate is determined according to the methods described by A. K. Doolittle in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, vol. 27, p. 1169, (3) where time for 100— percent evaporation is as follows: Fast: 0-3 hours; Medium: 3-12 hours; Slow: 12-50 hours; Nil: more than 50 hours
- Note 3. Gassing means the formation by chemical or electrochemical action of minute bubbles of gas under the surface of the liquid in the tank and is generally limited to aqueous solutions.
- (3) Ventilation. Where ventilation is used to control potential exposures to workers as defined in (2)(c) of this section, it shall be adequate to reduce the concentration of the air contaminant to the degree that a hazard to the worker does not exist. Methods of ventilation are discussed in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

(4) Control requirements.

- (a) Control velocities shall conform to Table 18 in all cases where the flow of air past the breathing or working zone of the operator and into the hoods is undisturbed by local environmental conditions, such as open windows, wall fans, unit heaters, or moving machinery.
 - (b) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which;

(i) Project over the entire tank;

- (ii) Are fixed in position in such a location that the head of the workman, in all his normal operating positions while working at the tank, is in front of all hood openings; and
- (iii) Are completely enclosed on at least two sides, shall be considered to be exhausted through an enclosing hood.
- (iv) The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through an enclosing hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings in the enclosure through which air can flow into the hood.

TABLE 18
CONTROL VELOCITIES IN FEET PER MINUTE (F.P.M.) FOR
UNDISTURBED LOCATIONS

Class (See Sub- paragraph (2) and Tables 16 and 17)	Enclosi hood (S Subpar (4)(ii))	See agraph	Lateral exhaust l — (See Sub- Paragraph (4)(iii))	Canopy hoo (See Sub- paragraph (4)(iv))	b —
	One open side	Two open sides		Three open sides	Four open sides
				Do	Do
A-1 and				not	not
A-2	— 100	150	150	use	use
A-3 (Note ²), B-1, B-2,					
and C-1 ——— B-3, C-2, and D-1	 75	100	100	125	175
(Note 3) ————————————————————————————————————	— 65	90	75	100	150
(Note ³) —— B-4, C-4, D-3 (Note ³),	— 50	75	50	75	125
and D-4	— General	room venti	lation required.		

See Table 19 for computation of ventilation rate.

(c) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which do not project over the entire tank, and in which the direction of air movement into the hood or hoods is substantially horizontal, shall be considered to be laterally exhausted. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be laterally exhausted per square foot of tank area in order to

²Do not use canopy hood for Hazard Potential A processes.

³Where complete control of hot water is desired, design as next highest class.

maintain the required control velocity shall be determined from Table 19 for all variations in ratio of tank width (W) to tank length (L). The total quantity of air in cubic feet per minute required to be exhausted per tank shall be not less than the product of the area of tank surface times the cubic feet per minute per square foot of tank area, determined from Table 19.

- (i) For lateral exhaust hoods over 42 inches wide, or where it is desirable to reduce the amount of air removed from the workroom, air supply slots or orifices shall be provided along the side or the center of the tank opposite from the exhaust slots. The design of such systems shall meet the following criteria:
- (A) The supply air volume plus the entrained air shall not exceed 50 percent of the exhaust volume.
- (B) The velocity of the supply airstream as it reaches the effective control area of the exhaust slot shall be less than the effective velocity over the exhaust slot area.
- (C) The vertical height of the receiving exhaust hood, including any baffle, shall not be less than one-quarter the width of the tank.
- (D) The supply airstream shall not be allowed to impinge on obstructions between it and the exhaust slot in such a manner as to significantly interfere with the performance of the exhaust hood.

TABLE 19
MINIMUM VENTILATION RATE IN CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER
MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT OF TANK AREA FOR LATERAL
EXHAUST

Required minimum control velocity, f.p.m. (from Table	minimu	m velocities	o maintain re s at following ank length (z ratios		
(Hom Table	0.0 <u>–</u> 0.09	0.1- 0.24	0.25- 0.49	0.5- 0.99	1.0- 2.0	

Hood along one side or two parallel sides of tank when one hood is against a wall or baffle.²

Also for a manifold along tank centerline.3

50 50	60	75	90	100
75 — 75	90	110	130	150
100 100	125	150	175	200
150	190	225	260	300

Hood along one side or two parallel sides of free standing tank not against wall

50 ——— 75	90	100	110	125
75 ———— 110	130	150	170	190
100 — 150	175	200	225	250
150 — 225	260	300	340	375

 1 It is not practicable to ventilate across the long dimension of a tank whose ratio W/L exceeds 2.0.

It is understandable to do so when W/L exceeds 1.0. For circular tanks with lateral exhaust along up the circumference use W/L = 1.0 for over one-half the circumference use W/L = 0.5.

²Baffle is a vertical plate the same length as the tank, and with the top of the plate as high as the tank is wide. If the exhaust hood is on the side of a tank against a building wall or close to it, it is perfectly baffled.

³Use W/L as tank width in computing when manifold is along centerline, or when hoods are used on two parallel sides of a tank.

Tank Width (W) means the effective width over which the hood must pull air to operate (for example, where the hood face is not back from the edge of the tank, this set back must be added in measuring tank width). The surface area of tanks can frequently be reduced and better control obtained (particularly on conveyorized systems) by using covers extending from the upper edges of the slots toward the center of the tank.

- (E) Since most failure of push-pull systems result from excessive supply air volumes and pressures, methods of measuring and adjusting the supply air shall be provided. When satisfactory control has been achieved, the adjustable features of the hood shall be fixed so that they will not be altered.
- (d) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which project over the entire tank, and which do not conform to the definition of enclosing hoods, shall be considered to be overhead canopy hoods. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through a canopy hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings between the bottom edges of the hood and the top edges of the tank.

- (e) The rate of vapor evolution (including steam or products of combustion) from the process shall be estimated. If the rate of vapor evolution is equal to or greater than 10 percent of the calculated exhaust volume required, the exhaust volume shall be increased in equal amount.
- (5) Spray cleaning and degreasing. Wherever spraying or other mechanical means are used to disperse a liquid above an open-surface tank, control must be provided for the airborne spray. Such operations shall be enclosed as completely as possible. The inward air velocity into the enclosure shall be sufficient to prevent the discharge of spray into the workroom. Mechanical baffles may be used to help prevent the discharge of spray. Spray painting operations are covered in WAC 296-62-11019.
- (6) Control means other than ventilation. Tank covers, foams, beads, chips, or other materials floating on the tank surface so as to confine gases, mists, or vapors to the area under the cover or to the foam, bead, or chip layer; or surface tension depressive agents added to the liquid in the tank to minimize mist formation, or any combination thereof, may all be used as gas, mist, or vapor control means for opensurface tank operations, provided that they effectively reduce the concentrations of hazardous materials in the vicinity of the worker below the limits set in accordance with (2) of this section.
 - (7) System design.
- (a) The equipment for exhausting air shall have sufficient capacity to produce the flow of air required in each of the hoods and openings of the system.
- (b) The capacity required in (7)(a) of this section shall be obtained when the airflow producing equipment is operating against the following pressure losses, the sum of which is the static pressure:
 - (i) Entrance losses into the hood.
- (ii) Resistance to airflow in branch pipe including bends and transformations.
 - (iii) Entrance loss into the main pipe.
- (iv) Resistance to airflow in main pipe including bends and transformations.
- (v) Resistance of mechanical equipment; that is, filters, washers, condensers, absorbers, etc., plus their entrance and exit losses.
 - (vi) Resistance in outlet duct and discharge stack.
- (c) Two or more operations shall not be connected to the same exhaust system where either one or the combination of the substances removed may constitute a fire, explosion, or chemical reaction hazard in the duct system. Traps or other devices shall be provided to insure that condensate in ducts does not drain back into any tank.
- (d) The exhaust system, consisting of hoods, ducts, air mover, and discharge outlet shall be designed in accordance with American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2–1960, or the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Airflow and pressure loss data provided by the manufacturer of any air cleaning device shall be included in the design calculations.
 - (8) Operation.
- (a) The required airflow shall be maintained at all times during which gas, mist, or vapor is emitted from the tank, and at all times the tank, the draining, or the drying area is in operation or use. When the system is first installed, the airflow from each hood shall be measured by means of a pitot traverse in the exhaust duct and corrective action taken if the flow is less than that required. When the proper flow is obtained, the hood static pressure shall be measured and recorded. At intervals of not more than 3 months operation, or after a prolonged shutdown period, the hoods and duct system shall be inspected for evidence of corrosion or damage. In any case where the airflow is found to be less than required, it shall be increased to the required value. (Information on airflow and static pressure measurement and calculations may be found in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, or in the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.)
- (b) The exhaust system shall discharge to the outer air in such a manner that the possibility of its effluent entering any building is at a minimum. Recirculation shall only be through a device for contaminant removal which will prevent the creation of a health hazard in the room or area to which the air is recirculated.
- (c) A volume of outside air in the range of 90 percent to 110 percent of the exhaust volume shall be provided to each room having exhaust hoods. The outside air supply shall enter the workroom in such a manner as not to be detrimental to any exhaust hood. The airflow of the

makeup air system shall be measured on installation. Periodically, thereafter, the airflow should be remeasured, and corrective action shall be taken when the airflow is below that required. The makeup air shall be uncontaminated.

(9) Personal protection.

- (a) All employees working in and around open surface tank operations must be instructed as to the hazards of their respective jobs, and in the personal protection and first aid procedures applicable to these hazards.
- (b) All persons required to work in such a manner that their feet may become wet shall be provided with rubber or other impervious boots or shoes, rubbers, or wooden-soled shoes sufficient to keep feet dry.
- (c) All persons required to handle work wet with a liquid other than water shall be provided with gloves impervious to such a liquid and of a length sufficient to prevent entrance of liquid into the tops of the gloves. The interior of gloves shall be kept free from corrosive or irritating contaminants.
- (d) All persons required to work in such a manner that their clothing may become wet shall be provided with such aprons, coats, jackets, sleeves, or other garments made of rubber, or of other materials impervious to liquids other than water, as are required to keep their clothing dry. Aprons shall extend well below the top of boots to prevent liquid splashing into the boots. Provision of dry, clean, cotton clothing along with rubber shoes or short boots and an apron impervious to liquids other than water shall be considered a satisfactory substitute where small parts are cleaned, plated, or acid dipped in open tanks and rapid work is required.
- (e) Whenever there is a danger of splashing, for example, when additions are made manually to the tanks, or when acids and chemicals are removed from the tanks, the employees so engaged shall be required to wear either tight-fitting chemical goggles or an effective face shield. (See WAC 296-24-078.)
- (f) When, during emergencies as described in (11)(e) of this section, workers must be in areas where concentrations of air contaminants are greater than the limit set by (2)(c) of this section, or oxygen concentrations are less than ((18 percent)) 19.5%, they shall be required to wear respirators adequate to reduce their exposure to a level below these limits, or to provide adequate oxygen. Such respirators shall also be provided in marked, quickly accessible storage compartments built for the purpose, when there exists the possibility of accidental release of hazardous concentrations of air contaminants. Respirators shall meet the applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC and shall be selected by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified source. Respirators shall be used in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 296-62 WAC, and persons who may require them shall be trained in their use.
- (g) Near each tank containing a liquid which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin if splashed upon the worker's body, there shall be a supply of clean cold water. The water pipe (carrying a pressure not exceeding 25 pounds) shall be provided with a quick opening valve and at least 48 inches of hose not smaller than three-fourths inch, so that no time may be lost in washing off liquids from the skin or clothing. Alternatively, deluge showers and eye flushes shall be provided in cases where harmful chemicals may be splashed on parts of the body.
- (h) Operators with sores, burns, or other skin lesions requiring medical treatment shall not be allowed to work at their regular operations until so authorized by a physician. Any small skin abrasions, cuts, rash, or open sores which are found or reported shall be treated by a properly designated person so that chance of exposures to the chemicals are removed. Workers exposed to chromic acids shall have a periodic examination made of the nostrils and other parts of the body, to detect incipient ulceration.
- (i) Sufficient washing facilities, including soap, individual towels, and hot water, shall be provided for all persons required to use or handle any liquids which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin, on the basis of at least one basin (or its equivalent) with a hot water faucet for every 10 employees. (See WAC 296-24-12009.)
- (j) Locker space or equivalent clothing storage facilities shall be provided to prevent contamination of street clothing.
- (k) First aid facilities specific to the hazards of the operations conducted shall be readily available.
- (10) Special precautions for cyanide. Dikes or other arrangements shall be provided to prevent the possibility of intermixing of cyanide and acid in the event of tank rupture.
 - (11) Inspection, maintenance, and installation.

(a) Floors and platforms around tanks shall be prevented from becoming slippery both by original type of construction and by frequent flushing. They shall be firm, sound, and of the design and construction to minimize the possibility of tripping.

(b) Before cleaning the interior of any tank, the contents shall be drained off, and the cleanout doors shall be opened where provided. All pockets in tanks or pits, where it is possible for hazardous vapors to

collect, shall be ventilated and cleared of such vapors.

(c) Tanks which have been drained to permit employees to enter for the purposes of cleaning, inspection, or maintenance may contain atmospheres which are hazardous to life or health, through the presence of flammable or toxic air contaminants, or through the absence of sufficient oxygen. Before employees shall be permitted to enter any such tank, appropriate tests of the atmosphere shall be made to determine if the limits set by (2)(c) of this section are exceeded, or if the oxygen concentration is less than ((18 percent)) 19.5%.

(d) If the tests made in accordance with (11)(c) of this section indicate that the atmosphere in the tank is unsafe, before any employee is permitted to enter the tank, the tank shall be ventilated until the hazardous atmosphere is removed, and ventilation shall be continued so as to prevent the occurrence of a hazardous atmosphere as long as an

employee is in the tank.

- (e) If, in emergencies, such as rescue work, it is necessary to enter a tank which may contain a hazardous atmosphere, suitable respirators, such as self-contained breathing apparatus; hose mask with blower, if there is a possibility of oxygen deficiency; or a gas mask, selected and operated in accordance with (9)(f) of this section, shall be used. If a contaminant in the tank can cause dermatitis, or be absorbed through the skin, the employee entering the tank shall also wear protective clothing. At least one trained standby employee, with suitable respirator, shall be present in the nearest uncontaminated area. The standby employee must be able to communicate with the employee in the tank and be well able to haul him out of the tank with a lifeline if necessary.
- (f) Maintenance work requiring welding or open flame, where toxic metal fumes such as cadmium, chromium, or lead may be evolved, shall be done only with sufficient local exhaust ventilation to prevent the creation of a health hazard, or be done with respirators selected and used in accordance with (9)(f) of this section. Welding, or the use of open flames near any solvent cleaning equipment shall be permitted only after such equipment has first been thoroughly cleared of solvents and vapors.

(12) Vapor degreasing tanks.

- (a) In any vapor degreasing tank equipped with a condenser and vapor level thermostat, the condenser or thermostat shall keep the level of vapors below the top edge of the tank by a distance at least equal to one-half the tank width, or at least 36 inches, whichever is shorter.
- (b) Where gas is used as a fuel for heating vapor degreasing tanks, the combustion chamber shall be of tight construction, except for such openings as the exhaust flue, and those that are necessary for supplying air for combustion. Flues shall be of corrosion—resistant construction and shall extend to the outer air. If mechanical exhaust is used on this flue, a draft diverter shall be used. Special precautions must be taken to prevent solvent fumes from entering the combustion air of this or any other heater when chlorinated or fluorinated hydrocarbon solvents (for example, trichloroethylene; Freon) are used.

(c) Heating elements shall be so designed and maintained that their surface temperature will not cause the solvent or mixture to decompose, break down, or be converted into an excessive quantity of vapor.

(d) Tanks or machines of more than 4 square feet of vapor area, used for solvent cleaning or vapor degreasing, shall be equipped with suitable cleanout or sludge doors located near the bottom of each tank or still. These doors shall be so designed and gasketed that there will be no leakage of solvent when they are closed.

(13) Scope.

- (a) This paragraph applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering their surfaces, or adding or imparting a finish thereto, or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the liquids or vapors, draining, and drying. Such operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dyeing, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations, but do not include molten materials handling operations, or surface coating operations.
- (b) "Molten materials handling operations" means all operations, other than welding, burning, and soldering operations, involving the

use, melting, smelting, or pouring of metals, alloys, salts, or other similar substances in the molten state. Such operations also include heat treating baths, descaling baths, die casting stereotyping, galvanizing, tinning, and similar operations.

(c) "Surface coating operations" means all operations involving the application of protective, decorative, adhesive, or strengthening coating or impregnation to one or more surfaces, or into the interstices of any object or material, by means of spraying, spreading, flowing, brushing, roll coating, pouring, cementing, or similar means; and any subsequent draining or drying operations, excluding open-tank operations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-14, filed 8/8/80)

WAC 296-62-14501 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Confined space" means any space having a limited means of egress which is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined spaces include but are not limited to storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, sewers, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces more than 4 feet in depth, such as pits, tubes, vaults and vessels.

- (2) Toxic atmospheres are atmospheres having concentrations of airborne chemicals in excess of permissible exposure limits as defined in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07517.
 - (3) Chemical contact agents are defined in WAC 296-62-07003.
- (4) Oxygen deficient atmospheres are deemed to exist if the atmosphere at sea level has less than ((18)) 19.5% oxygen by volume or has a partial pressure of ((135)) 148 millimeters of mercury or less. This may deviate when working at higher altitudes and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical condition of persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions.
- (5) Flammable atmospheres are atmospheres in excess of 20% of the lower explosive limit. These are usually toxic as well as flammable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-3, filed 5/7/73)

WAC 296-62-14511 OXYGEN DEFICIENCY OR EXCESS. (1) All employees required to enter into confined spaces shall be instructed as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken and in the use of protective and emergency equipment required. The employer shall comply with any specific regulations that apply to work in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

(2) Atmospheres having an oxygen content less than ((18)) 19.5% oxygen at sea level (this may deviate at higher elevations) shall not be entered without approved respiratory protective equipment which will

provide an adequate supply of breathing air.

(3) In the event that the air may be diluted by an unknown gas, the atmosphere shall be considered highly toxic and/or flammable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 73-3, filed 5/7/73)

WAC 296-62-14519 REMOVAL OF FLAMMABLE OR TOXIC MATERIAL. (1) Remove all possible liquid product, sludge or residue if present by draining, pumping or washing as applicable. Dispose of solid, liquid or gaseous materials in a manner which will not cause air or water pollution, a fire hazard or endanger ((workmen)) workers or equipment.

(2) Vent any pressure as required.

- (3) Isolate tank or confined space from all potential sources of hazardous materials by one of the following:
- (a) Remove a valve, spool piece, or expansion joint and cap open ends. Tag line.
 - (b) Insert a blank in the line and tag it.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 82-1, filed 1/15/82)

WAC 296-62-14525 ENTRY INTO CONFINED SPACE. After initial cleaning, vapor freeing, and evaluation of the atmosphere, the confined space may be entered to complete cleaning, repair or other work.

- (1) Respiratory protective equipment shall be used when indicated.
- (2) An observer capable of maintaining communication at all times shall be located outside the confined space. He/she shall have respiratory protection available when indicated.
- (3) If the possibility of a highly toxic or flammable atmosphere, or oxygen deficiency exists or can develop, workers shall wear safety harness with lifeline attached and a means of rescue shall be provided.

- (4) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be immediately available when indicated.
- (5) Ventilation shall be maintained at all times when employees are in confined spaces except when the atmosphere has been purposely inerted to provide safer working conditions. All work shall stop and the area shall be evacuated if ventilation fails.
 - (6) All tools and equipment shall be available as required.
 - (7) Emergency lighting shall be available as required.
- (8) The area shall be evacuated if any indication of ill effects such as dizziness, irritation or excessive odors are noted.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88–11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-62-07113 SELECTION OF RESPIRATORS. (1) General considerations. Proper selection of respirators shall be made in accordance with the classification, capabilities, and limitations listed in tables I through IV of this section. Additional guidance may be obtained by referring to American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection Z88.2 – 1980.

- (2) Respirator protection factor (PF). Respirators shall be selected according to the characteristics of the hazards involved, the capabilities and limitations of the respirators, and the ability of each respirator wearer to obtain a satisfactory fit with a respirator. Taking into account the capabilities and limitations of respirators and the results of respirator-fitting tests, a table of respirator protection factors has been prepared (see Table V). A respirator protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to a wearer. Multiplying either (a) the permissible time-weighted average concentration or the permissible ceiling concentration, whichever is applicable, for a toxic substance, or (b) the maximum permissible airborne concentration for a radionuclide by a protection factor assigned to a respirator gives the maximum concentration of the hazardous substance in which the respirator can be used. Limitations of filters, cartridges, and canisters also shall be considered (see Table V).
- (3) Respirator-fitting tests. A qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test shall be used to determine the ability of each individual respirator wearer to obtain a satisfactory fit with a negative-pressure respirator. The results of qualitative or quantitative respirator fitting-tests shall be used to select specific types, makes, and models of negative-pressure respirators for use by individual respirator wearers. A respirator-fitting test shall be carried out for each wearer of a negative-pressure respirator equipped with a facepiece. Respirator-fitting tests shall not be required for positive-pressure respirators or for mouthpiece respirators.
- (a) Qualitative respirator-fitting test A person wearing a respirator is exposed to an irritant smoke, an odorous vapor, or other suitable test agent. An air-purifying respirator must be equipped with an air-purifying element(s) which effectively removes the test agent from inspired air. If the respirator wearer is unable to detect penetration of the test agent into the respirator, the respirator wearer has achieved a satisfactory fit with the respirator.
- (b) Quantitative respirator-fitting test A person wears a respirator in a test atmosphere containing a test agent in the form of an aerosol, vapor, or gas. Instrumentation, which samples the test atmosphere and the air inside the respiratory-inlet covering of the respirator, is used to measure quantitatively the penetration of the test agent into the respiratory-inlet covering.
- (c) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test, the respirator wearer shall carry out a series of exercises which simulate work movements.
- (d) When carrying out respirator-fitting tests, it shall be an acceptable procedure to make the following modifications to respirators provided that such modifications do not affect the seal of the respirators to wearers
- (i) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test which uses an aerosol as the test agent, it shall be acceptable procedure to equip an air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency filter.
- (ii) When carrying out a qualitative or quantitative respirator-fitting test which uses a vapor or gas as the test agent, it shall be acceptable procedure to equip an air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge or canister which removes the vapor or gas from air.
- (iii) When carrying out a quantitative respirator—fitting test, it shall be acceptable procedure to attach a sampling probe to the respirator which is connected by flexible tubing to an instrument which measures the penetration of the test agent into the respirator.
- (e) If a qualitative respirator—fitting test has been used in respirator selection, a person shall be allowed to use only the specific make(s) and model(s) of respirator(s) for which the person obtained a satisfactory

fit, and the respirator protection factor listed under "qualitative test" in Table V shall apply. Under no circumstances shall a person be allowed to use any respirator for which the results of the qualitative respirator fitting test indicate that the person is unable to obtain a satisfactory fit.

- (f) If a quantitative tespirator-fitting test has been used in selecting a respirator, the test results shall be used to assign a respirator protection factor to each person for each specific make and model of respirator tested. The assigned respirator protection factor shall be applied when the person wears the specific respirator in a hazardous atmosphere, but it shall not exceed the respirator protection factor listed under "quantitative test" in table V for the particular type of respirator.
- (4) Respirator-fitting test records. Records of respirator-fitting tests shall be kept for at least the duration of employment. These records shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of respirator-fitting test used;
- (b) Specific make and model of respirator tested;

Combination of Gas, Yapor, and Particulate Combaninants Combinations of contaminants may occur simultaneously in the atmosphere. Contaminants may be entirel different substances (dusts and gases from blasting) or the particulate and value forms of the same substance. Synergistic effects (joint action of two or more agents that results in an effect which it greater that the sum of their individual effects) may occur. Such effects may require extraordinary

- (c) Name of person tested;
- (d) Name of test operator;
- (e) Date of test;
- (f) Results of respirator-fitting tests;
- (i) Success or failure of person to obtain satisfactory fit if a qualitative respirator-fitting test was carried out.
- (ii) Respirator protection factor based upon test results if a quantitative respirator-fitting test was carried out.
- (5) Face dimensions and facepiece sizes. The wide range of face dimensions may require more than a single size of respirator facepiece to provide a proper fit to all respirator users. Therefore, respirator facepieces of more than one size should be available in any respirator-selection program involving respirators equipped with facepieces.

Table 1 Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Stological Effect Particulate Contaminants Oxygen Deficiency Gas and Vapor Contaminants (Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, and spray) Asphyxiants: Interfere with utilization of oxygen in the body. Suble asphyxiants: Physiologically inert substances that dilute oxygen in the air (for example: nitrogen, hydrogen, helium, methane). See Oxygen Oeficiency, Column 1. Chemical asphyxiants: Low concentrations interfere with supply or utilization of oyygen in the body (for example: carbon bonoxide, hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, and nitriles). Minimum local requirements: 18.0% by volume for respirable air at Jap-level conditions. (See Note 1.) Relatively inert: May cause discomfort and elnor irritation, but generally without injury at reasonable concentrations (for example: marble, gypsum). Occurrence: Confined or unventilated cellars, wells, mines, ship holds, thus, burning buildings, and enclosures containing that atmospheres. Pulmonary-fibrosis-producing: produce nodulation and fibrosis in the lung, possibly leading to complications (for example: quartz, asbestos). Atmospheric oxqen content (percent by volume) versus expected conditions: Carcinogens: Produce cancer in some individuals after latent period (for example: asbestos, chromates, radioactive particulates). 20.9%: Oxygen content of normal air ab sea-level conditions. Irritants: Corrosive in action. May cause irritation and inflammation of parts of the respiratory system (also skin and eyes) and pulmonary edema (for example; ammonia hydrogen chioride, formaldehyde, sulfur dioxide, colorine, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, phosgene, and arsenic trichloride). Chemical irritants: Produce irritation, inflammation, and ulceration in the upper respiratory tract (for example: acidic mists, alkalles). Oxygen Yolume Percent at Sea Level Systemic poisons: Produce pathologic reactions in various systems of the body (for example: lead, Physiological Effects manganese, cacmium). 161-121 loss of peripheral vision, increased breathing volume, accelerated hearth-eat, impaired attention and thinking, impaired coordination. Anesthetics: Causes loss of feeling and sen-sation with unconsciousness and death pos-sible (for because: nitrous oxide, hydro-carbons, and ebers). Some anesthetics injure body organs (for example: carbon tet-rachioride [liver and kidneys], chloroform [liver and heart], benche [bone marrow], and carbon disuffide [nerveys system]). Allery-producing: Produce reactions such as itching, sneezing, and asthmas (for example: poliens, spices, and animal fur). 127-107 Yery faulty judgement, very poor muscular coordination, muscular exertion causes fatigue that may cause permanent heart Febrile-reaction-producing: Produce chills followed by fever (for example: fuses of zinc and copper). age, intermittent respiration. Mausea, vomiting, inability to perform vigorous movement, unconsciousness followed by death. 107-67 Sensitizers: Cause increased probability of phys-lological reactions (for example: tocyanates, epoxy resin systems). Less Spasmatic breathing, convulsive movements, than 6% death in minutes. Systemic poisons: Damage organs and systems in the body (for example: mercury (nervous system and various organs), phosphorus (bone), hydrogen suifide (respiratory paralysis), and arsine (red blood cells and liver)). Carcinogens: produce cancer in some individuals after a latent period (for example: vinyl chloride, benzene).

NOTE 1: See definition in MAC 298-62-07105 for "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" and "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health."

protective measures.

Table 1 Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Biological Effect

	Oxygen Deficiency	Gas and Vapor Contaminants	Particulate Contaminants (Dust, fog, fume, mist, smoke, and spray)
Minimum legal requirements: 19.5% by volume for respirable air at sea-level conditions. (See Note 1.) Occurrence: Confined or unventilated cellars, wells, mines, ship holds, tanks, burning buildings, and enclosures containing inert atmospheres. Atmospheric oxgen content (percent by volume) versus expected conditions:		Asphyxiants: Interfere with utilization of oxygen in the body. Simple asphyxiants: Physiologically inert substances that dilute oxygen in the air (for example: nitrogen, hydrogen, helium, methane). See Oxygen Deficiency, Column 1. Chemical asphyxiants: Low concentrations interfere with supply or utilization of oxygen in the body (for example: carbon	Relatively inert: May cause discomfort and minor irritation, but generally without injury at reasonable concentrations (for example: marble, gypsum). Pulmonary-fibrosis-producing produce nodulation and fibrosis in the lung, possibly leading to complications (for example: quartz, asbestos).
20.9%: (Dxygen content of normal air at sea-level	monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, and nitriles).	Carcinogens: Produce cancer in some individuals after latent period (for example: asbestos, chromates, radioactive particulates).
Oxygen Yolume Percent at Sea		Irritants: Corrosive in action. May cause irritation and inflammation of parts of the respiratory system (also skin and eyes) and pulmonary edema (for example: ammonia hydro-	Chemical irritants: Produce irritation, inflammation, and ulceration in the upper respiratory tract (for example: acidic mists, alkalies).
Level	Physiological Effects	gen chloride, formaldehyde, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, phosgene, and arsenic trichloride).	Systemic poisons: Produce pathologic reactions in various systems of the body (for example: lead,
16%-12%	Loss of peripheral vision, increased breathing volume, accelerated heartbeat, impaired attention and thinking, impaired coordination. Very faulty judgement, very poor muscular	Anesthetics: Causes loss of feeling and sen- sation with unconsciousness and death pos- sible (for example: nitrous oxide, hydro- carbons, and ethers). Some anesthetics	manganese, cadmium). Allery-producing: Produce reactions such as itching, sneezing, and astimas (for example: pollens, spices, and animal fur).
	coordination, muscular exertion causes fatigue that may cause permanent heart damage, intermittent respiration.	injure body organs (for example: carbon tet- rachlaride [liver and kidneys], chloroform [liver and heart], benzene [bone marrow], and carbon disulfide [nervous system]).	Fabrile-reaction-producing: Produce chills followed by fever (for example: fumes of zinc and copper).
107-67	Nausea, vomiting, inability to perform vigorous movement, unconsciousness followed by death.	Sensitizers: Cause increased probability of p	hys
Less than 6%	Spasmatic breathing, convulsive movements, death in minutes.	iological reactions (for example: isocyanates epoxy resin systems).	
		Systemic poisons: Damage organs and systems in the body (for example: mercury [nervous system and various organs], phosphorus [bone], hyd- rogen sulfide [respiratory paralysis], and arsine [red blood cells and liver]).	n ma
		Carcinogens: produce cancer in some individua after a latent period (for example: vinyl	ls

Combination of Gas, Vapor, and Particulate Comtaminants

Combinations of contaminants may occur simultaneously in the atmosphere. Contaminants may be entirely different substances (dusts and gases from blasting) or the particulate and vapor forms of the same substance. Synergistic effects (joint action of two or more agents that results in an effect which is greater that the sum of their individual effects) may occur. Such effects may require extraordinary protective measures.

NOTE 1: See definition in NAC 296-62-07105 for "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" and "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health."

Table 2 Classification of Respiratory Hazards According to Their Properties Which Influence Respirator Selection

Gas and Vapor Contaminants

Particulate Contaminants

Inert: Substances that do not react with other substances under most conditions, but create a respiratory hazard by displacing air and producing oxygen deficiency (for example: helium, neon, argon).

Acidic: Substances that are acids or that react with water to produce an acid. In water, they produce positively charged hydrogen ions (H⁺¹) and a pH of less than 7. They taste sour, and many are corrosive to tissues (for example: hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide, fluorine, nitrogen dioxide, acetic acid, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide).

Alkaline: Substances that are alkalies or that react with water to produce an alkali. In water, they result in the production of negatively changed hydroxyl lons (GH-1) and a pH greater than 7. They tasts bitter, and many are corrosive to tissues (for example: ammonia, amines, phospine, arsine, and stibine).

Organic: The components of carbon. Examples are saturated hydrocarbons (methans, ethans, butans) unsaturated hydrocarbons (ethylens, acetylens) alcohols (methyl ether, ethyl ether) aldehydes (formal dehyde), ketones (methyl ketons), organic acids (formal acid, acetic acid), halides (chloroform, carbon tetrachloride), amides (formamide, acetamide), nitriles (acetonitrile), isocyanates (toluens diisocyanate), amines (methylamine), epoxies (epoxyethans, propylens oxide), and aromatics (benzens, toluens, xylens).

Organometallic: Compounds in which metals are chemically bonded to organic groups (for example: ethyl silicate, tetraethyl lead, and organic phosphate).

Hydrides: Compounds in which hydrogen is chemically bonded to metals and certain other elements (for example: diborane and tetraborane).

Particles are produced by mechanical means by disin-tegration processes such as grinding, crushing, drilling, blasting, and spraying; or by physiochemical reactions such as combustion, vaporization, distil-lation, sublimation, calcination, and condensation. Particles are classified as follows:

Dust: A solid, mechanically produced particle with sizes varying from submicroscopic to visible or macroscopic.

Spray: A liquid, mechanically produced particle with sizes generally in the visible or macroscopic range.

Fume: A solid condensation particle of extremely small particle size, generally less than one micrometer in diameter.

Mist: A liquid condensation particle with sizes ranging from submiscroscopic to visible or macroscopic.

Fog: A mist of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.

Smoke: A system which includes the products of com Smoke: A system which includes the products of com-bustion, pyrolysis, or chemical reaction of substances in the form of visible and invisible solid and liquid particles and gaseous products in air. Smoke is usually of sufficient concentration to perceptibly obscure vision.

Table 3 Classification and Description of Respirators by Hode of Operation

Air-Supplying Respirators

A respirable atmosphere independent of the ambient air is supplied to the

Self-Contained Breething Apparatus (SCBA)
A supply of air, paygen, or oxygen-generated saterial is carried by the wearer. Normally equipped with full facelee, but may be equipped with a quarter-mask facepiece, half-mask facepiece, helmet, hood or mouthpiece and nose clamp.

mask facesiece, helmet, hood or mouthplece and nose clamp.

(1) Closed-Circuit SCBA (oxygeronly, negative pressures).

(a) Compressed liquid oxygen type. Equipped with a facesiece or mouthplece and nose clamp. High-pressure oxygen from a gas cylinder passes through a high-pressure reducing valve, and in some designs, through a low-pressure activation valve to a breathing bag or container. Liquid oxygen is converted to low-pressure gaseous oxygen and delivered to the breathing bag. The wearer inhales from the bag, through a corrugated tube connected to a mouthplece or face-piece and a one-way check valve. Exhaled air passes through amother check valve and tube into a container of carbon-dioxide removing chemical and reenters the breathing bag. Make-up oxygen enters the bag continuously or as the bag continued on the design.

(b) Oxygen-generating type.

[Qui Doxygen-generating type.

[Qui Doxygen-generating type.

[Qui Doxygen-generating type.

[Qui Doxygen-generating type.

Supplied-Air Respirators
(1) Hose Mesk
Equipped with a faccolece, breathing tube, rugged safety harness,
and large-diameter heavy-duty nottinting air-supply hose. The
breathing tube and air-supply hose
are securely attached to the harness. The faccolece is equipped
with an exhelation valve. The harness has provision for attaching
a safety line.
(a) Hose mask with blower. Air
is supplied by a motor-driven or
hend-operated blower. The searer
can continue to innale through the
hose if the blower fails. Up to
300 feet (91 meters) of hose length
is permissible.
(b) Hose mask without blower.
The wearer provides motivating
force to pull air through the hose.
The hose inlet is anchored and
fitted with a funnel or like object
covered with a fine mesh screen to
prevent entrance of coarse particulate matter. Up to 75 feet (23
meters) of hose length is permissible.
(2) Air-Line Respirator

meters) of hose length is permissible.

(2) Air-Line Respirator
Respirable air is supplied through a
smail-diameter hose from a compressor
or compressed-air cylinder(s). The
hose is attached to the wearer by a
belt or other suitable seans and can
be detached rapidly in an esergency.
A flow-control valve or orifice is
provided to govern the rate of air
flow to the wearer. Exhaled air passes
to the ambient atmosphere through a
valve(s) or opening(s) in the enclosure
(facepiece, helset, hood, or suit).
Up to 300 feet (91 setters) of hose
le.4th is permissible.

Air-Purifying Respirators

Ambient air, prior to being inhaled, is passed through a filter, cartridge, or canister which removes particles, vapors, gases, or a combination of these contaminants. The breathing action of the wearer operates the nonpowered type of respirator. The powered type contains a blover - stationary or carried by the wearer - which passes ambient air through an air-purifying component and then supplies purified air to the respirator-inlet covering. The nonpowered type is equipped with a facepiece or mouthpless and mose clamp. The powered type is equipped with a facepiece, helmet; hood, or suit.

Vapor-and Gas-Removing Respirators Equipped with cartridge(s) or canister(s) to remove a single vapor or gas (for examples cities of vapors or gases (for examples organic vapors), or a combination of two or more classes of vapors or gases (for examples organic vapors and acidic gases) from air.

Particulate-Removing Respirators Equipped with filter(s) to remove a single type of particulate matter (for example: dust) or a combination of two or more types of particulate satter (for example: dust and fume) from air. Filter may be a replaceable part or a permanent part of the respirator. Filter may be of the single-use or the reusable type.

Combination Particulate—and Vapor—and Gas-Removing Respirators Equipped with cartridge(s) or canister(s) to remove particulate eatter, vapors and gases from air. The filter say be a permanent part or a replaceable part of a cartridge or canister.

Continued

Table 3 Classification and Description of Respirators by Hode of Operation (Continued)

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators

Air-Purifying Respirators

Atmosphere-Supplying
Apparatus (SCBA) (Continued)
Exhaled air passes through a second check velve/breathing tube assembly into the canister. The oxygenrelease rate is governed by the volume of exhaled air. Carbon dixoide in the exhaled breath is removed by the canister fill.

(2) Open-Circuit (SCBA) (compressed air, compressed oxygen, liquid air, liquid oxygen). A bypass system is provided in case of regulator fall-ure except on escape-type units.

(a) Demand-type. Equipped with a facepiece or mouthpiece and noise clamp. The demand valve permits oxygen or air flow only during inhalation. Exhaled breath passes to ambient atmosphere through a valve(s) in the facepiece.

(b) Pressure-demand type. Equipped with a facepiece only. Positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece. The apparatus may have provision for the wearer to select the demand or pressure-demand mode of operation, in which case the demand mode should be used only when donning or removing the apparatus.

Supplied-Air Respirators (Continued)
(a) Continuous-flow class. Equipped with a facepiece, hood, heiset, or sult. At least 115 liters (four cubic feet) of air per minute to tight-fitting facepieces and 170 liters (six cubic feet) of air per minute to loose fitting helmets, hoods and sults is required. Air is supplied to a suit through a system of internal tubes to the head, trunk and extrestites through valves located in appropriate parts of the suit.
(b) Demand type, C Equipped with a facepiece only. The demand valve permits flow of air only during inhalation. (c) Pressure-demand type, C Equipped with a facepiece only. A positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece.

Combination Air-Line Respirators with Auxiliary Self-Contained Air Supply Includes an air-line respirator with an auxiliary self-contained air supply. To escape from a hazardous atmosphere in the event the primary air supply fails to operate, the wearer systems to the auxiliary self-contained air supply. Devices approved for both entry into and escape from dangerous atmospheres have a low-pressure warning alarm and contain at least a 15-minute self-contained air supply.

Combination Atmosphere Symptoms and Air Supply.

Combination Atmosphere-Supplying and Air-Purifying Respirators

Provide the wearer with the option of using either of two different modes of operation: (1) an atmosphere-supplying respirator with an auxiliary sirpurifying attacment which provides protection in the event the air supply fails or (2) an air-purifying respirator with an auxiliary self-contained air supply which is used when the atmosphere may exceed safe conditions for use of an air-purifying respirator.

allevice produces negative pressure in respiratory-inlet covering during inhalation.

blevice produces positive pressure in respiratory-inlet covering during both inhalation and exhalation.

EEquipped with a demand valve that is activated on initiation of inhalation and permits the flow of breathing atmosphere to the facepieco. On exhalation, pressure in the facepiece becomes positive and the demand valve is deactivated.

dA positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece by a spring-loaded or balanced regulator and exhalation valve.

Table 4 Capabilities and Limitations of Respirators

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators

(See WAC 296-62-07111 for specifications on respirable atmospheres.)
Atmospheric-supplying respirators provide protection against oxygen deficiency and toxic atmospheres. The breathing atmosphere is independent of ambient atmospheric conditions.

General limitations: Except for some air-line suits, no protection is provided against skin irritation by materials such as ammonia and hydrogen chloride, or against sorption of materials such as hydrogen cyanide, tritium, or organic phosphate pesticides through the skin. Facepieces present special problems to individuals required to wear prescription lenses. Use of atmosphere-supplying respirators in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health is limited to specific devices under specified conditions (see Table 5.)

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

The wearer carries his own breathing atmosphere.

Limitations: The period over which the device will provide protection is limited by the amount of air or oxygen in the apparatus, the ambient atmospheric pressure (service life of open-circuit devices is cut in half by a doubling of the atmospheric pressure), and the type of work being performed. Some SCBA devices have a short service life (less than 15 minutes) and are suitable only for escape (self-rescue) from an irrespirable atmosphere.

Chief limitations of SCBA devices are their weight or bulk, or both, limited service life, and the training required for their maintenance and safe use.

(1) Closed-Circuit SCBA
The closed-circuit operation conserves oxygen and permits longer
service life at reduced weight.

Supplied-Air Respirators

The respirable air supply is not limited to the quantity the individual can carry, and the devices are lightweight and simple.

Limitations: Limited to use in atmospheres from which the wearer can escape unharmed without the aid of the respirator.

The wearer is restricted in movement by the hose and must return to a respirable atmosphere by retracing his route of entry. The hose is subject to being severed or pinched off.

(1) Hose Mask. ...
The hose inlet or blower must be located and secured in a respirable atmosphere.
(a) Hose mask with blower.
If the blower falls, the unit still provides protection, although a negative pressure exists in the facepiece during inhalation.
(b) Hose mask without blower.
Haximum hose length may restrict application of device.

Air-Purifying Respirators

General limitations: Air-purifying respirators do not protect against oxygen-deficient atmospheres nor against skin irritation by, or sorption through the skin of, airborne contaminants.

The maximum contaminant concentration against which an air-purifying respirator will protect is determined by the design efficiency and capacity of the cartridge, canister, or filter and the facepiece-to-face seal on the user. For gases and vapors, the maximum concentration for which the air-purifying element is designed is specified by the manufacturer or is listed on labels of cartridges and canisters.

Nonpowered air-purifying respirators will not provide the maximum design protection specified unless the facepiece or mouthplece/nose clamp is carefully fitted to the wearer's face to prevent inward leakage (MAC 296-52-07115(4). The time period over which protection is provided is dependent on canister, cartridge, or filter type; concentration of contaminant; humidity levels in the ambient atmosphere; and the wearer's respiratory rate.

The proper type of canister, cartridge, or filter must be selected for the particular atmosphere and conditions. Nonpowered air-purifying respirators may cause discomfort due to a noticeable resistance to inhalation. This problem is ministrated in powered respirators. Respirator facepieces present special problems to individuals required to mear prescription lenses. These devices do have the advantage of being small, light, and simple in constant.

Use of air-purifying respirators in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health is limited to specific davices under specified conditions (See Table 5).

Vapor and Gas-Removing Respirators

Limitations: No protection is provided against particulate contaminants. A rise in canister or cartridge temperature indicates that a gas or vapor is being removed from the inspired air.

An uncomfortably high temperature indi-cates a high concentration of gas or vapor and requires an immediate return to fresh air.

Particulate-Removing Respirators

Limitations: Protection against non volatile particles only. Ho pro-tection against gases and vapors.

Not for use in atmospheres immedia-tely dangerous to life or health un less the device is a powered-type respirator with escape provisions (see Table 5).

Continued

Table 4 Capabilities and Limitations of Respirators (Continued)

Atmosphere-Supplying Respirators

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (Cont.)

The negative-pressure type produces a negative pressure in the respiratory-inject covering during innation, and this may permit inward leakage of contaminant; whereas the positive-pressure type always maintains a positive pressure in the respiratory-inject covering and is less apt to permit inward leakage of contaminants.

(2) Open Circuit SCBA.
The desend type produces a negative pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering during innelation, whereas the pressure-desend type seintains a positive pressure in the respiratory-inlet covering during inhelation and is less apt to perett inward leskage of contaminants.

Supplied-Air Respirators (Cont.)

(2) Air-Line Respirator (Continuous Flow, Demand and Pressure-Demand Types). The cemand type produces a negative pressure in the faceolece on inhalation, whereas continuous-flow and pressure-demand types maintain a positive-pressure in the resipirator-injet covering and are less and to permit inward leekage of contaminants.

Air-line suits may protect against atmos-pheres that irritate the skin or that may be absorbed through the unbroken skin.

Limitations: Air-line respirators provide no protection if the air supply fails. Some contaminants, such as tritium, may penetrate the material of an air-line suit and limit its effectiveness.

Other contaminants, such as fluorine, may react chemically with the material of an air-line suit and damage it.

Combination Airline Respirators with Auxiliary SC Air Supply

The auxiliary self-contained air supply on this type of device allows the wearer to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. This device with auxiliary self-contained air supply is approved for escape and may be used for entry when it contains at least 15-minute auxiliary self-contained air supply. (See Table 5).

Air-Purifying Respirators

Yapor and Gas-Removing Respirators (Cont.)

Use should be evolded in atmospheres where the contaminant(s) lack sufficient warning properties (that is: odor, taste, or irritation at a concentration in air at or above the permissible exposure list). (Yapor- and gas-removing respirators are not approved for contaminants that lack adequate warning properties.

Not for use in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health unless the device is a powered-type respirator with escape provisions (see Table 5).

- (1) Full Facepiece Respirator.
 Provides protection against eye
 irritation in addition to respiratory
 protection.
- (2) Quarter-Mask and Half-Mask Face piece Respirator. A fabric covering (facelet) available from some manu-facturers shall not be used.
- (3) Mouthplece Respirator. Shall be used only for escape application. Mouth breathing prevents detection of contaminant by odor. Mose clasp must be securely in place to prevent prevent nasal breathing.

A small lightweight device that can be donned quickly.

Particulate-Removing Respirators (Cont.)

- (1) Full Facepiece Respirator.
 Provides protection against eye
 irritation in addition to
 respiratory protection.
- (2) Quarter-Mask and Half-Mask Face piece Respirator. A fabric covering (facelet) available from some manu-facturers shall not be used unless approved for use with respirator.
- (3) Mouthplece Respirator.
 Shall be used only for escape applications. Mouth breathing prevents detection of contaminant by odor. Mose claspinant by course in place to prevent masal breathing.

A small, lightweight device that can be donned quickly.

Combination Particulate-and-Vapor-and Gas-Removing Respirators

The advantages and disadvantages of the component sections of the combination respirator as described above apply.

Combination Atmosphere-Supplying and Air-Purifying Respirators

The advantages and disadvantages, expressed above, of the mode of operation being used will govern. The mode with the greater limitations (air-purifying mode) will mainly determine the overall capabilities and limitations of the respirator, since the wearer may for some reason fail to change the mode of operation even though conditions would require such a change.

Table 5 RESPIRATOR PROJECTION FACTORS®

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in immediately-Dangerous-to Life-or-Health Atmosphere	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Particulate-filter, quarter-mask or half- mask facepiece ^{5,6}	Но	No	10	As measured on each person with maximum of 100.
Vapor- or gas-removing, quarter-mask or half- mask facepiece ^C	Мо	No	 or maximum use fimit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, which- ever is less. 	As measured on each person with maximum of 100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas ¹ -J, which- ever is less.
Combination particulate— filter and vapor— or gas— removing, quarter—mask or half—mask facepiec—	No	Но	10, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, which- ever is less.	As beasured on each person with maximum of 100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or capister for vapor or gas!], which- ever is less.
Particulate-filter, full facepiece ^b	Но	Но	100	As measured on each person with maximum of 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used or maximum of 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used.
Vapor- or gas-removing, full facepiece	Мо	Ha .	100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, which- ever is less.	As measured on each person with maximum of 1,000 or maximum use limit of cartrid; or canister for vapor or gas ^{1,1} , whicheve is less.
Combination particulate— filter and vapor—or gas— removing, full facepiece ^o	Ho	Жо	100, or maximum use limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas, which- ever is less.	As seasured on each person with maximum of 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is used and maximum of 1,000 if high-efficiency filter is used, or maximum used limit of cartridge or canister for vapor or gas 1,00 witchever its less.
Powered particulate— filter, any respiratory— inlet covering ^{6,6,0}	Мо	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided)	K/A No tests are required due to the maximum protection fact used and 3,000 if high-effi	M/A no positive-pressure operation of respirator for is 100 if dust, fume, or mist filter is clency filter is used.
Privered vapor- or gas-removing, any respiratory-inlet covering ^c .0	Мо	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided ^d)		N/A no positive-pressure operation or respirator nor is 3,000 or maximum use limit of cartrid side whichever is less.
Powered combination particulate-filter and vapor- or gas-removing, any respirator-inlet covering, c, d	N o	No (yes, if escape provisions are provided ^d)	The maximum protection fact used and 3,000 if high-effi	#/A to positive-pressure operation of respirator or is 100 if dust, fuse, or mist filter is clancy filter is used, or maximum use light or vapor or gas!
Air-line, demand, quarter-wask or half- wask facepiece, with or without escape provisions	Yesf c,e	Мо	10	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentration of contaminants below the immediately- dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
•				(Continued)

RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in Immediately-Dangerous-to Life-or-Health Atmosphere	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Air-line, demand, full facepiece, with or with- out escape provisions®	Yes ^f	Но	100	As seasured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirators in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
Air-line, continuous- flow or pressure- demand type, any face- piece without escape provisions ^c	Yesf	Мо	of the respirator in con-	N/A e to positive-pressure operation of respirator by ided by the respirator is limited to the use centrations of contaminants below the -iffe-or-health (10LH) values.
Air-line, continuous- flow or pressure-demand type, any facepiece with escape provisions ^c -*	PeaY	Yes	H/A	M/A to positive-pressure operation of respirator
Air-line, continuous flow, helmet, hood, or suit, without escape provisions	Yesf	No	M/A No tests are required due to positive-pressure opera The protection factor provided by the respirator is of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants Tamediately-dengerous-to-life-or-health (IDM) value	
Air-line continuous rlow, helmet, hood, or suit, with escape provisions®	Yesg	Но	H/A	N/A to positive-pressure meration of respirator
iose mask, with or with- out blower, full facepied	Yesf •	No .	10	As measured on each person, but Italted to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contueinants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
elf-contained breathing pparatus, demand-type pper-circuit, or negative ressure-type closed- ircuit, quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece	 Yezî	No	10	As measured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the seed lately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values.
ielf-contained breathing upparatus, demand-type uppar-circuit or negative- pressure-type closed- circuit, full facepiece o uputhpiece/mose clamp ⁶	rescue and mine	No (Yes if respirator is used for mine rescue and mine recovery operations.)	100	As seasured on each person, but limited to the use of the respirator in concentrations of contaminants below the immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) values, except when the respirator is used for mine rescue and mine recovery operations

Classo

Table 5 RESPIRATOR PROTECTION FACTORS® (Continued)

Type of Respirator	Permitted for Use in Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere	Permitted for Use in Immediately-Dangerous-to Life-or-Health Atmosphere ^f	Qualitative Test	Quantitative Test
Self-contained breathing		Yes	H/A	H/A
apparatus, pressure-demai type open-circuit or positive-pressure type closed-circuit, quarter- mask or half-mask face- piece, full facepiece, or mouthpiece/nose			No tests are required due to The maximum protection factor	positive-pressure operation of respirator. r is 10,000 plush.

Combination respirators. The type and mode of operation having the lowest respirator protection factor shall be applied to the Combination Respirator not listed.

M/A/ means not applicable since a respirator-fitting test is not carried out.

A respirator protection factor is a measure of the degree of protection provided by a respirator to a respirator wearer. Multiplying the permissible time-weighted average concentration or the permissible calling concentration, whichever is applicable, for a toxic substance, or the maximum permissible alrhome concentration for a radiomuclide, by a protection factor assigned to a respirator gives the maximum concentration of the hazardous substance for which the respirator can be used. Limitations of filters, cartridges, and canisters used in air-purifying respirators shall be considered in determining protection factors.

between the respirator is used for protection against airborne particulate matter having a permissible time-weighted average concentration less than 0.05 milligram particulate matter per cubic meter of air or less than 2 million particles per cubic foot of air, or for protection against airborne radionuclide particulate matter, the respirator shall be equipped with a high-efficiency filter(s).

cif the air contaminant causes eye irritation, the wearer of a respirator equipped with a quarter-mask or half-mask facepiece or mouthpiece and nose clamp shall be permitted to use a protective goggle or to use a respirator equipped with a full facepiece.

dif the powered air-purifying respirator is equipped with a facepiece, the escape provision means that the wearer is able to breathe through the filter, cartridge, or a canister and through the pump. If the powered air-purifying respirator is equipped with a helmet, hood, or suit, the escape provision shall be an auxiliary self-contained supply of respirable air.

Othe excess provision shall be an auxiliary self-contained supply of respirable air.

for definition of "oxygen deficiency - not immediately dangerous to life or health" see WAC 296-62-07105.

9For definition of "oxygen deficiency - immediately dangerous to life or health" see WAC 296-62-07105.

hThe protection factor measurement exceeds the limit of sensitivity of the test apparatus. Therefore, the respirator has been classified for use in atmospheres having unknown concentrations of contaminants.

The service life of a vapor-or-gas removing cartridge canister depends on the specific vapor or gas, the concentration of the vapor or gas in air, the temperature and humidity of the air, the type and quantity of the sorbent in the cartridge or canister, and the activity of the respirator wearer. Cartridges and canisters may provide only very short service lives for certain vapors and gases. Vapor/gas service life testing is recommended to ensure that cartridges and canisters provide adequate service lines. Reference should be made to published reports which give vapor/gas life data for cartridges and canisters.

Jyapor-and-gas removing respirators are not approved for contaminants that lack adequate warning properties of odor, irritation, or taste at concentrations in air at or above the permissible exposure limits.

NOTE: Respirator protection factors for air-purifying-type respirators equipped with a mouthpiece/mose clamp form of respirator-inlet covering are not given, since such respirators are approved only for escape purposes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-04, filed 5/11/88)

WAC 296-62-07344 APPENDIX B-SUBSTANCE TECHNI-CAL GUIDELINES FOR DBCP. (1) Physical and chemical data.

- (a) Substance identification.
- (i) Synonyms: 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane; DBCP, Fumazone; Nemafume; Nemagon; Nemaset; BBC 12; OS 1879. DBCP is also included in agricultural pesticides and fumigants which include the phrase "Nema_ " in their name.
 - (ii) Formula: C3H5Br2 C1.
 - (iii) Molecular weight: 236.
 - (b) Physical data:
 - (i) Boiling point (760 mm HG): 195C (383F)
 - (ii) Specific gravity (water = 1): 2.093.
- (iii) Vapor density (air = 1 at boiling point of DBCP): Data not available.
 - (iv) Melting point: 6C (43F).
 - (v) Vapor pressure at 20C (68F): 0.8 mm HG
 - (vi) Solubility in water: 1000 ppm.
 - (vii) Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): very much less than 1.
- (c) Appearance and odor: Dense yellow or amber liquid with a pungent odor at high concentrations. Any detectable odor of DBCP indicates overexposure.
 - (2) Fire explosion and reactivity hazard data.
 - (a) Fire.
 - (i) Flash point: 170F (77C)
 - (ii) Autoignition temperature: Data not available.
 - (iii) Flammable limits in air, percent by volume: Data not available.
 - (iv) Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical.
- (v) Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use a solid stream of water since a stream will scatter and spread the fire. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to a fire.

- (vi) Unusual fire and explosion hazards: None known.
- (vii) For purposes of complying with the requirements of WAC 296-24-330, liquid DBCP is classified as a Class III A combustible liquid.
- (viii) For the purpose of complying with ((WAC 296-24-95613)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, the classification of hazardous locations as described in article 500 of the National Electrical Code for DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.
- (ix) For the purpose of compliance with WAC 296-24-592, DBCP is classified as a Class B fire hazard.
- (x) For the purpose of compliance with WAC 296-24-230, locations classified as hazardous locations due to the presence of DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.
- (xi) Sources of ignition are prohibited where DBCP presents a fire or explosion hazard.
 - (b) Reactivity.
 - (i) Conditions contributing to instability: None known.
- (ii) Incompatibilities: Reacts with chemically active metals, such as aluminum, magnesium and tin alloys.
- (iii) Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as HBr, HCl and carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving DBCP.
- (iv) Special precautions: DBCP will attack some rubber materials and coatings.
 - (3) Spill, leak and disposal procedures.
 - (a) If DBCP is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:
- (i) The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after thorough ventilation.
 - (ii) Ventilate area of spill or leak.
- (iii) If in liquid form, collect for reclamation or absorb in paper, vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material.

- (iv) If in solid form, collect spilled material in the most convenient and safe manner for reclamation or for disposal.
- (b) Persons not wearing protective equipment must be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.
 - (c) Waste disposal methods:
- (i) For small quantities of liquid DBCP, absorb on paper towels, remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn the paper. Large quantities can be reclaimed or collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. If liquid DBCP is absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material and placed in sealed containers it may be disposed of in a state-approved sanitary landfill.
- (ii) If in solid form, for small quantities, place on paper towels, remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn. Large quantities may be reclaimed. However, if this is not practical, dissolve in a flammable solvent (such as alcohol) and atomize in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. DBCP in solid form may also be disposed in a state-approved sanitary landfill.
 - (4) Monitoring and measurement procedures.
 - (a) Exposure above the permissible exposure limit.
- (i) Eight hour exposure evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken so that the average eight-hour exposure may be determined from a single eight-hour sample or two four-hour samples. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee).
- (ii) Monitoring techniques: The sampling and analysis under this section may be performed by collecting the DBCP vapor on petroleum based charcoal absorption tubes with subsequent chemical analyses. The method of measurement chosen should determine the concentration of airborne DBCP at the permissible exposure limit to an accuracy of plus or minus twenty—five percent. If charcoal tubes are used, a total volume of ten liters should be collected at a flow rate of 50 cc per minute for each tube. Analyze the resultant samples as you would samples of halogenated solvent.
- (b) Since many of the duties relating to employee protection are dependent on the results of monitoring and measuring procedures, employers should assure that the evaluation of employee exposures is performed by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified percon
- (5) Protective clothing. Employees should be required to wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact with DBCP. Because DBCP is absorbed through the skin, it is important to prevent skin contact with both liquid and solid forms of DBCP. Protective clothing should include impermeable coveralls or similar fullbody work clothing, gloves, headcoverings, and workshoes or shoe coverings. Standard rubber and neoprene gloves do not offer adequate protection and should not be relied upon to keep DBCP off the skin. DBCP should never be allowed to remain on the skin. Clothing and shoes should not be allowed to become contaminated with the material; and if they do, they should be promptly removed and not worn again until completely free of the material. Any protective clothing which has developed leaks or is otherwise found to be defective should be repaired or replaced. Employees should also be required to wear splashproof safety goggles where there is any possibility of DBCP contacting the eyes.
 - (6) Housekeeping and hygiene facilities.
- (a) The workplace must be kept clean, orderly and in a sanitary condition.
- (b) Dry sweeping and the use of compressed air is unsafe for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces where DBCP dust or liquids are found. To minimize the contamination of air with dust, vacuuming with either portable or permanent systems must be used. If a portable unit is selected, the exhaust must be attached to the general workplace exhaust ventilation system, or collected within the vacuum unit equipped with high efficiency filters or other appropriate means of contamination removal and not used for other purposes. Units used to collect DBCP must be labeled.
- (c) Adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water must be provided, and maintained in a sanitary condition. Suitable cleansing agents should also be provided to assure the effective removal of DBCP from the skin.
- (d) Change or dressing rooms with individual clothes storage facilities must be provided to prevent the contamination of street clothes with DBCP. Because of the hazardous nature of DBCP, contaminated

- protective clothing must be stored in closed containers for cleaning or disposal.
 - (7) Miscellaneous precautions.
- (a) Store DBCP in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area.
- (b) Use of supplied-air suits or other impervious clothing (such as acid suits) may be necessary to prevent skin contact with DBCP. Supplied-air suits should be selected, used, and maintained under the supervision of persons knowledgeable in the limitations and potential life-endangering characteristics of supplied-air suits.
- (c) The use of air-conditioned suits may be necessary in warmer climates.
- (d) Advise employees of all areas and operations where exposure to DBCP could occur.
- (8) Common operations. Common operations in which exposure to DBCP is likely to occur are: during its production; and during its formulation into pesticides and fumigants.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-62-07385 APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR ETHYLENE OXIDE (NONMANDATORY). (1) Physical and chemical data:

- (a) Substance identification:
- (i) Synonyms: Dihydrooxirene, dimethylene oxide, EO, 1,2-epoxyethane, EtO, ETO, oxacyclopropane, oxane, oxidoethane, alpha/beta-oxidoethane, oxiran, oxirane.
 - (ii) Formula: (C₂H₄O).
- (iii) Molecular weight: 44.06.
- (b) Physical data:
- (i) Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 10.70°C (51.3°F);
- (ii) Specific gravity (water = 1): 0.87 (at 20°C or 68°F);
- (iii) Vapor density (air = 1): 1.49;
- (iv) Vapor pressure (at 20°C): 1,095 mm Hg;
- (v) Solubility in water: Complete;
- (vi) Appearance and odor: Colorless liquid; gas at temperature above 10.7°F or 51.3°C with ether-like odor above 700 ppm.
 - (2) Fire, explosion, and reactivity hazard data:
 - (a) Fire:
 - (i) Flash point; Less than 0°F (open cup);
 - (ii) Stability: Decomposes violently at temperatures above 800°F;
- (iii) Flammable limits in air, percent by volume: Lower: 3, Upper: 100;
- (iv) Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide for small fires, polymer or alcohol foams for large fires;
- (v) Special fire fighting procedures: Dilution of ethylene oxide with 23 volumes of water renders it non-flammable;
- (vi) Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Vapors of EtO will burn without the presence of air or other oxidizers. EtO vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by open flames or sparks at locations remote from the site at which EtO is being used.
- (vii) For purposes of compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-24-330, EtO is classified as a flammable gas. For example, 7,500 ppm, approximately one-fourth of the lower flammable limit, would be considered to pose a potential fire and explosion hazard.
- (viii) For purposes of compliance with WAC 296-24-585, EtO is classified as a Class B fire hazard.
- (ix) For purpose of compliance with ((WAC 296-24-956)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L, locations classified as hazardous due to the presence of EtO shall be Class I.
 - (b) Reactivity:
- (i) Conditions contributing to instability: EtO will polymerize violently if contaminated with aqueous alkalies, amines, mineral acids, metal chlorides, or metal oxides. Violent decomposition will also occur at temperatures above 800°F;
 - (ii) Incompatibilities: Alkalines and acids;
- (iii) Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
 - (3) Spill, leak, and disposal procedures:
 - (a) If EtO is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:
 - (i) Remove all ignition sources.
- (ii) The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after the area has been thoroughly ventilated and washed down with water.
- (b) Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

- (c) Waste disposal method: Waste material should be disposed of in a manner that is not hazardous to employees or to the general population. In selecting the method of waste disposal, applicable local, State, and Federal regulations should be consulted.
 - (4) Monitoring and Measurement Procedures:
 - (a) Exposure above the permissible exposure limit:
- (i) Eight-hour exposure evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken with consecutive samples covering the full shift. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee.)
- (ii) Monitoring techniques: The sampling and analysis under this section may be performed by collection of the EtO vapor on charcoal adsorption tubes or other composition adsorption tubes, with subsequent chemical analysis. Sampling and analysis may also be performed by instruments such as real time continuous monitoring systems, portable direct reading instruments, or passive dosimeters as long as measurements taken using these methods accurately evaluate the concentration of EtO in employees' breathing zones.
- (iii) Appendix D describes the validated method of sampling and analysis which has been tested by OSHA for use with EtO. Other available methods are also described in Appendix D. The employer has the obligation of selecting a monitoring method which meets the accuracy and precision requirements of the standard under his/her unique field conditions. The standard requires that the method of monitoring should be accurate, to a 95 percent confidence level, to plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of EtO at 1 ppm, and to plus or minus 35 percent for concentrations at 0.5 ppm. In addition to the method described in Appendix D, there are numerous other methods available for monitoring for EtO in the workplace. Details on these other methods have been submitted by various companies to the rulemaking record, and are available at the OSHA Docket Office.
- (b) Since many of the duties relating to employee exposure are dependent on the results of measurement procedures, employers should assure that the evaluation of employee exposures is performed by a technically qualified person.
 - (5) Protective clothing and equipment:
- (a) Employees should be provided with and be required to wear appropriate protective clothing wherever there is significant potential for skin contact with liquid EtO or EtO-containing solutions. Protective clothing shall include impermeable coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, and head coverings, as appropriate to protect areas of the body which may come in contact with liquid EtO or EtO-containing solutions.
- (b) Employers should ascertain that the protective garments are impermeable to EtO. Permeable clothing, including items made of rubber, and leather shoes should not be allowed to become contaminated with liquid EtO. If permeable clothing does become contaminated, it should be immediately removed, while the employer is under an emergency deluge shower. If leather footwear or other leather garments become wet from EtO they should be discarded and not be worn again, because leather absorbs EtO and holds it against the skin.
- (c) Any protective clothing that has been damaged or is otherwise found to be defective should be repaired or replaced. Clean protective clothing should be provided to the employee as necessary to assure employee protection. Whenever impermeable clothing becomes wet with liquid EtO, it should be washed down with water before being removed by the employee. Employees are also required to wear splashproof safety goggles where there is any possibility of EtO contacting the eyes.
 - (6) Miscellaneous precautions:
- (a) Store EtO in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area and take all necessary precautions to avoid any explosion hazard.
- (b) Nonsparking tools must be used to open and close metal containers. These containers must be effectively grounded and bonded.
- (c) Do not incinerate EtO cartridges, tanks or other containers.
- (d) Employers should advise employees of all areas and operations where exposure to EtO occurs.
 - (7) Common operations:

Common operations in which exposure to EtO is likely to occur include the following: (a) Manufacture of EtO, (b) surfactants, (c) ethanolamines, (d) glycol ethers, (e) specialty chemicals, and (f) use as a sterilant in the hospital, health product and spice industries.

- AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-20, filed 7/27/81)
- WAC 296-62-11015 ABRASIVE BLASTING. (1) Definitions.
- (a) "Abrasive" means a solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.
- (b) "Abrasive-blasting respirator" means a continuous flow air-line respirator constructed so that it will cover the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect him from rebounding abrasive.
- (c) "Blast cleaning barrel" means a complete enclosure which rotates on an axis, or which has an internal moving tread to tumble the parts, in order to expose various surfaces of the parts to the action of an automatic blast spray.
- (d) "Blast cleaning room" means a complete enclosure in which blasting operations are performed and where the operator works inside of the room to operate the blasting nozzle and direct the flow of the abrasive material.
- (e) "Blasting cabinet" means an enclosure where the operator stands outside and operates the blasting nozzle through an opening or openings in the enclosure.
- (f) "Clean air" means air of such purity that it will not cause harm or discomfort to an individual if it is inhaled for extended periods of
- (g) "Dust collector" means a device or combination of devices for separating dust from the air handled by an exhaust ventilation system.
- (h) "Exhaust ventilation system" means a system for removing contaminated air from a space, comprising two or more of the following elements (i) enclosure or hood, (ii) duct work, (iii) dust collecting equipment, (iv) exhauster, and (v) discharge stack.
- (i) "Particulate-filter respirator" means an air purifying respirator, commonly referred to as a dust or a fume respirator, which removes most of the dust or fume from the air passing through the device.
- (j) "Respirable dust" means airborne dust in sizes capable of passing through the upper respiratory system to reach the lower lung passages.
- (k) "Rotary blast cleaning table" means an enclosure where the pieces to be cleaned are positioned on a rotating table and are passed automatically through a series of blast sprays.
- (1) "Abrasive blasting" means the forcible application of an abrasive to a surface by pneumatic pressure, hydraulic pressure, or centrifugal force.
 - (2) Dust hazards from abrasive blasting.
- (a) Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted are shattered and pulverized during blasting operations and the dust formed will contain particles of respirable size. The composition and toxicity of the dust from these sources shall be considered in making an evaluation of the potential health hazards.
- (b) The concentration of respirable dust or fume in the breathing zone of the abrasive-blasting operator or any other worker shall be kept below the levels specified in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.
- (c) Organic abrasives which are combustible shall be used only in automatic systems. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the construction of the equipment, including the exhaust system and all electric wiring shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z33.1-1961 (NFPA 91-1961), and ((American National Standard Electrical Code, C1-1968 (NFPA 70-1968))) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L. The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the build-up of static charges. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the abrasive blasting enclosure, the ducts, and the dust collector shall be constructed with loose panels or explosion venting areas, located on sides away from any occupied area, to provide for pressure relief in case of explosion, following the principles set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Explosion Venting Guide, NFPA 68 - 1954.
 - (3) Blast-cleaning enclosures.
- (a) Blast-cleaning enclosures shall be exhaust ventilated in such a way that a continuous inward flow of air will be maintained at all openings in the enclosure, during the blasting operation.
- (i) All air inlets and access openings shall be baffled or so arranged that by the combination of inward air flow and baffling the escape of abrasive or dust particles into an adjacent work area will be minimized and visible spurts of dust will not be observed.
- (ii) The rate of exhaust shall be sufficient to provide prompt clearance of the dust-laden air within the enclosure after the cessation of blasting.

- (iii) Before the enclosure is opened, the blast shall be turned off and the exhaust system shall be run for a sufficient period of time to remove the dusty air within the enclosure.
- (iv) Safety glass protected by screening shall be used in observation windows, where hard deep-cutting abrasives are used.
- (v) Slit abrasive-resistant baffles shall be installed in multiple sets at all small access openings where dust might escape, and shall be inspected regularly and replaced when needed.

(A) Doors shall be flanged and tight when closed.

- (B) Doors on blast-cleaning rooms shall be operable from both inside and outside, except that where there is a small operator access door, the large work access door may be closed or opened from the outside only.
 - (4) Exhaust ventilation systems.
- (a) The construction, installation, inspection, and maintenance of exhaust systems shall conform to the principles and requirements set forth in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, and ANSI Z33.1-1961.
- (i) When dust leaks are noted, repairs shall be made as soon as possible.
- (ii) The static pressure drop at the exhaust ducts leading from the equipment shall be checked when the installation is completed and periodically thereafter to assure continued satisfactory operation. Whenever an appreciable change in the pressure drop indicates a partial blockage, the system shall be cleaned and returned to normal operating condition.
- (b) In installations where the abrasive is recirculated, the exhaust ventilation system for the blasting enclosure shall not be relied upon for the removal of fines from the spent abrasive instead of an abrasive separator. An abrasive separator shall be provided for the purpose.
- (c) The air exhausted from blast-cleaning equipment shall be discharged through dust collecting equipment. Dust collectors shall be set up so that the accumulated dust can be emptied and removed without contaminating other working areas.
- (5) Personal protective equipment. See applicable provisions of chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC.
- (a) Abrasive-blasting respirators shall be worn by all abrasive-blasting operators:

(i) When working inside of blast-cleaning rooms, or

- (ii) When using silica sand in manual blasting operations where the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust ventilated enclosure, or
- (iii) Where concentrations of toxic dust dispersed by the abrasive-blasting may exceed the limits set in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515 and the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust-ventilated enclosure.
- (b) Particulate filter respirators, commonly referred to as dust-filter respirators, properly fitted, may be used for short, intermittent, or occasional dust exposures such as cleanup, dumping of dust collectors, or unloading shipments of sand at a receiving point, when it is not feasible to control the dust by enclosure, exhaust ventilation, or other means. Respirators used shall be approved for protection against the specific type of dust encountered.
- (i) Dust-filter respirators may be used to protect the operator of outside abrasive-blasting operations where nonsilica abrasives are used on materials having low toxicities.
- (ii) Dust-filter respirators shall not be used for continuous protection where silica sand is used as the blasting abrasive, or toxic materials are blasted.
- (c) A respiratory protection program as defined and described in applicable provisions of chapters 296-24 and 296-62 WAC, shall be established wherever it is necessary to use respiratory protective equipment.
- (d) Refer to applicable provisions of chapter 296-24 WAC for operators personal protective equipment.
- (6) Operational procedures and general safety. Dust shall not be permitted to accumulate on the floor or on ledges outside of an abrasive—blasting enclosure, and dust spills shall be cleaned up promptly. Aisles and walkways shall be kept clear of steel shot or similar abrasive which may create a slipping hazard.
- (7) Scope. This paragraph applies to all operations where an abrasive is forcibly applied to a surface by pneumatic or hydraulic pressure, or by centrifugal force. It does not apply to steam blasting, or steam cleaning, or hydraulic cleaning methods where work is done without the aid of abrasives.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 83-19, filed 7/13/83, effective 9/12/83)

WAC 296-62-14515 ELECTRICAL HAZARDS. (1) Electrical circuits in the confined area which may present a hazard shall be disconnected, locked out and tagged in accordance with WAC 296-62-14513(1)(a). All temporary lights shall be protected against damage and cords shall be heavy duty and kept clear of working spaces and walkways. Only low voltage, battery operated, or ground fault protected equipment shall be used on water-sides of boilers or when electrically conductive liquids are involved.

(2) Electric supply circuits, lighting, portable tools, and other equipment used where potentially hazardous concentrations of flammable vapors, gases or dusts are present or may develop shall conform to ((the current National Electric Code requirements)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(3) Portable electric tools shall be grounded or isolation transformers, ground fault interrupters or double insulated tools shall be required.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-25, filed 11/14/88)

WAC 296-62-07355 ((SCOPE AND APPLICATION)) ETH-YLENE OXIDE. Scope and application. (1) WAC 296-62-07355 through 296-62-07389 applies to all occupational exposures to ethylene oxide (EtO), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 75-21-8, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

- (2) WAC 296-62-07355 through 296-62-07389 does not apply to the processing, use, or handling of products containing EtO where objective data are reasonably relied upon that demonstrate that the product is not capable of releasing EtO in airborne concentrations at or above the action level, and may not reasonably be foreseen to release EtO in excess of the excursion limit, under the expected conditions of processing, use, or handling that will cause the greatest possible release.
- (3) Where products containing EtO are exempted under subsection (2) of this section, the employer shall maintain records of the objective data supporting that exemption and the basis for the employer's reliance on the data, as provided in WAC 296-62-07375(1).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-300 SCOPE, APPLICATION, AND DEFINITIONS. (1) Scope. This section covers ((the following operations, unless the employer can demonstrate that the operation does not involve employee exposure or the reasonable possibility for employee exposure to safety or health hazards)) employers who have employees who work in the following operations:

- (a) Clean-up operations required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other involving hazardous substances that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (including, but not limited to, the EPA's National Priority Site List (NPL), state priority site lists, sites recommended for the EPA NPL, and initial investigations of government identified sites which are conducted before the presence or absence of hazardous substances has been ascertained);
- (b) Corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);
- (c) Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental bodies as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites:
- (d) Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities regulated by 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA; or by agencies under agreement with U.S.E.P.A. to implement RCRA regulations; and
- (e) Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard.
 - (2) Application.
- (a) All requirements of this chapter and chapters 296-24 and 296-155 WAC apply pursuant to their terms to hazardous waste and emergency response operations whether covered by this part or not. If there is a conflict or overlap, the provision more protective of employee safety and health shall apply.
- (b) Hazardous substance clean-up operations within the scope of subsection (1)(a), (b), and (c) of this section must comply with all

sections (WAC 296-62-300 through 296-62-3145) except WAC 296-62-3140, 296-62-3110 (4) and (5), and 296-62-3112.

(c) Operations within the scope of subsection (1)(d) of this section must comply only with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140 ((and 296-62-3110 (4) and (5)))

- Notes and Exceptions: (i) All provisions of WAC 296-62-3140 cover any treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) operation regulated by 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 or by state law authorized under RCRA, and required to have a permit or interim status from EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 270.1 or from a state agency pursuant to RCRA.
 - (ii) Employers who are not required to have a permit or interim status because they are conditionally exempt small quantity generators under 40 CFR 261.5 or are generators who qualify under 40 CFR 262.34 for exemptions from regulation under 40 CFR parts 264, 265, and 270 ("excepted employers") are not covered by WAC 296-62-3140 (1) through (7). Excepted employers who are required by the EPA or state agency to have their employees engage in emergency response or who direct their employees to engage in emergency response are covered by WAC 296-62-3140(8), and cannot be exempted by WAC 296-62-3140 (8)(a). Excepted employers who are not required to have employees engage in emergency response, who direct their employees to evacuate in the case of such emergencies and who meet the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140 (8)(a) are exempt from the balance of WAC 296-62-3140(8).
 - (iii) If an area is used primarily for treatment, storage or disposal, any emergency response operations in that area shall comply with WAC 296-62-3140(8). In other areas not used primarily for treatment, storage or disposal, any emergency response operations shall comply with WAC ((296-62-3140(9))) 296-62-3112. Compliance with the requirements of WAC ((296-62-3140(9))) 296-62-3112 shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140(8).
- (d) Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances which are not covered by subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section must only comply with the requirements of WAC 296-62-3112.

(3) Definitions.

- (a) "Buddy system" means a system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency.
- (b) "Clean-up operation" means an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.
- (c) "Contamination reduction zone" means the buffer between the exclusion zone and the outermost clean zone
- (d) "Decontamination" means the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.
- (e) "Emergency response" or "responding to emergencies" means a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard. Responses to release of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered to be emergency responses.
- (f) "Exclusion zone" means the innermost zone at a site where contamination does occur.
- (g) "Facility" means (i) any building structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publiclyowned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (ii) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any water-borne vessel.

- (h) "Hazardous materials response (HAZMAT) team" means an organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work, to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT team. A HAZMAT team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire
- (i) "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated or listed under (i)(i) through (iv) of this subsection, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:

(i) Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA;

- (ii) Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring;
- (iii) Any substance listed by the United States Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under WAC 480-12-195; and
- (iv) Hazardous waste as herein defined.

(j) "Hazardous waste" means:

- (((ti))) A waste or combination of wastes as defined in ((WAC-173= 303-040; or
- (ii) Those substances defined in WAC 480-12-195)) (m) of this subsection.
- (k) "Hazardous waste operation" means any operation conducted within the scope of this standard.
- (1) "Hazardous waste site" or "site" means any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place.
- (m) "Health hazard" means a chemical, mixture of chemicals, or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. Further definition of the terms used above can be found in Appendix A to WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427.
- (n) "IDLH" or "immediately dangerous to life or health" means any atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive, or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.
- (o) "Oxygen deficiency" means that concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided. It exists in atmospheres where the percentage of oxygen by volume is less than 19.5 percent oxygen.

 (p) "Permissible exposure limit" means the exposure, inhalation, or
- dermal permissible limit specified in WAC 296-62-075 through 296-62-07515.
- (q) "Published exposure level" means the exposure limits published in "NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards" dated 1986 incorporated by reference, or if none is specified, the exposure limits published in the standards specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in their publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1988-89" dated 1988 incorporated by reference.
- (r) "Post emergency response" means that portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and clean-up of the site has begun. If post emergency response is performed by an employer's own employees who were part of the initial emergency response, it is considered to be part of the initial response and not post emergency response. However, if a group of an employer's own employees, separate from the group providing initial response, performs the clean-up operation, then the separate group of employees would be considered to be performing postemergency response and subject to WAC 296-62-3112(11).

- (s) "Qualified person" means a person with specific training, knowledge, and experience in the area for which the person has responsibility and the authority to control.
- (t) "Site safety and health supervisor (or official)" means the individual located on a hazardous waste site who is responsible to the employer and has the authority and knowledge necessary to implement the site safety and health plan and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements.
- (u) "Site work zones" means an exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, and a clean zone established at a hazardous waste site before clean—up work begins to prevent or reduce the movement of contaminants from the site to uncontaminated areas and to control public, employee, and equipment exposure to hazardous substances.
- (i) The exclusion zone is the innermost of the zones and is where contamination does occur. The contamination reduction zone is the zone between the exclusion zone and the clean zone and serves as a transition and buffer between the contaminated and clean zone to further reduce the physical transfer of contaminating substances to the public, employees, and equipment. The clean zone is the outermost of the zones and is a noncontaminated or clean area. The level of contamination in these zones is not defined and some designated exclusion zones can have very little contamination directly affecting employees.
- (ii) The contaminated reduction corridors are the designated areas within the contaminated reduction zone for the decontamination of personnel and equipment.
- (v) "Small quantity generator" means a generator of hazardous wastes who in any calendar month generates no more than 1000 kilograms (2205 pounds) of hazardous waste in that month.
- (w) "Uncontrolled hazardous waste site" means an area identified as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other where an accumulation of hazardous ((waste)) substances creates a threat to the health and safety of individuals or the environment or both. Some sites are found on public lands, such as those created by former municipal, county, or state landfills where illegal or poorly managed waste disposal has taken place. Other sites are found on private property, often belonging to generators or former generators of hazardous substance waste. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to, surface impoundments, landfills, dumps, and tank or drum farms. Normal operations at TSD sites are not covered by this definition.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3040 TRAINING. (1) General.

- (a) All employees working on site (such as but not limited to equipment operators, general laborers, and others) exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards, and their supervisors and management responsible for the site, shall receive training meeting the requirements of this subsection before they are permitted to engage in hazardous waste operations that could expose them to hazardous substances, safety, or health hazards, and they shall review training as specified in this subsection.
- (b) Employees shall not be permitted to participate in or supervise field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility.
- (2) Elements to be covered. The training shall thoroughly cover the following:
- (a) Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;
 - (b) Safety, health, and other hazards present on the site;
 - (c) Use of personal protective equipment;
- (d) Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards:
 - (e) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;
- (f) Medical surveillance requirements including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards; and
- (g) The contents of items (vii) through (x) of the site safety and health plan set forth in WAC 296-62-3010 (4)(b).
- (3) Initial training. General site workers (such as equipment operators, general laborers, and supervisory personnel) engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive the following required training:
- (a) General site workers required to wear Level A or Level B personal protective equipment because of the types of hazards to which they are exposed or have the potential for being exposed are required

- to have 80 hours of training and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.
- (b) General site workers required to wear Level C or D personal protective equipment, equipment operators or transport vehicle operators, are required to have 40 hours of training and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.
- (c) General site workers on site only occasionally for specific limited tasks, and supervisors not working in the two inner zones are required to have 24 hours of training. For example, certain Environmental Protection Agency, and department of ecology employees, labor and industries inspectors and other short-term monitoring and surveying personnel would be required to only have 24 hours of training if they are on-site only occasionally for a specific limited task and are unlikely to be exposed over permissible exposure levels and published exposure limits. A minimum of one day actual field experience under direct supervision is also required.
- (d) Workers regularly on site who work in areas which have been monitored and fully characterized indicating that exposures are under permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits where respirators are not necessary, and the characterization indicates that there are no health hazards or the possibility of an emergency developing, shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site and the minimum of one day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.
- (e) Workers with 24 hours of training who are covered by (c) and (d) of this subsection, and who become general site workers or who are required to wear respirators, shall have the additional 16 hours and two days of training necessary to total the training specified in (b) of this subsection.
- (4) Management and supervisor training. On-site management and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise employees engaged in, hazardous waste operations shall receive the same initial training as listed in (((a))) subsection (3) of this ((subsection)) section, and three days of supervised field experience and at least eight additional hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on such topics as, but not limited to, the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment program, and health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques.
 - (5) Law enforcement at illicit drug labs.

Exception: WISHA did not intend application of the 80 hour training requirement to law enforcement personnel required to enter illicit drug labs, secure the premise, and obtain necessary evidence for law enforcement purposes. Attendance at a specific 40 hours course, such as that presented by the criminal justice training commission, is acceptable.

Note: If cleanup activities are conducted by law enforcement personnel, then appropriate hazardous waste cleanup training would be required.

- (6) Training course content.
- (a) 40 and 80 hour hazardous waste cleanup courses. As a minimum, the training course content for the 40 hour and 80 hour training program shall include the following topics:
- (i) Overview of the applicable sections of Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC and the elements of an employer's effective occupational safety and health program.
- (ii) Effect of chemical exposure to hazardous substances (i.e., toxicity, carcinogens, irritants, sensitizers, etc.).
 - (iii) Effects of biological and radiological exposures.
- (iv) Fire and explosion hazards (i.e., flammable and combustible liquids, reactive materials).
- (v) General safety hazards, including electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, walking-working surface hazards and those hazards associated with hot and cold temperature extremes.
 - (vi) Confined space, tank, and vault hazards and entry procedures.
- (vii) Names of personnel and alternates, where appropriate, responsible for site safety and health at the site.
- (viii) Specific safety, health, and other hazards that are to be addressed at a site and in the site safety and health plan.
- (ix) Use of personal protective equipment and the implementation of the personal protective equipment program.
- (x) Work practices that will minimize employee risk from site hazards.
- (xi) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment and any new relevant technology or procedure.

(xii) Content of the medical surveillance program and requirements, including the recognition of signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazardous substances.

(xiii) The contents of an effective site safety and health plan.

(xiv) Use of monitoring equipment with "hands-on" experience and the implementation of the employee and site monitoring program.

(xv) Implementation and use of the information program.

(xvi) Drum and container handling procedures and the elements of a spill containment program.

(xvii) Selection and use of material handling equipment.

- (xviii) Methods for assessment of risk and handling of radioactive wastes.
- (xix) Methods for handling shock-sensitive wastes.

(xx) Laboratory waste pack handling procedures.

(xxi) Container sampling procedures and safeguards.

(xxii) Safe preparation procedures for shipping and transport of containers.

(xxiii) Decontamination program and procedures.

(xxiv) Emergency response plan and procedures including first aid.

(xxv) Safe site illumination levels.

(xxvi) Site sanitation procedures and equipment for employee needs.

(xxvii) Review of the applicable appendices to Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xxviii) Overview and explanation of WISHA's hazard communication standard Part C of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xxix) Sources of reference, additional information and efficient use of relevant manuals and hazard coding systems.

(xxx) Principles of toxicology and biological monitoring.

(xxxi) Rights and responsibilities of employees and employers under WISHA and CERCLA.

(xxxii) "Hands-on" field exercises and demonstrations.

(b) 24-hour hazardous waste cleanup course. As a minimum, the 24-hour training course required in WAC 296-62-3040 (3)(c) and (d) for employees engaged in occasional visits to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites shall include the following topics where they are applicable to the job function to be performed:

(i) Overview of applicable sections of Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC and the elements of the employer's effective occupational safety

and health program.

(ii) Employee rights and responsibilities under WISHA and CERCLA.

(iii) Overview of relevant chemical exposures to hazardous substances (i.e., toxics, carcinogens, irritants, sensitizers, etc.).

(iv) Overview of the principles of toxicology and biological monitoring.

(v) Use of monitoring equipment with hands—on practice and an overview of a site monitoring program.

(vi) Overview of site hazards including fire and explosion, confined spaces, oxygen deficiency, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, walking—working surface hazards.

(vii) The contents of an effective site safety and health plan.

(viii) Use of personal protective equipment and the implementation of the personal protective equipment program.

(ix) Work practices that will minimize employee risk from site hazards.

(x) Site simulations with "hands-on" exercises and practice.

(xi) Emergency response planning and response including first aid.

(xii) Content of the medical surveillance program and requirements, including the recognition of signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazardous substances.

(xiii) Decontamination programs and procedures.

(xiv) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment.

(xv) Sources of references and efficient use of relevant manuals and knowledge of hazard coding systems.

(c) 16-hour supplemental training for hazardous waste sites. As a minimum, employees who have received 24 hours of training for hazardous waste site operations shall receive training in the following topics before they are allowed to work as general site workers or if they are required to wear respirators:

(i) Relevant chemical exposures to hazardous substances beyond

that previously covered.

(ii) Site hazards including fire and explosion, confined spaces, oxygen deficiency, electrical, powered equipment, and walking-working surfaces beyond that previously covered.

(iii) Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health at the site, where appropriate.

- (iv) Use of monitoring equipment and the implementation of the employee and the site monitoring program beyond that previously covered.
 - (v) Implementation and use of the informational program.
- (vi) Drum and container handling procedures and the elements of a spill containment program.

(vii) Selection and use of material handling equipment.

- (viii) Methods for assessment of risk and handling of radioactive wastes.
 - (ix) Methods for handling shock-sensitive wastes.
 - (x) Laboratory waste pack handling procedures.
 - (xi) Container sampling procedures and safeguards.
- (xii) Safe preparation procedures for shipping and transport of containers.
 - (xiii) Decontamination program and procedures.

(xiv) Safety site illumination levels.

(xv) Site sanitation procedures and equipment.

(xvi) Review of the applicable appendices to Part P of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xvii) Overview and explanation of WISHA's Hazard communication standard Part C of chapter 296-62 WAC.

(xviii) Sources of reference and additional information.

(d) Additional 8 hours of training for supervisors and managers. Supervisors and managers shall receive an additional eight hours of training in the following subjects:

(i) Management of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

(ii) Federal, state, and local agencies to be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous substances.

(iii) Management of emergency procedures in the event of a release of hazardous substances.

(7) Qualifications for trainers. Trainers shall be qualified to instruct employees about the subject matter that is being presented in training. Such trainers shall have satisfactorily completed a training program for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, or they shall have the academic credentials and instructional experience necessary for teaching the subjects. Instructors shall demonstrate competent instructional skills and knowledge of the applicable subject matter.

(8) Training certification. Employees and supervisors that have received and successfully completed the training and field experience specified in subsections (1) through (4) of this section shall be certified by their instructor or the head instructor and trained supervisor as having successfully completed the necessary training. A written certificate shall be given to each person so certified. Any person who has not been so certified or who does not meet the requirements of subsection (11) of this section shall be prohibited from engaging in hazardous waste operations.

(9) Emergency response. Employees who are engaged in responding to hazardous emergency situations at hazardous waste clean-up sites that may expose them to hazardous substances shall be trained in how

to respond to expected emergencies.

(10) Refresher training. Employees specified in subsection (1) of this section, and managers specified in subsection (4) of this section, shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in subsections (2) and/or (4) of this section, any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics.

(11) Equivalent training. Employers who can show by documentation or certification that an employee's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to that training required in subsections (1) through (4) of this section shall not be required to provide the initial training requirements of those sections to such employees and shall provide a copy of the certification or documentation to the employee upon request. However, certified employees or employees with equivalent training new to a site shall receive appropriate, site experience at the new site. Equivalent training includes any academic training or the training that existing employees might have already received from actual hazardous waste site work experience. The 80 hours of instruction required can be fulfilled as follows:

(a) Instruction can include a combination of presently available 40 hour training sessions and other related classes or training including additional supervised on-the-job training as long as material covered includes elements required in the training section WAC 296-62-3040(2) of the regulations. A single 80 hour training session is also

acceptable.

- (b) Previously attended courses including eight-hour refresher courses apply toward the 80 hour requirement and need not be repeated.
- (c) Documentation of previous experience and training by qualified trainers is required of employers and must be available to inspectors for review.
- (d) When calculating hours of training, WISHA assumes a "normal" work day to be eight hours with sufficient time for lunch and other breaks.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3140 CERTAIN OPERATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA). Employers conducting operations at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities specified in WAC 296-62-300 (((3)(c))) (1)(d) shall provide and implement the programs specified in this section. See the "Notes and Exceptions" of WAC 296-62-300 (2)(c) for employers not covered.

- (1) Safety and health program. The employer shall develop and implement a written safety and health program for employees involved in hazardous waste operations that shall be available for inspection by employees, their representatives and WISHA personnel. The program shall be designed to identify, evaluate and control safety and health hazards in their facilities for the purpose of employee protection, to provide for emergency response meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3110 and to address as appropriate site analysis, engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous waste handling procedures and uses of new technologies.
- (2) Hazard communication program. The employer shall implement a hazard communication program meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 as part of the employer's safety and health program.

Note: The exemption for hazardous waste provided in WAC 296-62-054 is applicable to this section.

- (3) Medical surveillance program. The employer shall develop and implement a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3050.
- (4) Decontamination program. The employer shall develop and implement a decontamination procedure meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3100.
- (5) New technology programs. The employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3138 for introducing new and innovative equipment into the workplace.
- (6) Material handling program. Where employees will be handling drums or containers, the employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of WAC 296-62-3090 (1)(b) through (h) and (k), as well as WAC 296-62-3090 (3) and (8), prior to starting such work.
 - (7) Training program.
- (a) New employees. The employer shall develop and implement a training program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program, for employees exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances at TSD operations to enable the employees to perform their assigned duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees. The initial training shall be for 24 hours and refresher training shall be for eight hours annually. Employees who have received the initial training required by this section shall be given a written certificate attesting that they have successfully completed the necessary training.
- (b) Current employees. Employers who can show by an employee's previous work experience and/or training that the employee has had training equivalent to the initial training required by this section, shall be considered as meeting the initial training requirements of this section as to that employee. Equivalent training includes the training that existing employees might have already received from actual site work experience. Current employees shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually.
- (c) Trainers. Trainers who teach initial training shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach or they shall have the academic credentials and instruction experience necessary to demonstrate a good command of the subject matter of the courses and competent instructional skills.
 - (8) Emergency response program.

- (a) Emergency response plan. An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented by all employers. Such plans need not duplicate any of the subjects fully addressed in the employer's contingency planning required by permits, such as those issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the contingency plan is made part of the emergency response plan. The emergency response plan shall be a written portion of the employer's safety and health program required in this section. Employers who will evacuate their employees from the worksite location when an emergency occurs and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency are exempt from the requirements of WAC 296-62-3140(((++))) (8) if they provide an emergency action plan complying with WAC 296-24-567.
- (b) Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following areas to the extent that they are not addressed in any specific program required in this section:
 - (i) Preemergency planning and coordination with outside parties.
 - (ii) Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.
 - (iii) Emergency recognition and prevention.
 - (iv) Safe distances and places of refuge.
 - (v) Site security and control.
 - (vi) Evacuation routes and procedures.
 - (vii) Decontamination procedures.
 - (viii) Emergency medical treatment and first aid.
 - (ix) Emergency alerting and response procedures.
 - (x) Critique of response and follow-up.
 - (xi) PPE and emergency equipment.
 - (c) Training
- (i) Training for emergency response employees shall be completed before they are called upon to perform in real emergencies. Such training shall include the elements of the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures the employer has established for the job, the personal protective equipment to be worn, and procedures for handling emergency incidents.

Exception #1: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if the employer divides the workforce in a manner such that a sufficient number of employees who have responsibility to control emergencies have the training specified, and all other employees, who may first respond to an emergency incident, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and that they are instructed in that case to summon the fully trained employees and not attempt to control activities for which they are not trained.

Exception #2: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if arrangements have been made in advance for an outside fully trained emergency response team to respond in a reasonable period and all employees, who may come to the incident first, aves sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and they have been instructed to call the designated outside fully trained emergency response team for

- (ii) Employee members of TSD facility emergency response organizations shall be trained to a level of competence in the recognition of health and safety hazards to protect themselves and other employees. This would include training in the methods used to minimize the risk from safety and health hazards; in the safe use of control equipment; in the selection and use of appropriate personal protective equipment; in the safe operating procedures to be used at the incident scene; in the techniques of coordination with other employees to minimize risks; in the appropriate response to over exposure from health hazards or injury to themselves and other employees; and in the recognition of subsequent symptoms which may result from over exposures.
- (iii) The employer shall certify that each covered employee has attended and successfully completed the training required in this subsection, or shall certify the employee's competency at least yearly. The method used to demonstrate competency for certification of training shall be recorded and maintained by the employer.
 - (d) Procedures for handling emergency incidents.
- (i) In addition to the elements for the emergency response plan required in (b) of this subsection, the following elements shall be included for emergency response plans to the extent that they do not repeat any information already contained in the emergency response plan:
 - (A) Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.
- (B) Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal governmental agencies.

- (ii) The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire, and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies.
- (iii) The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations.
- (iv) The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.
- (v) An employee alarm system shall be installed in accordance with WAC 296-24-631 to notify employees of an emergency situation; to stop work activities if necessary; to lower background noise in order to speed communication; and to begin emergency procedures.
- (vi) Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-14, filed 10/1/90, effective 11/15/90)

WAC 296-62-3160 APPENDIX A-PERSONAL PROTEC-TIVE EQUIPMENT TEST METHODS. This appendix sets forth the nonmandatory examples of tests which may be used to evaluate compliance with WAC 296-62-3060. Other tests and other challenge agents may be used to evaluate compliance.

(1) Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit pressure test.

(a) Scope.

- (i) This practice measures the ability of a gas tight totallyencapsulating chemical protective suit material, seams, and closures to maintain a fixed positive pressure. The results of this practice allow the gas tight integrity of a total-encapsulating chemical protective suit to be evaluated.
- (ii) Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation by specific hazardous substances is not determined by this test method.

(b) ((Description)) Definition of terms.

- "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, and legs; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves and boots.
- (ii) "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

(iii) "Gas tight" means for the purpose of this test method the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to at-

mosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.

- (c) Summary of test method. The TECP suit is visually inspected and modified for the test. The test apparatus is attached to the suit to permit inflation to the pretest suit expansion pressure for removal of suit wrinkles and creases. The pressure is lowered to the test pressure and monitored for three minutes. If the pressure drop is excessive, the TECP suit fails the test and is removed from service. The test is repeated after leak location and repair.
 - (d) Required supplies.

(i) Source of compressed air.

- (ii) Test apparatus for suit testing including a pressure measurement device with a sensitivity of at least 1/4 inch water gauge.
 - (iii) Vent valve closure plugs or sealing tape.
 - (((vi))) (iv) Soapy water solution and soft brush.

(v) Stop watch or appropriate timing device.

- (e) Safety precautions. Care shall be taken to provide the correct pressure safety devices required for the source of compressed air used.
- (f) Test procedure. Prior to each test, the tester shall perform a visual inspection of the suit. Check the suit for seam integrity by visually examining the seams and gently pulling on the seams. Ensure that all air supply lines, fittings, visor, zippers, and valves are secure and show no signs of deterioration.
- (i) Seal off the vent valves along with any other normal inlet or exhaust points (such as umbilical air line fittings or facepiece opening) with tape or other appropriate means (caps, plugs, fixture, etc.). Care should be exercised in the sealing process not to damage any of the suit components.
 - (ii) Close all closure assemblies.
- (iii) Prepare the suit for inflation by providing an improvised connection point on the suit for connecting an airline. Attach the pressure

test apparatus to the suit to permit suit inflation from a compressed air source equipped with a pressure indicating regulator. The leak tightness of the pressure test apparatus should be tested before and after each test by closing off the end of the tubing attached to the suit and assuring a pressure of three inches water gauge for three minutes can be maintained. If a component is removed for the test, that component shall be replaced and a second test conducted with another component removed to permit a complete test of the ensemble.

(iv) The pretest expansion pressure (A) and the suit test pressure (B) shall be supplied by the suit manufacturer, but in no case shall they be less than (A) = 3 inches water gauge and (B) = 2 inches water gauge. The ending suit pressure (C) shall be no less than eighty percent of the test pressure (B); i.e., the pressure drop shall not exceed

twenty percent of the test pressure (B).

(v) Inflate the suit until the pressure inside is equal to pressure (A), the pretest expansion suit pressure. Allow at least one minute to fill out the wrinkles in the suit. Release sufficient air to reduce the suit pressure to pressure (B), the suit test pressure. Begin timing. At the end of three minutes, record the suit pressure as pressure (C), the ending suit pressure. The difference between the suit test pressure and the ending suit test pressure (B)-(C) shall be defined as the suit pressure drop.

(vi) If the suit pressure drop is more than twenty percent of the suit test pressure (B) during the three minute test period, the suit fails the

test and shall be removed from service.

(g) Retest procedure.

- (i) If the suit fails the test check for leaks by inflating the suit to pressure (A) and brushing or wiping the entire suit (including seams, closures, lens gaskets, glove-to-sleeve joints, etc.) with a mild soap and water solution. Observe the suit for the formation of soap bubbles, which is an indication of a leak. Repair all identified leaks.
 - (ii) Retest the TECP suit as outlined in (f) of this subsection.
- (h) Report. Each TECP suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded.
- (i) Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique fit features; e.g., special breathing apparatus.
- (ii) The actual values for test pressures (A), (B), and (C) shall be recorded along with the specific observation times. If the ending pressure (C) is less than eighty percent of the test pressure (B), the suit shall be identified as failing the test. When possible, the specific leak location shall be identified in the test records. Retest pressure data shall be recorded as an additional test.
- (iii) The source of the test apparatus used shall be identified and the sensitivity of the pressure gauge shall be recorded.
- (iv) Records shall be kept for each pressure test even if repairs are being made at the test location.

Caution. Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to make sure it is not blocked. Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

(2) Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit qualitative leak test.

(a) Scope.

- (i) This practice semi-qualitatively tests gas tight totallyencapsulating chemical protective suit integrity by detecting inward leakage of ammonia vapor. Since no modifications are made to the suit to carry out this test, the results from this practice provide a realistic test for the integrity of the entire suit.
- (ii) Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation is not determined by this test method. ASTM test methods are available to test suit materials for those characteristics and the tests are usually conducted by the manufacturers of the suits.

(b) Definition of terms.

- (i) "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, and legs; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves and boots.
- (ii) "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

- (iii) "Gas tight" means for the purpose of this test method the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to atmosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.
- (iv) "Intrusion coefficient." A number expressing the level of protection provided by a gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit. The intrusion coefficient is calculated by dividing the test room challenge agent concentration by the concentration of challenge agent found inside the suit. The accuracy of the intrusion coefficient is dependent on the challenge agent monitoring methods. The larger the intrusion coefficient, the greater the protection provided by the TECP suit.
- (c) Summary of recommended practice. The volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution (ammonia hydroxide, NH4OH) required to generate the test atmosphere is determined using the directions outlined in WAC 296-62-3190 (2)(f)(i). The suit is donned by a person wearing the appropriate respiratory equipment (either a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied air respirator) and worn inside the enclosed test room. The concentrated aqueous ammonia solution is taken by the suited individual into the test room and poured into an open plastic pan. A two-minute evaporation period is observed before the test room concentration is measured using a high range ammonia length of stain detector tube. When the ammonia reaches a concentration of between 1000 and 1200 ppm, the suited individual starts a standardized exercise protocol to stress and flex the suit. After this protocol is completed the test room concentration is measured again. The suited individual exits the test room and his stand-by person measures the ammonia concentration inside the suit using a low range ammonia length of stain detector tube or other more sensitive ammonia detector. A stand-by person is required to observe the test individual during the test procedure, aid the person in donning and doffing the TECP suit and monitor the suit interior. The intrusion coefficient of the suit can be calculated by dividing the average test area concentration by the interior suit concentration. A colorimetric indicator strip of bromophenol blue is placed on the inside of the suit facepiece lens so that the suited individual is able to detect a color change and know if the suit has a significant leak. If a color change is observed the individual should leave the test room immediately.
 - (d) Required supplies.
- (i) A supply of concentrated ((ammonia)) aqueous ammonium hydroxide, 58% by weight.
- (ii) A supply of bromophenol/blue indicating paper, sensitive to 5-10 ppm ammonia or greater over a two-minute period of exposure [pH 3.0 (yellow) to pH 4.6 (blue)].
- (iii) A supply of high range (0.5-10 volume percent) and low range (5-700 ppm) detector tubes for ammonia and the corresponding sampling pump. More sensitive ammonia detectors can be substituted for the low range detector tubes to improve the sensitivity of this practice.
- (iv) A shallow plastic pan (PVC) at least 12":14":1" and a half pint plastic container (PVC) with tightly closing lid.
- (v) A graduated cylinder or other volumetric measuring device of at least fifty milliliters in volume with an accuracy of at least ± 1 milliliters.
 - (e) Safety precautions.
- (i) Concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide, NH₄OH is a corrosive volatile liquid requiring eye, skin, and respiratory protection. The person conducting the test shall review the MSDS for aqueous ammonia.
- (ii) Since the established permissible exposure limit for ammonia is 35 ppm as a 15 minute ((PEL)) STEL, only persons wearing a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied air respirator shall be in the chamber. Normally only the person wearing the total-encapsulating suit will be inside the chamber. A stand-by person shall have a self-contained breathing apparatus, or a positive pressure supplied air respirator available to enter the test area should the suited individual need assistance.
- (iii) A method to monitor the suited individual must be used during this test. Visual contact is the simplest but other methods using communication devices are acceptable.
- (iv) The test room shall be large enough to allow the exercise protocol to be carried out and then to be ventilated to allow for easy exhaust of the ammonia test atmosphere after the test(s) are completed.
- (v) Individuals shall be medically screened for the use of respiratory protection and checked for allergies to ammonia before participating in this test procedure.
 - (f) Test procedure.

- (i) Measure the test area to the nearest foot and calculate its volume in cubic feet. Multiply the test area volume by 0.2 milliliters of concentrated aqueous ammonia per cubic foot of test area volume to determine the approximate volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia required to generate 1000 ppm in the test area.
- (A) Measure this volume from the supply of concentrated ammonia and place it into a closed plastic container.
- (B) Place the container, several high range ammonia detector tubes and the pump in the clean test pan and locate it near the test area entry door so that the suited individual has easy access to these supplies.
- (ii) In a noncontaminated atmosphere, open a presealed ammonia indicator strip and fasten one end of the strip to the inside of the suit face shield lens where it can be seen by the wearer. Moisten the indicator strip with distilled water. Care shall be taken not to contaminate the detector part of the indicator paper by touching it. A small piece of masking tape or equivalent should be used to attach the indicator strip to the interior of the suit face shield.
- (iii) If problems are encountered with this method of attachment the indicator strip can be attached to the outside of the respirator face-piece being used during the test.
- (iv) Don the respiratory protective device normally used with the suit, and then don the TECP suit to be tested. Check to be sure all openings which are intended to be sealed (zippers, gloves, etc.) are completely sealed. DO NOT, however, plug off any venting valves.
- (v) Step into the enclosed test room such as a closet, bathroom, or test booth, equipped with an exhaust fan. No air should be exhausted from the chamber during the test because this will dilute the ammonia challenge concentrations.
- (vi) Open the container with the premeasured volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia within the enclosed test room, and pour the liquid into the empty plastic test pan. Wait two minutes to allow for adequate volatilization of the concentrated aqueous ammonia. A small mixing fan can be used near the evaporation pan to increase the evaporation rate of the ammonia solution.
- (vii) After two minutes a determination of the ammonia concentration within the chamber should be made using the high range colorimetric detector tube. A concentration of 1000 ppm ammonia or greater shall be generated before the exercises are started.
- (viii) To test the integrity of the suit the following four minute exercise protocol should be followed:
- (A) Raising the arms above the head with at least fifteen raising motions completed in one minute.
- (B) Walking in place for one minute with at least fifteen raising motions of each leg in a one-minute period.
- (C) Touching the toes with at least ten complete motions of the arms from above the head to touching of the toes in a one-minute period.
- (D) Knee bends with at least ten complete standing and squatting motions in a one-minute period.
- (ix) If at any time during the test the colorimetric indicating paper should change colors the test should be stopped and (f)(x) and (xi) of this subsection initiated.
- (x) After completion of the test exercise, the test area concentration should be measured again using the high range colorimetric detector
 - (xi) Exit the test area.
- (xii) The opening created by the suit zipper or other appropriate suit penetration should be used to determine the ammonia concentration in the suit with the low range length of stain detector tube or other ammonia monitor. The internal TECP suit air should be sampled far enough from the enclosed test area to prevent a false ammonia reading.
- (xiii) After completion of the measurement of the suit interior ammonia concentration the test is concluded and the suit is doffed and the respirator removed.
- (xiv) The ventilating fan for the test room should be turned on and allowed to run for enough time to remove the ammonia gas. The fan shall be vented to the outside of the building.
- (xv) Any detectable ammonia in the suit interior (5 ppm ammonia (NH3) or more for the length of stain detector tube) indicates the suit failed the test. When other ammonia detectors are used, a lower level of detection is possible and it should be specified as the pass/fail criteria.
- (xvi) By following this test method an intrusion coefficient of approximately two hundred or more can be measured with the suit in a completely operational condition. If the intrusion coefficient is 200 or more, then the suit is suitable for emergency response and field use.

(g) Retest procedures.

- (i) If the suit fails this test, check for leaks by following the pressure test in test (A) above.
- (ii) Retest the TECP suit as outlined in the test procedure in (f) of this subsection.

(h) Report.

- (i) Each gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded.
- (A) Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique suit features; e.g., special breathing apparatus.

(B) General description of test room used for test.

(C) Brand name and purchase date of ammonia detector strips and color change data.

(D) Brand name, sampling range, and expiration date of the length of stain ammonia detector tubes. The brand name and model of the sampling pump should also be recorded. If another type of ammonia detector is used, it should be identified along with its minimum detection limit for ammonia.

(E) Actual test results shall list the two test area concentrations, their average, the interior suit concentration, and the calculated intrusion coefficient. Retest data shall be recorded as an additional test.

(ii) The evaluation of the data shall be specified as "suit passed" or "suit failed" and the date of the test. Any detectable ammonia (5 ppm or greater for the length of stain detector tube) in the suit interior indicates the suit fails this test. When other ammonia detectors are used, a lower level of detection is possible and it should be specified as the pass/fail criteria.

Caution. Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to

make sure it is not blocked.

Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-10, filed 8/13/90, effective 9/24/90)

WAC 296-62-07521 LEAD. (1) Scope and application.

(a) This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)

(b) This section does not apply to the construction industry or to agricultural operations covered by chapter 296-306 WAC.

(2) Definitions as applicable to this part.

(a) "Action level" - employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of thirty micrograms per cubic meter of air (30 µg/m³) averaged over an eight-hour period.

(b) "Director" - the director of the department of labor and industries.

(c) "Lead" - metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds.

(3) General requirements.

(a) Employers will assess the hazards of lead in the work place and provide information to the employees about the hazards of the lead exposures to which they may be exposed.

(b) Information provided shall include:

(i) Exposure monitoring (including employee notification);

(ii) Written compliance programs;

(iii) Respiratory protection programs;

- (iv) Personnel protective equipment and housekeeping;
- (v) Medical surveillance and examinations;

(vi) Training requirements;

(vii) Recordkeeping requirements

(4) Permissible exposure limit (PEL).

(a) The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 μg/m³) averaged over an eight-hour period.

(b) If an employee is exposed to lead for more than eight hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula:

Maximum permissible limit (in $\mu g/m^3$) = 400 ÷ hours worked in the day.

(c) When respirators are used to supplement engineering and work practice controls to comply with the PEL and all the requirements of subsection (((6))) (7) have been met, employee exposure, for the purpose of determining whether the employer has complied with the PEL, may be considered to be at the level provided by the protection factor of the respirator for those periods the respirator is worn. Those periods may be averaged with exposure levels during periods when respirators are not worn to determine the employee's daily TWA exposure.

(((4))) (5) Exposure monitoring.

(a) General.

(i) For the purposes of subsection (((4))) (5), employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(ii) With the exception of monitoring under subdivision (((4))) (5)(c), the employer shall collect full shift (for at least seven continuous hours) personal samples including at least one sample for each shift for each job classification in each work area.

(iii) Full shift personal samples shall be representative of the moni-

tored employee's regular, daily exposure to lead.

(b) Initial determination. Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard shall determine if any employee may be exposed to lead at or above the action level.

(c) Basis of initial determination.

(i) The employer shall monitor employee exposures and shall base initial determinations on the employee exposure monitoring results and any of the following, relevant considerations:

(A) Any information, observations, or calculations which would in-

dicate employee exposure to lead;

(B) Any previous measurements of airborne lead; and

(C) Any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead.

(ii) Monitoring for the initial determination may be limited to a representative sample of the exposed employees who the employer reasonably believes are exposed to the greatest airborne concentrations of lead in the workplace.

(iii) Measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding twelve months may be used to satisfy the requirement to monitor under item (((4))) (5)(c)(i) if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of subdivision (((4))) (5)(i) of this section.

(d) Positive initial determination and initial monitoring.

(i) Where a determination conducted under subdivision (((4))) (5)(b) and ((4))) (5)(c) of this section shows the possibility of any employee exposure at or above the action level, the employer shall conduct monitoring which is representative of the exposure for each employee in the workplace who is exposed to lead.

(ii) Measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding twelve months may be used to satisfy this requirement if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of

subdivision ((4)) (5)(i) of this section.

(e) Negative initial determination. Where a determination, conducted under subdivisions (((4))) (5) (b) and (((4))) (5) (c) of this section is made that no employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level, the employer shall make a written record of such determination. The record shall include at least the information specified in subdivision ((4)) (5) (c) of this section and shall also include the date of determination, location within the worksite, and the name and social security number of each employee monitored.

(f) Frequency.

(i) If the initial monitoring reveals employee exposure to be below the action level the measurements need not be repeated except as otherwise provided in subdivision $((\frac{4}{2}))$ (5)(g) of this section.

(ii) If the initial determination or subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be at or above the action level but below the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat monitoring in accordance with this subsection at least every six months. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the action level at which time the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee except as otherwise provided in subdivision (((4))) (5)(g) of this section.

(iii) If the initial monitoring reveals that employee exposure is above the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat monitoring quarterly. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven days apart, are below the PEL but at or above the action level at which time the employer shall repeat monitoring for that employee at the frequency specified in item ((4)) (5)(f)(ii), except as otherwise

provided in subdivision $((\frac{4}{9}))$ (5)(g) of this section.

- (g) Additional monitoring. Whenever there has been a production, process, control or personnel change which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to lead, additional monitoring in accordance with this subsection shall be conducted.
 - (h) Employee notification.
- (i) Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results. the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results which represent that employee's exposure.
- (ii) Whenever the results indicate that the representative employee exposure, without regard to respirators, exceeds the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action taken or to be taken to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit.
- (i) Accuracy of measurement. The employer shall use a method of monitoring and analysis which has an accuracy (to a confidence level of ninety-five percent) of not less than plus or minus twenty percent for airborne concentrations of lead equal to or greater than 30 µg/m³.
 - ((5))) (6) Methods of compliance.
 - (a) Engineering and work practice controls.
- (i) Where any employee is exposed to lead above the permissible exposure limit for more than thirty days per year, the employer shall implement engineering and work practice controls (including administrative controls) to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead in accordance with the implementation schedule in Table I below, except to the extent that the employer can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest feasible level and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of subsection (((6))) (7) of this section.
- (ii) Where any employee is exposed to lead above the permissible exposure limit, but for thirty days or less per year, the employer shall implement engineering controls to reduce exposures to 200 µg/m³, but thereafter may implement any combination of engineering, work practice (including administrative controls), and respiratory controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead to or below 50 μ g/m³.

TABLE I IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	Compliance Dates	s ²
Industry ¹	200 100 μg/m ³ μg/m ³	$\mu g/m^3$
Primary lead production Secondary lead production	(3) ² June 29, 1984 (3) ² June 29, 1984	² June 29, 1991. ² June 29, 1986.
Lead-acid battery manufacturing	(³) ² June 29, 1983	² June 29, 1986.
solder grinding Electronics, gray iron found-	(³) N/A	² June 29, 1986.
ries, ink manufacture, paints and coatings man- ufacture, wall paper man- ufacture, can manufac-	(3) 27/4	21 20. 1082
ture, and printing Brass and bronze ingot manufacture, lead chemical manufacture,	(*) N/A	² June 29, 1982.
and secondary copper smelting	$\binom{3}{3}$ N/A	⁴ 5 years. ^{4,5} 5 years.
Nonferrous foundries	(*) N/A (*) N/A	42 1/2 years.

Includes ancillary activities located on the same worksite.

²This date is calculated by counting, from June 29, 1981, (the date when the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari and lifted the stay on the implementation of paragraph $((\frac{(5)}{5}))$ (6)(a), the number of years specified for the particular industry in the original lead standard for compliance with the given airborne exposure level. The denial of certiorari followed a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit finding compliance with paragraph $((\frac{(5)}{5}))$ (6)(a) to be feasible for the relevant industries.
On effective date. This continues an obligation from WAC 296-62-

07515 Table I which had been in effect since 1973.

Expressed as the number of years from the date on which the court lifts the stay on the implementation of paragraph (((5))) (6)(a) for the particular industry.

Large nonferrous foundries (20 or more employees) are required to

- achieve 50 $\mu g/m^3$ by means of engineering and work practice controls. Small nonferrous foundries (fewer than 20 employees), however, are only required to achieve 75 $\mu g/m^3$ by such controls. All foundries are required to comply within five years.
- (b) Respiratory protection. Where engineering and work practice controls do not reduce employee exposure to or below the 50 µg/m² permissible exposure limit, the employer shall supplement these controls with respirators in accordance with subsection $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ (7).
 - (c) Compliance program.
- (i) Each employer shall establish and implement a written compliance program to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, and interim levels if applicable, solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in subdivision $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$ (6)(a).
- (ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:
- (A) A description of each operation in which lead is emitted; e.g., machinery used, material processed, controls in place, crew size, employee job responsibilities, operating procedures and maintenance
- (B) A description of the specific means that will be employed to achieve compliance, including engineering plans and studies used to determine methods selected for controlling exposure to lead;
- (C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;
- (D) Air monitoring data which documents the source of lead emissions;
- (E) A detailed schedule for implementation of the program, including documentation such as copies of purchase orders for equipment, construction contracts, etc.:
- (F) A work practice program which includes items required under subsections (((7))) (8), ((8)) (9) and ((9)) (10) of this regulation;
- (G) An administrative control schedule required by subdivision $((\frac{(5)}{(5)}))$ (6) (f), if applicable; and
 - (H) Other relevant information.
- (iii) Written programs shall be submitted upon request to the director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the director, any affected employee or authorized employee representatives.
- (iv) Written programs shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program.
- (d) Bypass of interim level. Where an employer's compliance plan provides for a reduction of employee exposures to or below the PEL solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in Table I, and the employer has determined that compliance with the $100 \mu g/m^3$ interim level would divert resources to the extent that it clearly precludes compliance, otherwise attainable, with the PEL by the required time, the employer may proceed with the plan to comply with the PEL in lieu of compliance with the interim level if:
- (i) The compliance plan clearly documents the basis of the determination:
- (ii) The employer takes all feasible steps to provide maximum protection for employees until the PEL is met; and
- (iii) The employer notifies the director in writing within ten working days of the completion or revision of the compliance plan reflecting the determination.
 - (e) Mechanical ventilation.
- (i) When ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in controlling exposure, such as capture velocity, duct velocity, or static pressure shall be made at least every three months. Measurements of the system's effectiveness in controlling exposure shall be made within five days of any change in production, process, or control which might result in a change in employee exposure to lead.
- (ii) Recirculation of air. If air from exhaust ventilation is recirculated into the workplace, the employer shall assure that (A) the system has a high efficiency filter with reliable back-up filter; and (B) controls to monitor the concentration of lead in the return air and to bypass the recirculation system automatically if it fails are installed, operating, and maintained.
- (f) Administrative controls. If administrative controls are used as a means of reducing employees TWA exposure to lead, the employer shall establish and implement a job rotation schedule which includes:
 - (i) Name or identification number of each affected employee;
- (ii) Duration and exposure levels at each job or work station where each affected employee is located; and

(iii) Any other information which may be useful in assessing the reliability of administrative controls to reduce exposure to lead.

(((6))) (7) Respiratory protection.

- (a) General. Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this subsection. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:
- (i) During the time period necessary to install or implement engineering or work practice controls, except that after the dates for compliance with the interim levels in Table I, no employer shall require an employee to wear a negative pressure respirator longer than 4.4 hours per day;
- (ii) In work situations in which engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit; and
 - (iii) Whenever an employee requests a respirator.

(b) Respirator selection.

(i) Where respirators are required under this section the employer shall select the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table II.

TABLE II RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR LEAD AEROSOLS

Airborne Concentration of Lead or Condition of Use	Required Respirator ¹		
Not in excess of 0.5 mg/m ³ (10X PEL).	Half-mask, air-purifying respirator equipped with high efficiency filters. 2.3		
Not in excess of 2.5 mg/m ³ (50X PEL).	Full facepiece, air-purifying res- pirator with high efficiency filters. ³		
Not in excess of 50 mg/m ³ (1000X PEL).	(1) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filters ² ; or (2) Half-mask supplied air respirator operated in positive-pressure mode. ²		
Not in excess of 100 mg/m ³ (2000X PEL).	Supplied-air respirators with full facepiece, hood, helmet, or suit, operated in positive pressure mode.		
Greater than 100 mg/m ³ , unknown concentration or fire fighting.	Full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive-pressure mode.		

Note: Respirators specified for high concentrations can be used at lower con-

centrations of lead.

Full facepiece is required if the lead aerosols cause eye or skin irritation at the use concentrations.

A high efficiency particulate filter means 99.97 percent efficient against 0.3 micron size particles.

- (ii) The employer shall provide a powered, air-purifying respirator in lieu of the respirator specified, in Table II whenever:
 - (A) An employee chooses to use this type of respirator; and
 - (B) This respirator will provide adequate protection to the employee.
- (iii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against lead dust, fume, and mist by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.
 - (c) Respirator usage.
- (i) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.
- (ii) Employers shall perform either quantitative or qualitative face fit tests at the time of initial fitting and at least every six months thereafter for each employee wearing negative pressure respirators. The qualitative fit tests may be used only for testing the fit of halfmask respirators where they are permitted to be worn, and shall be conducted in accordance with Appendix D. The tests shall be used to select facepieces that provide the required protection as prescribed in Table II.
- (iii) If an employee exhibits difficulty in breathing during the fitting test or during use, the employer shall make available to the employee an examination in accordance with subitem $((\frac{(10)}{(10)}))$ (11)(c)(i)(C) of this section to determine whether the employee can wear a respirator while performing the required duty.
 - (d) Respirator program.

- (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with WAC 296-62-071.
- (ii) The employer shall permit each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.
- (iii) Employees who wear respirators shall be permitted to leave work areas to wash their face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use

(((7))) (8) Protective work clothing and equipment.

- (a) Provision and use. If an employee is exposed to lead above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators or where the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that the employee uses appropriate protective work clothing and equipment such as, but not limited to:
 - Coveralls or similar full-body work clothing;
 - (ii) Gloves, hats, and shoes or disposable shoe coverlets; and
- (iii) Face shields, vented goggles, or other appropriate protective equipment which complies with WAC 296-24-078.

(b) Cleaning and replacement.

- (i) The employer shall provide the protective clothing required in subdivision (((7))) (8)(a) of this section in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily to employees whose exposure levels without regard to a respirator are over 200 µg/m3 of lead as an eight-hour
- (ii) The employer shall provide for the cleaning, laundering, or disposal of protective clothing and equipment required by subdivision (((7))) (8)(a) of this section. (iii) The employer shall repair or replace required protective cloth-

ing and equipment as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

(iv) The employer shall assure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift only in change rooms provided for that purpose as prescribed in subdivision $((\frac{(9)}{(9)}))$ (10)(b) of this section.

- (v) The employer shall assure that contaminated protective clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered, or disposed of, is placed in a closed container in the change-room which prevents dispersion of lead outside the container.
- (vi) The employer shall inform in writing any person who cleans or launders protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to lead.
- (vii) The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by subdivision $((\frac{7}{2}))$ (8)(b)(v) are labeled as follows:

CAUTION: CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH AP-PLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

(viii) The employer shall prohibit the removal of lead from protective clothing or equipment by blowing, shaking, or any other means which disperses lead into the air.

(((8))) (9) Housekeeping.

- (a) Surfaces. All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulations of lead.
 - (b) Cleaning floors.
- (i) Floors and other surfaces where lead accumulates may not be cleaned by the use of compressed air.
- (ii) Shoveling, dry or wet sweeping, and brushing may be used only where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and found not to be effective.
- (c) Vacuuming((5)) . Where vacuuming methods are selected, the vacuums shall be used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the workplace.

(((9))) (10) Hygiene facilities and practices.

- (a) The employer shall assure that in areas where employees are exposed to lead above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators, food or beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, except in change rooms, lunchrooms, and showers required under subdivision (((9))) (10)(b) through $((\frac{9}{}))$ (10)(d) of this section.
 - (b) Change rooms.
- (i) The employer shall provide clean change rooms for employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators.
- (ii) The employer shall assure that change rooms are equipped with separate storage facilities for protective work clothing and equipment and for street clothes which prevent cross-contamination.

- (c) Showers.
- (i) The employer shall assure that employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators, shower at the end of the work shift.
- (ii) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with WAC 296-24-12009.
- (iii) The employer shall assure that employees who are required to shower pursuant to item ((9)) (10)(c)(i) do not leave the workplace wearing any clothing or equipment worn during the work shift.
 - (d) Lunchrooms.
- (i) The employer shall provide lunchroom facilities for employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators.
- (ii) The employer shall assure that lunchroom facilities have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and are readily accessible to employees.
- (iii) The employer shall assure that employees who work in areas where their airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL without regard to the use of a respirator wash their hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.
- (iv) The employer shall assure that employees do not enter lunchroom facilities with protective work clothing or equipment unless surface lead dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth, or other cleaning method.
- (e) Lavatories. The employer shall provide an adequate number of lavatory facilities which comply with WAC 296-24-12009 (1) and (2).
 - (((10))) (11) Medical surveillance.
 - (a) General.
- (i) The employer shall institute a medical surveillance program for all employees who are or may be exposed above the action level for more than thirty days per year.
- (ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician.
- (iii) The employer shall provide the required medical surveillance including multiple physician review under item (((10))) (11)(c)(iii) without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place.
 - (b) Biological monitoring.
- (i) Blood lead and ZPP level sampling and analysis. The employer shall make available biological monitoring in the form of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels to each employee covered under item (((10))) (11)(a)(i) of this section on the following schedule:
- (A) At least every six months to each employee covered under item $((\frac{(10)}{1})(\frac{11}{1})(a)(i))$ of this section;
- (B) At least every two months for each employee whose last blood sampling and analysis indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 μ g/100 g of whole blood. This frequency shall continue until two consecutive blood samples and analyses indicate a blood lead level below 40 μ g/100 g of whole blood; and
- (C) At least monthly during the removal period of each employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level.
- (iii) Accuracy of blood lead level sampling and analysis. Blood lead level sampling and analysis provided pursuant the this section shall have an accuracy (to a confidence level of ninety-five percent) within plus or minus fifteen percent or 6 μ g/100 ml, whichever is greater, and shall be conducted by a laboratory licensed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare or which has received a satisfactory grade in blood lead proficiency testing from CDC in the prior twelve months.
- (iv) Employee notification. Within five working days after the receipt of biological monitoring results, the employer shall notify in writing each employee whose blood lead level exceeds $40~\mu g/100~g$: (A) of that employee's blood lead level and (B) that the standard requires temporary medical removal with medical removal protection benefits when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the numerical criterion for medical removal under item (((+++++))) (12)(a)(i) of this section.
 - (c) Medical examinations and consultations.

- (i) Frequency. The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to each employee covered under item (((10))) (11)(a)(i) of this section on the following schedule:
- (A) At least annually for each employee for whom a blood sampling test conducted at any time during the preceding twelve months indicated a blood lead level at or above $40 \mu g/100 g$;
- (B) Prior to assignment for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area in which airborne concentrations of lead are at or above the action level;
- (C) As soon as possible, upon notification by an employee either that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on the employee's ability to procreate a healthy child, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during use; and
- (D) As medically appropriate for each employee either removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited pursuant to a final medical determination.
- (ii) Content. Medical examinations made available pursuant to subitems $((\frac{(10)}{10}))$ (11)(c)(i)(A) through (B) of this section shall include the following elements:
- (A) A detailed work history and a medical history, with particular attention to past lead exposure (occupational and nonoccupational), personal habits (smoking, hygiene), and past gastrointestinal, hematologic, renal, cardiovascular, reproductive and neurological problems;
- (B) A thorough physical examination, with particular attention to teeth, gums, hematologic, gastrointestinal, renal, cardiovascular, and neurological systems. Pulmonary status should be evaluated if respiratory protection will be used:
 - (C) A blood pressure measurement;
 - (D) A blood sample and analysis which determines:
 - (I) Blood lead level:
- (II) Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of peripheral smear morphology;
 - (III) Zinc protoporphyrin;
 - (IV) Blood urea nitrogen; and
 - (V) Serum creatinine;
 - (E) A routine urinalysis with microscopic examination; and
- (F) Any laboratory or other test which the examining physician deems necessary by sound medical practice.

The content of medical examinations made available pursuant to subitems (((10))) (11)(c)(i)(C) through (D) of this section shall be determined by an examining physician and, if requested by an employee, shall include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility.

- (iii) Multiple physician review mechanism.
- (A) If the employer selects the initial physician who conducts any medical examination or consultation provided to an employee under this section, the employee may designate a second physician:
- (I) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the initial physician; and
- (II) To conduct such examinations, consultations, and laboratory tests as the second physician deems necessary to facilitate this review.
- (B) The employer shall promptly notify an employee of the right to seek a second medical opinion after each occasion that an initial physician conducts a medical examination or consultation pursuant to this section. The employer may condition its participation in, and payment for, the multiple physician review mechanism upon the employee doing the following within fifteen days after receipt of the foregoing notification, or receipt of the initial physician's written opinion, whichever is later:
- (I) The employee informing the employer that he or she intends to seek a second medical opinion, and
- (II) The employee initiating steps to make an appointment with a second physician.
- (C) If the findings, determinations or recommendations of the second physician differ from those of the initial physician, then the employer and the employee shall assure that efforts are made for the two physicians to resolve any disagreement.
- (D) If the two physicians have been unable to quickly resolve their disagreement, then the employer and the employee through their respective physicians shall designate a third physician:
- (I) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the prior physicians; and

- (II) To conduct such examinations, consultations, laboratory tests and discussions with the prior physicians as the third physician deems necessary to resolve the disagreement of the prior physicians.
- (E) The employer shall act consistent with the findings, determinations and recommendations of the third physician, unless the employer and the employee reach an agreement which is otherwise consistent with the recommendations of at least one of the three physicians.
 - (iv) Information provided to examining and consulting physicians.
- (A) The employer shall provide an initial physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section with the following information:
 - (I) A copy of this regulation for lead including all appendices;
- (II) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;
- (III) The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level to lead and to any other toxic substance (if applicable);
- (IV) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used;
 - (V) Prior blood lead determinations; and
- (VI) All prior written medical opinions concerning the employee in the employer's possession or control.
- (B) The employer shall provide the foregoing information to a second or third physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section upon request either by the second or third physician, or by the employee.
 - (v) Written medical opinions.
- (A) The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written medical opinion from each examining or consulting physician which contains the following information:
- (I) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to lead;
- (II) Any recommended special protective measures to be provided to the employee, or limitations to be placed upon the employee's exposure to lead;
- (III) Any recommended limitation upon the employee's use of respirators, including a determination of whether the employee can wear a powered air purifying respirator if a physician determines that the employee cannot wear a negative pressure respirator; and
 - (IV) The results of the blood lead determinations.
- (B) The employer shall instruct each examining and consulting physician to:
- (I) Not reveal either in the written opinion, or in any other means of communication with the employer, findings, including laboratory results, or diagnoses unrelated to an employee's occupational exposure to
- (II) Advise the employee of any medical condition, occupational or nonoccupational, which dictates further medical examination or treatment.
- (vi) Alternate physician determination mechanisms. The employer and an employee or authorized employee representative may agree upon the use of any expeditious alternate physician determination mechanism in lieu of the multiple physician review mechanism provided by this subsection so long as the alternate mechanism otherwise satisfies the requirements contained in this subsection.
 - (d) Chelation.
- (i) The employer shall assure that any person whom he retains, employs, supervises or controls does not engage in prophylactic chelation of any employee at any time.
- (ii) If therapeutic or diagnostic chelation is to be performed by any person in item (((10))) (11)(d)(i), the employer shall assure that it be done under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring and that the employee is notified in writing prior to its occurrence.
 - (((11))) (12) Medical removal protection.
 - (a) Temporary medical removal and return of an employee.
 - (i) Temporary removal due to elevated blood lead levels.
- (A) First year of the standard. During the first year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 100 μ g/m³ on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above 80 μ g/100 g of whole blood;
- (B) Second year of the standard. During the second year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at

- or above $50 \mu g/m^3$ on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $70 \mu g/100 g$ of whole blood;
- (C) Third year of the standard, and thereafter. Beginning with the third year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above $60 \, \mu g/100 \, g$ of whole blood; and
- (D) Fifth year of the standard, and thereafter. Beginning with the fifth year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that the average of the last three blood sampling tests conducted pursuant to this section (or the average of all blood sampling tests conducted over the previous six months, whichever is longer) indicates that the employee's blood lead level is at or above 50 μ g/100 g of whole blood; provided, however, that an employee need not be removed if the last blood sampling test indicates a blood lead level at or below 40 μ g/100 g of whole blood.
 - (ii) Temporary removal due to a final medical determination.
- (A) The employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.
- (B) For the purposes of this section, the phrase "final medical determination" shall mean the outcome of the multiple physician review mechanism or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section.
- (C) Where a final medical determination results in any recommended special protective measures for an employee, or limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, the employer shall implement and act consistent with the recommendation.
 - (iii) Return of the employee to former job status.
- (A) The employer shall return an employee to his or her former job status:
- (1) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $80 \mu g/100 g$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $60 \mu g/100 g$ of whole blood:
- (11) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $70 \mu g/100 g$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $50 \mu g/100 g$ of whole blood;
- (111) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above $60 \mu g/100 g$, or due to an average blood lead level at or above 50 $\mu g/100 g$, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below $40 \mu g/100 g$ of whole blood;
- (IV) For an employee removed due to a final medical determination, when a subsequent final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee no longer has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.
- (B) For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer return an employee to his or her former job status is not intended to expand upon or restrict any rights an employee has or would have had, absent temporary medical removal, to a specific job classification or position under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.
- (iv) Removal of other employee special protective measure or limitations. The employer shall remove any limitations placed on an employee or end any special protective measures provided to an employee pursuant to a final medical determination when a subsequent final medical determination indicates that the limitations or special protective measures are no longer necessary.
- (v) Employer options pending a final medical determination. Where the multiple physician review mechanism, or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section, has not yet resulted in a final medical determination with respect to an employee, the employer shall act as follows:
- (A) Removal. The employer may remove the employee from exposure to lead, provide special protective measures to the employee, or place limitations upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status.

- (B) Return. The employer may return the employee to his or her former job status, end any special protective measures provided to the employee, and remove any limitations placed upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status, with two exceptions. If:
- (I) The initial removal, special protection, or limitation of the employee resulted from a final medical determination which differed from the findings, determinations, or recommendations of the initial physician or
- (II) The employee has been on removal status for the preceding eighteen months due to an elevated blood lead level, then the employer shall await a final medical determination.
 - (b) Medical removal protection benefits.
- (i) Provision of medical removal protection benefits. The employer shall provide to an employee up to eighteen months of medical removal protection benefits on each occasion that an employee is removed from exposure to lead or otherwise limited pursuant to this section.
- (ii) Definition of medical removal protection benefits. For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer provide medical removal protection benefits means that the employer shall maintain the earnings, seniority and other employment rights and benefits of an employee as though the employee had not been removed from normal exposure to lead or otherwise limited.
- (iii) Follow-up medical surveillance during the period of employee removal or limitation. During the period of time that an employee is removed from normal exposure to lead or otherwise limited, the employer may condition the provision of medical removal protection benefits upon the employee's participation in follow-up medical surveillance made available pursuant to this section.
- (iv) Workers' compensation claims. If a removed employee files a claim for workers' compensation payments for a lead-related disability, then the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits pending disposition of the claim. To the extent that an award is made to the employee for earnings lost during the period of removal, the employer's medical removal protection obligation shall be reduced by such amount. The employer shall receive no credit for workers' compensation payments received by the employee for treatment related expenses.
- (v) Other credits. The employer's obligation to provide medical removal protection benefits to a removed employee shall be reduced to the extent that the employee receives compensation for earnings lost during the period of removal either from a publicly or employer—funded compensation program, or receives income from employment with another employer made possible by virtue of the employee's
- (vi) Employees whose blood lead levels do not adequately decline within eighteen months of removal. The employer shall take the following measures with respect to any employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level whose blood lead level has not declined within the past eighteen months of removal so that the employee has been returned to his or her former job status:
- (A) The employer shall make available to the employee a medical examination pursuant to this section to obtain a final medical determination with respect to the employee;
- (B) The employer shall assure that the final medical determination obtained indicates whether or not the employee may be returned to his or her former job status, and if not, what steps should be taken to protect the employee's health;
- (C) Where the final medical determination has not yet been obtained, or once obtained indicates that the employee may not yet be returned to his or her former job status, the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee until either the employee is returned to former job status, or a final medical determination is made that the employee is incapable of ever safely returning to his or her former job status.
- (D) Where the employer acts pursuant to a final medical determination which permits the return of the employee to his or her former job status despite what would otherwise be an unacceptable blood lead level, later questions concerning removing the employee again shall be decided by a final medical determination. The employer need not automatically remove such an employee pursuant to the blood lead level removal criteria provided by this section.
- (vii) Voluntary removal or restriction of an employee. Where an employer, although not required by this section to do so, removes an employee from exposure to lead or otherwise places limitations on an employee due to the effects of lead exposure on the employee's medical

condition, the employer shall provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee equal to that required by item (((+++))) (12)(b)(i) of this section

(((12))) (13) Employee information and training.

(a) Training program.

- (i) Each employer who has a workplace in which there is a potential exposure to airborne lead at any level shall inform employees of the content of Appendices A and B of this regulation.
- (ii) The employer shall institute a training program for and assure the participation of all employees who are subject to exposure to lead at or above the action level or for whom the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists.
- (iii) The employer shall provide initial training by one hundred eighty days from the effective date for those employees covered by item (((12))) (13)(a)(ii) on the standard's effective date and prior to the time of initial job assignment for those employees subsequently covered by this subsection.
- (iv) The training program shall be repeated at least annually for each employee.
- (v) The employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:
 - (A) The content of this standard and its appendices;
- (B) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level;
- (C) The purpose, proper selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators;
- (D) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program, and the medical removal protection program including information concerning the adverse health effects associated with excessive exposure to lead (with particular attention to the adverse reproductive effects on both males and females);
- (E) The engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment;
 - (F) The contents of any compliance plan in effect; and
- (G) Instructions to employees that chelating agents should not routinely be used to remove lead from their bodies and should not be used at all except under the direction of a licensed physician.
 - (b) Access to information and training materials.
- (i) The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a copy of this standard and its appendices.
- (ii) The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and training program to the director.
- (iii) In addition to the information required by item (((12))) (13)(a)(v), the employer shall include as part of the training program, and shall distribute to employees, any materials pertaining to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant to the act, and this lead standard, which are made available to the employer by the director.

(((13))) <u>(14)</u> Signs.

- (a) General.
- (i) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection.
- (ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.
 - (b) Signs.
- (i) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where the PEL is exceeded:

WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING

- (ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.
 - (((14))) <u>(15)</u> Recordkeeping.
 - (a) Exposure monitoring.
- (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required in subsection ((4))) (5) of this section.
 - (ii) This record shall include:
- (A) The date(s), number, duration, location and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;
- (B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

- (C) The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;
- (D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent; and
- (E) the environmental variables that could affect the measurement of employee exposure.
- (iii) The employer shall maintain these monitoring records for at least forty years or for the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer.
 - (b) Medical surveillance.
- (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by subsection (((10))) (11) of this section.
 - (ii) This record shall include:
- (A) The name, social security number, and description of the duties of the employee;
 - (B) A copy of the physician's written opinions;
- (C) Results of any airborne exposure monitoring done for that employee and the representative exposure levels supplied to the physician;
 - (D) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to lead.
- (iii) The employer shall keep, or assure that the examining physician keeps, the following medical records:
- (A) A copy of the medical examination results including medical and work history required under subsection (((10))) (11) of this section;
- (B) A description of the laboratory procedures and a copy of any standards or guidelines used to interpret the test results or references to that information; and
 - (C) A copy of the results of biological monitoring.
- (iv) The employer shall maintain or assure that the physician maintains those medical records for at least forty years, or for the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer.
 - (c) Medical removals.
- (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee removed from current exposure to lead pursuant to subsection (((111))) (12) of this section.
 - (ii) Each record shall include:
 - (A) The name and social security number of the employee;
- (B) The date on each occasion that the employee was removed from current exposure to lead as well as the corresponding date on which the employee was returned to his or her former job status;
- (C) A brief explanation of how each removal was or is being accomplished; and
- (D) A statement with respect to each removal indicating whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level.
- (iii) The employer shall maintain each medical removal record for at least the duration of an employee's employment.
 - (d) Availability.
- (i) The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by subsection (((14))) (15) of this section to the director for examination and copying.
- (ii) Environmental monitoring, medical removal, and medical records required by this subsection shall be provided upon request to employees, designated representatives, and the assistant director in accordance with WAC 296-62-05201 through 296-62-05209 and 296-62-05213 through 296-62-05217. Medical removal records shall be provided in the same manner as environmental monitoring records.
- (iii) Upon request, the employer shall make an employee's medical records required to be maintained by this section available to the affected employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by such affected employee or former employees for examination and copying.
 - (e) Transfer of records.
- (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by subsection (((14))) (15) of this section.
- (ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records required to be maintained by this section for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the director.
- (iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the employer shall notify the director at least three months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit those records to the director if requested within the period.

- (iv) The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving transfer of records set forth in WAC 296-62-05215.
 - (((15))) (16) Observation of monitoring.
- (a) Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to lead conducted pursuant to subsection ((4)) (5) of this section.
 - (b) Observation procedures.
- (i) Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to lead requires entry into an area where the use of respirators, protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such respirators, clothing and such equipment, and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.
- (ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled to:
- (A) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;
- (B) Observe all steps related to the monitoring of lead performed at the place of exposure; and
- (C) Record the results obtained or receive copies of the results when returned by the laboratory.
- (((16))) (17) Effective date. The effective date of this standard is September 6, 1980.
- (((17) Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this section is not intended by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation. Appendices are available from:
 - The Technical Services Section
- Division of Industrial Safety and Health
 - P.O. Box 207
- Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 753-6381))
- (18) Startup dates. All obligations of this standard commence on the effective date except as follows:
- (a) The initial determination under subdivision (((4))) (5)(b) shall be made as soon as possible but no later than thirty days from the effective date.
- (b) Initial monitoring under subdivision $((\frac{(++)}{2}))$ (5)(d) shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than ninety days from the effective date.
- (c) Initial biological monitoring and medical examinations under subsection (((10))) (11) shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than one hundred eighty days from the effective date. Priority for biological monitoring and medical examinations shall be given to employees whom the employer believes to be at greatest risk from continued exposure.
- (d) İnitial training and education shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than one hundred eighty days from the effective date.
- (e) Hygiene and lunchroom facilities under subsection $((\frac{(9)}{9}))$ (10) shall be in operation as soon as possible but no later than one year from the effective year.
- (f) Respiratory protection required by subsection ((6))) (7) shall be provided as soon as possible but no later than the following schedule:
- (i) Employees whose eight-hour TWA exposure exceeds 200 μ g/m³ on the effective date.
- (ii) Employees whose eight-hour TWA exposure exceeds the PEL but is less than 200 $\mu g/m^3$ one hundred fifty days from the effective date
- (iii) Powered, air-purifying respirators provided under (((6))) (7)(b)(ii) two hundred ten days from the effective date.
- (iv) Quantitative fit testing required under item (((6))) (7)(c)(ii) one year from effective date. Qualitative fit testing is required in the interim.
- (g) Written compliance plans required by subdivision (((5))) (6)(c) shall be completed and available for inspection and copying as soon as possible but no later than the following schedule:
- (i) Employers for whom compliance with the PEL or interim level is required within one year from the effective date six months from the effective date.
- (ii) Employers in secondary lead smelting and refining and in lead storage battery manufacturing—one year from the effective date.
- (iii) Employers in primary smelting and refining industry one year from the effective date from the interim level; five years from the effective date for PEL.
- (iv) Plans for construction of hygiene facilities, if required six months from the effective date.

- (v) All other industries—one year from the date on which the court lifts the stay on the implementation of paragraph (((5))) (6)(a) for the
- (h) The permissible exposure limit in subsection (((3))) (4) shall become effective one hundred fifty days from the effective date
- (19) Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this section is not intended by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation

(a) Appendix A. Substance Data Sheet for Occupational Exposure to Lead.

(i) Substance identification.
(A) Substance. Pure lead (Pb) is a heavy metal at room temperature and pressure and is a basic chemical element. It can combine with various other substances to form numerous lead compounds.

(B) Compounds covered by the standard. The word "lead" when used in this standard means elemental lead, all inorganic lead compounds (except those which are not biologically available due to either solubility or specific chemical interaction), and a class of organic lead compounds called lead soaps. This standard does not apply to other organic lead compounds.

(C) Uses. Exposure to lead occurs in at least 120 different occupations, including primary and secondary lead smelting, lead storage battery manufacturing, lead pigment manufacturing and use, solder manufacturing and use, shipbuilding and ship repairing, auto manu-

facturing, and printing.

(D) Permissible exposure. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) set by the standard is 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (50

μg/m³), averaged over an eight-hour work day.

(E) Action level. The standard establishes an action level of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air $(30 \mu g/m^3)$ time weighted average, based on an eight-hour work day. The action level initiates several requirements of the standard, such as exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, and training and education.

(ii) Health hazard data.

(A) Ways in which lead enters your body.

(I) When absorbed into your body in certain doses lead is a toxic substance. The object of the lead standard is to prevent absorption of harmful quantities of lead. The standard is intended to protect you not only from the immediate toxic effects of lead, but also from the serious toxic effects that may not become apparent until years of exposure

have passed

(II) Lead can be absorbed into your body by inhalation (breathing) and ingestion (eating). Lead (except for certain organic lead compounds not covered by the standard, such as tetraethyl lead) is not absorbed through your skin. When lead is scattered in the air as a dust, fume or mist, it can be inhaled and absorbed through your lungs and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of airborne lead is generally the most important source of occupational lead absorption. You can also absorb lead through your digestive system if lead gets into your mouth and is swallowed. If you handle food, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or make-up which have lead on them or handle them with hands contaminated with lead, this will contribute to ingestion.

(III) A significant portion of the lead that you inhale or ingest gets into your blood stream. Once in your blood stream lead is circulated throughout your body and stored in various organs and body tissues. Some of this lead is quickly filtered out of your body and excreted, but some remains in your blood and other tissue. As exposure to lead continues, the amount stored in your body will increase if you are absorbing more lead than your body is excreting. Even though you may not be aware of any immediate symptoms of disease, this lead stored in your tissues can be slowly causing irreversible damage, first to individual cells, then to your organs and whole body systems.

(B) Effects of overexposure to lead.

(I) Short-term (acute) overexposure. Lead is a potent, systemic poison that serves no known useful function once absorbed by your body. Taken in large enough doses, lead can kill you in a matter of days. A condition affecting the brain called acute encephalopathy may arise which develops quickly to seizures, coma, and death from cardiorespiratory arrest. A short-term dose of lead can lead to acute encephalopathy. Short-term occupational exposures of this magnitude are highly unusual, but not impossible. Similar forms of encephalopathy may, however arise from extended, chronic exposure to lower doses of lead. There is no sharp dividing line between rapidly developing acute effects

of lead, and chronic effects which take longer to acquire. Lead adversely affects numerous body systems, and causes forms of health impairment and disease which arise after periods of exposure as short as days or as long as several years.

(II) Long-term (chronic) overexposure.

a) Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to your blood-forming, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste in the mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain or soreness, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity and colic. In lead colic there may be severe abdominal pain.

b) Damage to the central nervous system in general and the brain (encephalopathy) in particular is one of the most severe forms of lead poisoning. The most severe, often fatal, form of encephalopathy may be preceded by vomiting, a feeling of dullness progressing to drowsiness and stupor, poor memory, restlessness, irritability, tremor, and convulsions. It may arise suddenly with the onset of seizures, followed by coma, and death. There is a tendency for muscular weakness to develop at the same time. This weakness may progress to paralysis often observed as a characteristic "wrist drop" or "foot drop" and is a manifestation of a disease to the nervous system called peripheral neuropathy.

c) Chronic overexposure to lead also results in kidney disease with few, if any, symptoms appearing until extensive and most likely permanent kidney damage has occurred. Routine laboratory tests reveal the presence of this kidney disease only after about two-thirds of kidney function is lost. When overt symptoms of urinary dysfunction arise, it is often too late to correct or prevent worsening conditions, and

progression of kidney dialysis or death is possible.

d) Chronic overexposure to lead impairs the reproductive systems of both men and women. Overexposure to lead may result in decreased sex drive, impotence and sterility in men. Lead can alter the structure of sperm cells raising the risk of birth defects. There is evidence of miscarriage and stillbirth in women whose husbands were exposed to lead or who were exposed to lead themselves. Lead exposure also may result in decreased fertility, and abnormal menstrual cycles in women. The course of pregnancy may be adversely affected by exposure to lead since lead crosses the placental barrier and poses risks to developing fetuses. Children born of parents either one of whom were exposed to excess lead levels are more likely to have birth defects, mental retardation, behavioral disorders or die during the first year of childhood.

e) Overexposure to lead also disrupts the blood-forming system resulting in decreased hemoglobin (the substance in the blood that carries oxygen to the cells) and ultimately anemia. Anemia is characterized by weakness, pallor and fatigability as a result of decreased oxy-

gen carrying capacity in the blood.

(III) Health protection goals of the standard.

a) Prevention of adverse health effects for most workers from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that worker blood lead (PbB) levels be maintained at or below forty micrograms per one hundred grams of whole blood (40 μ g/100g). The blood lead levels of workers (both male and female workers) who intend to have children should be maintained below 30 µg/100g to minimize adverse reproductive health effects to the parents and to the developing fetus.

b) The measurement of your blood lead level is the most useful indicator of the amount of lead absorbed by your body. Blood lead levels (PbB) are most often reported in units of milligrams (mg) or micrograms (μ g) of lead (1 mg=1000 μ g) per 100 grams (100g), 100 milliters (100 ml) or deciliter (dl) of blood. These three units are essentially the same. Sometimes PbB's are expressed in the form of mg%

or µg%. This is a shorthand notation for 100g, 100ml, or dl.

c) PbB measurements show the amount of lead circulating in your blood stream, but do not give any information about the amount of lead stored in your various tissues. PbB measurements merely show current absorption of lead, not the effect that lead is having on your body or the effects that past lead exposure may have already caused. Past research into lead-related diseases, however, has focused heavily on associations between PbBs and various diseases. As a result, your PbB is an important indicator of the likelihood that you will gradually acquire a lead-related health impairment or disease.

d) Once your blood lead level climbs above 40 μ g/100g, your risk of disease increases. There is a wide variability of individual response to lead, thus it is difficult to say that a particular PbB in a given person will cause a particular effect. Studies have associated fatal encephalopathy with PbBs as low as $150 \mu g/100g$. Other studies have shown other forms of disease in some workers with PbBs well below 80 µ

g/100g. Your PbB is a crucial indicator of the risks to your health, but one other factor is extremely important. This factor is the length of time you have had elevated PbBs. The longer you have an elevated PbB, the greater the risk that large quantities of lead are being gradually stored in your organs and tissues (body burden). The greater your overall body burden, the greater the chances of substantial permanent

e) The best way to prevent all forms of lead-related impairments and diseases—both short-term and long-term—is to maintain your PbB below 40 μ g/100g. The provisions of the standard are designed with this end in mind. Your employer has prime responsibility to assure that the provisions of the standard are complied with both by the company and by individual workers. You as a worker, however, also have a responsibility to assist your employer in complying with the standard. You can play a key role in protecting your own health by learning about the lead hazards and their control, learning what the standard requires, following the standard where it governs your own action, and seeing that your employer complies with the provisions governing his actions.

(IV) Reporting signs and symptoms of health problems. You should immediately notify your employer if you develop signs or symptoms associated with lead poisoning or if you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on your ability to have a healthy child. You should also notify your employer if you have difficulty breathing during a respirator fit test or while wearing a respirator. In each of these cases your employer must make available to you appropriate medical examinations or consultations. These must be provided at no cost to you and at a reasonable time and place.

(b) Appendix B. Employee Standard Summary. This appendix sum-

marizes key provisions of the standard that you as a worker should become familiar with. The appendix discusses the entire standard.

(i) Permissible exposure limit (PEL). The standard sets a permissi-

ble exposure limit (PEL) of fifty micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (50 µg/m³), averaged over and eight-hour workday. This is the highest level of lead in air to which you may be permissibly exposed over an eight-hour workday. Since it is an eight-hour average it permits short exposures above the PEL so long as for each eight-hour workday your average exposure does not exceed the PEL.

(ii) Exposure monitoring.

(A) If lead is present in the work place where you work in any quantity, your employer is required to make an initial determination of whether the action level is exceeded for any employee. The initial determination must include instrument monitoring of the air for the presence of lead and must cover the exposure of a representative number of employees who are reasonably believed to have the highest exposure levels. If your employer has conducted appropriate air sampling for lead in the past year he may use these results. If there have been any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead or if there is any other information or observations which would indicate employee exposure to lead, this must also be considered as part of the initial determination. If this initial determination shows that a reasonable possibility exists that any employee may be exposed, without regard to respirators, over the action level (30 μg/m³) your employer must set up an air monitoring program to determine the exposure level of every employee exposed to lead at your work place.

(B) In carrying out this air monitoring program, your employer is not required to monitor the exposure of every employee, but he or she must monitor a representative number of employees and job types. Enough sampling must be done to enable each employee's exposure level to be reasonably represented by at least one full shift (at least seven hours) air sample. In addition, these air samples must be taken under conditions which represent each employee's regular, daily expo-

sure to lead.

(C) If you are exposed to lead and air sampling is performed, your employer is required to quickly notify you in writing of air monitoring results which represent your exposure. If the results indicate your exposure exceeds the PEL (without regard to your use of respirators), then your employer must also notify you of this in writing, and provide you with a description of the corrective action that will be taken to reduce your exposure.

(D) Your exposure must be rechecked by monitoring every six months if your exposure is over the action level but below the PEL. Air monitoring must be repeated every three months if you are exposed over the PEL. Your employer may discontinue monitoring for you if two consecutive measurements, taken at least two weeks apart, are below the action level. However, whenever there is a production, process,

control, or personnel change at your work place which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, or whenever there is any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, your employer must perform additional monitoring.

(iii) Methods of compliance. Your employer is required to assure that no employee is exposed to lead in excess of the PEL. The standard establishes a priority of methods to be used to meet the PEL

(iv) Respiratory protection.

(A) Your employer is required to provide and assure your use of respirators when your exposure to lead is not controlled below the PEL by other means. The employer must pay the cost of the respirator. Whenever you request one, your employer is also required to provide you a respirator even if your air exposure level does not exceed the PEL. You might desire a respirator when, for example, you have received medical advice that your lead absorption should be decreased. Or, you may intend to have children in the near future, and want to reduce the level of lead in your body to minimize adverse reproductive effects. While respirators are the least satisfactory means of controlling your exposure, they are capable of providing significant protection if properly chosen, fitted, worn, cleaned, maintained, and replaced when

they stop providing adequate protection.

(B) Your employer is required to select respirators from the seven types listed in Table II of the respiratory protection section of chapter 296-62 WAC. Any respirator chosen must be approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). This respirator selection table will enable your employer to choose a type of respirator which will give you a proper amount of protection based on your air-borne lead exposure. Your employer may select a type of respirator that provides greater protection than that required by the standard; that is, one recommended for a higher concentration of lead than is present in your work place. For example, a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) is much more protective than a typical negativepressure respirator, and may also be more comfortable to wear. A PAPR has a filter, cartridge or canister to clean the air, and a power source which continuously blows filtered air into your breathing zone. Your employer might make a PAPR available to you to ease the burden of having to wear a respirator for long periods of time.

(C) Your employer must also start a respiratory protection program. This program must include written procedures for the proper selection,

use, cleaning, storage, and maintenance of respirators.

(D) Your employer must assure that your respirator facepiece fits properly. Proper fit of a respirator facepiece is critical. Obtaining a proper fit on each employee may require your employer to make available two or three different mask types. Any respirator which has a fil-ter, cartridge or canister which cleans the work room air before you breathe it and which requires the force of your inhalation to draw air through the filtering element is a negative pressure respirator. A positive pressure respirator supplies air to you directly. A quantitative fit test uses a sophisticated machine to measure the amount, if any, of test material that leaks into the facepiece of your respirator. Appendix D describes "qualitative" procedures which are acceptable under certain

(E) You must also receive from your employer proper training in the use of respirators. Your employer is required to teach you how to wear a respirator, to know why it is needed, and to understand its

limitations.

(F) The standard provides that if your respirator uses filter elements, you must be given an opportunity to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected. You also must be permitted to periodically leave your work area to wash your face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation. If you ever have difficulty breathing during a fit test or while using a respirator, your employer must make a medical examination available to you to determine whether you can safely wear a respirator. The result of this examination may be to give you a positive pressure respirator (which reduces breathing resistance) or to provide alternative means of protection.

(v) Protective work clothing and equipment. If you are exposed to lead above the PEL, or if you are exposed to lead compounds such as lead arsenate or lead azide which can cause skin and eye irritation, your employer must provide you with protective work clothing and equipment appropriate for the hazard. If work clothing is provided, it must be provided in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily if your airborne exposure to lead is greater than 200 μ g/m². Appropriate protective work clothing and equipment can include coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, hats, shoes or disposable shoe coverlets, and face shields or vented goggles. Your employer is required to provide all such equipment at no cost to you. He or she is responsible for providing repairs and replacement as necessary and also is responsible for the cleaning, laundering or disposal of protective clothing and equipment. Contaminated work clothing or equipment must be removed in change rooms and not worn home or you will extend your exposure and expose your family since lead from your clothing can accumulate in your house, car, etc. Contaminated clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered or disposed of must be placed in closed containers in the change room. At no time may lead be removed from protective clothing or equipment by any means which disperses lead into the work room air.

(vi) Housekeeping. Your employer must establish a housekeeping program sufficient to maintain all surfaces as free as practicable of accumulations of lead dust. Vacuuming is the preferred method of meeting this requirement, and the use of compressed air to clean floors and other surfaces is absolutely prohibited. Dry or wet sweeping, shoveling, or brushing may not be used except where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and do not work. Vacuums must be used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the work place.

(vii) Hygiene facilities and practices.

(A) The standard requires that change rooms, showers and filtered air lunchrooms be constructed and made available to workers exposed to lead above the PEL. When the PEL is exceeded, the employer must assure that food and beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, except in these facilities. Change rooms, showers and lunchrooms, must be used by workers exposed in excess of the PEL. After showering, no clothing or equipment worn during the shift may be worn home and this includes shoes and underwear. Your own clothing worn during the shift should be carried home and cleaned carefully so that it does not contaminate your home. Lunchrooms may not be entered with protective clothing or equipment unless surface dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth or other cleaning methods. Finally, workers exposed above the PEL must wash both their hands and faces prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

(B) All of the facilities and hygiene practices just discussed are essential to minimize additional sources of lead absorption from inhalation or ingestion of lead that may accumulate on you, your clothes or your possessions. Strict compliance with these provisions can virtually eliminate several sources of lead exposure which significantly contrib-

ute to excessive lead absorption.

(viii) Medical surveillance.

(A) The medical surveillance program is part of the standard's comprehensive approach to the prevention of lead-related disease. Its purpose is to supplement the main thrust of the standard which is aimed at minimizing airborne concentrations of lead and sources of ingestion. Only medical surveillance can determine if the other provisions of the standard have effectively protected you as an individual. Compliance with the standard's provision will protect most workers from the adverse effects of lead exposure, but may not be satisfactory to protect individual workers (I) who have high body burdens of lead acquired over past years, (II) who have additional uncontrolled sources of nonoccupational lead exposure, (III) who exhibit unusual variations in lead absorption rates, or (IV) who have specific nonwork related medical conditions which could be aggravated by lead exposure (e.g., renal disease, anemia). In addition, control systems may fail, or hygiene and respirator programs may be inadequate. Periodic medical surveillance of individual workers will help detect those failures. Medical surveillance will also be important to protect your reproductive ability - regardless of whether you are a man or a woman.

(B) All medical surveillance required by the standard must be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician. The employer must provide required medical surveillance without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place. The standard's medical surveillance program has two parts – periodic biological monitoring,

and medical examinations.

(C) Your employer's obligation to offer medical surveillance is triggered by the results of the air monitoring program. Medical surveillance must be made available to all employees who are exposed in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year. The initial phase of the medical surveillance program, which included blood lead level tests and medical examinations, must be completed for all covered employees no later than 180 days from the effective date of this standard. Priority within this first round of medical surveillance must be given to

employees whom the employer believes to be at greatest risk from continued exposure (for example, those with the longest prior exposure to lead, or those with the highest current exposure). Thereafter, the employer must periodically make medical surveillance – both biological monitoring and medical examinations – available to all covered

(D) Biological monitoring under the standard consists of blood lead level (PbB) and zinc protoporphyrin tests at least every six months after the initial PbB test. A zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) test is a very useful blood test which measures an effect of lead on your body. If a worker's PbB exceeds 40 μg/100g, the monitoring frequency must be increased from every six months to at least every two months and not reduced until two consecutive PbBs indicate a blood lead level below 40 μ g/100g. Each time your PbB is determined to be over 40 μ g/100g, your employer must notify you of this in writing within five working days of the receipt of the test results. The employer must also inform you that the standard requires temporary medical removal with economic protection when your PbB exceeds certain criteria (see Discussion of Medical Removal Protection - subsection (12)). During the first year of the standard, this removal criterion is 80 μg/100g. Anytime your PbB exceeds 80 µg/100g your employer must make available to you a prompt follow-up PbB test to ascertain your PbB. If the two tests both exceed 80 μ g/100g and you are temporarily removed, then your employer must make successive PbB tests available to you on a monthly basis during the period of your removal.

(E) Medical examinations beyond the initial one must be made available on an annual basis if your blood lead levels exceeds $40 \mu g/100g$ at any time during the preceding year. The initial examination will provide information to establish a baseline to which subsequent data can be compared. An initial medical examination must also be made available (prior to assignment) for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area where the airborne concentration of lead equals or exceeds the action level. In addition, a medical examination or consultation must be made available as soon as possible if you notify your employer that you are experiencing signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead poisoning or that you have difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator or during a respirator fit test. You must also be provided a medical examination or consultation if you notify your employer that you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on your ability to procreate a

nealthy child

(F) Finally, appropriate follow—up medical examinations or consultations may also be provided for employees who have been temporarily removed from exposure under the medical removal protection provisions of the standard (see item (ix) below).

(G) The standard specifies the minimum content of preassignment and annual medical examinations. The content of other types of medical examinations and consultations is left up to the sound discretion of the examining physician. Preassignment and annual medical examinations must include (I) a detailed work history and medical history, (II) a thorough physical examination, and (III) a series of laboratory tests designed to check your blood chemistry and your kidney function. In addition, at any time upon your request, a laboratory evaluation of male fertility will be made (microscopic examination of a sperm sam-

ple), or a pregnancy test will be given.

(H) The standard does not require that you participate in any of the medical procedures, tests, etc., which your employer is required to make available to you. Medical surveillance can, however, play a very important role in protecting your health. You are strongly encouraged, therefore, to participate in a meaningful fashion. Generally, your employer will choose the physician who conducts medical surveillance under the lead standard – unless you and your employer can agree on the choice of a physician or physicians. Some companies and unions have agreed in advance, for example, to use certain independent medical laboratories or panels of physicians. Any of these arrangements are acceptable so long as required medical surveillance is made available to workers.

(I) The standard requires your employer to provide certain information to a physician to aid in his or her examination of you. This information includes (I) the standard and its appendices, (II) a description of your duties as they relate to lead exposure, (III) your exposure level, (IV) a description of personal protective equipment you wear, (V) prior blood level results, and (VI) prior written medical opinions concerning you that the employer has. After a medical examination or consultation the physician must prepare a written report which must contain (I) the physician's opinion as to whether you have any medical conditions which places you at increased risk of material impairment to

health from exposure to lead, (II) any recommended special protective measures to be provided to you, (III) any blood lead level determinations, and (IV) any recommended limitation on your use of respirators. This last element must include a determination of whether you can wear a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) if you are found un-

able to wear a negative pressure respirator.

(J) The medical surveillance program of the lead standard may at some point in time serve to notify certain workers that they have acquired a disease or other adverse medical condition as a result of occupational lead exposure. If this is true these workers might have legal rights to compensation from public agencies, their employers, firms that supply hazardous products to their employers, or other persons. Some states have laws, including worker compensation laws, that disallow a worker to learn of a job-related health impairment to sue, unless the worker sues within a short period of time after learning of the impairment. (This period of time may be a matter of months or years.) An attorney can be consulted about these possibilities. It should be stressed that WISHA is in no way trying to either encourage or discourage claims or lawsuits. However, since results of the standard's medical surveillance program can significantly affect the legal remedies of a worker who has acquired a job-related disease or impairment, it is proper for WISHA to make you aware of this.

(K) The medical surveillance section of the standard also contains provisions dealing with chelation. Chelation is the use of certain drugs (administered in pill form or injected into the body) to reduce the amount of lead absorbed in body tissues. Experience accumulated by the medical and scientific communities has largely confirmed the effectiveness of this type of therapy for the treatment of very severe lead poisoning. On the other hand it has also been established that there can be a long list of extremely harmful side effects associated with the use of chelating agents. The medical community has balanced the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the use of chelating agents in various circumstances and has established when the use of these agents is acceptable. The standard includes these accepted limitations due to a history of abuse of chelation therapy by some lead companies. The most widely used chelating agents are calcium disodium EDTA, (Ca Na₂EDTA), Calcium Disodium Versenate (Versenate), and d-

penicillamine (penicillamine or Cupramine).
(L) The standard prohibits "prophylactic chelation" of any employee by any person the employer retains, supervises or controls. "Prophylactic chelation" is the routine use of chelating or similarly acting drugs to prevent elevated blood levels in workers who are occupationally exposed to lead, or the use of these drugs to routinely lower blood lead levels to predesignated concentrations believed to be safe. It should be emphasized that where an employer takes a worker who has no symptoms of lead poisoning and has chelation carried out by a physician (either inside or outside of a hospital) solely to reduce the worker's blood lead level, that will generally be considered prophylactic chelation. The use of a hospital and a physician does not mean that prophylactic chelation is not being performed. Routine chelation to prevent increased or reduce current blood lead levels is unacceptable whatever the setting.

(M) The standard allows the use of "therapeutic" or "diagnostic" chelation if administered under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring. Therapeutic chelation responds to severe lead poisoning where there are marked symptoms. Diagnostic chelation, involves giving a patient a dose of the drug then collecting all urine excreted for some period of

time as an aid to the diagnosis of lead poisoning.

(N) In cases where the examining physician determines that chelation is appropriate, you must be notified in writing of this fact before such treatment. This will inform you of a potentially harmful treatment, and allow you to obtain a second opinion.

(ix) Medical removal protection.

(A) Excessive lead absorption subjects you to increased risk of disease. Medical removal protection (MRP) is a means of protecting you when for whatever reasons, other methods, such as engineering controls, work practices, and respirators, have failed to provide the protection you need. MRP involves the temporary removal of a worker from his or her regular job to a place of significantly lower exposure without any loss of earnings, seniority, or other employment rights of benefits. The purpose of this program is to cease further lead absorption and allow your body to naturally excrete lead which has previously been absorbed. Temporary medical removal can result from an elevated blood lead level, or a medical opinion. Up to eighteen months of protection is provided as a result of either form of removal. The vast majority of removed workers, however, will return to their former jobs

long before this eighteen month period expires. The standard contains special provisions to deal with the extraordinary but possible case where a long-term worker's blood lead level does not adequately de-

cline during eighteen months of removal.

(B) During the first year of the standard, if your blood lead level is 80 μg/100g or above you must be removed from any exposure where your air lead level without a respirator would be 100 μg/m³ or above. If you are removed from your normal job you may not be returned until your blood lead level declines to at least 60 µg/100g. These criteria for removal and return will change according to the following schedule:

TABLE 1

Effective	Removal Blood	Air Lead	Return Blood Lead
Date	Level (μg/100g)	(μg/m³)	(μg/100g)
9/6/81	At or above 70	50 or above	At or below 50
9/6/82	At or above 60	30 or above	At or below 40
9/6/84	At or above 50	30 or above	At or below 40
	averaged over six months		

(C) You may also be removed from exposure even if your blood lead levels are below these criteria if a final medical determination indicates that you temporarily need reduced lead exposure for medical reasons. If the physician who is implementing your employers medical program makes a final written opinion recommending your removal or other special protective measures, your employer must implement the physician's recommendation. If you are removed in this manner, you may only be returned when the physician indicates it is safe for you to do

(D) The standard does not give specific instructions dealing with what an employer must do with a removed worker. Your job assignment upon removal is a matter for you, your employer and your union (if any) to work out consistent with existing procedures for job assignments. Each removal must be accomplished in a manner consistent with existing collective bargaining relationships. Your employer is given broad discretion to implement temporary removals so long as no attempt is made to override existing agreements. Similarly, a removed worker is provided no right to veto an employer's choice which satisfies the standard.

(E) In most cases, employers will likely transfer removed employees to other jobs with sufficiently low lead exposure. Alternatively, a worker's hours may be reduced so that the time weighted average exposure is reduced, or he or she may be temporarily laid off if no other alter-

native is feasible.

(F) In all of these situations, MRP benefits must be provided during the period of removal - i.e., you continue to receive the same earnings, seniority, and other rights and benefits you would have had if you hand not been removed. Earnings include more that just your base wage; it includes overtime, shift differentials, incentives, and other compensation you would have earned if you had not been removed. During the period of removal you must also be provided with appropriate followup medical surveillance. If you were removed because your blood lead level was too high, you must be provided with a monthly blood test. If a medical opinion caused your removal, you must be provided medical tests or examinations that the physician believes to be appropriate. If you do not participate in this follow-up medical surveillance, you may lose your eligibility for MRP benefits.

(G) When you are medically eligible to return to your former job, your employer must return you to your "former job status." This means that you are entitled to the position, wages, benefits, etc., you would have had if you had not been removed. If you would still be in your old job if no removal had occurred, that is where you go back. If not, you are returned consistent with whatever job assignment discretion your employer would have had if no removal had occurred. MRP only seeks to maintain your rights, not expand them or diminish them.

(H) If you are removed under MRP and you are also eligible for worker compensation or other compensation for lost wages, your employer's MRP benefits obligation is reduced by the amount that you actually receive from these other sources. This is also true if you obtain other employment during the time you are laid off with MRP benefits.

(I) The standard also covers situations where an employer voluntarily removes a worker from exposure to lead due to the effects of lead on the employee's medical condition, even though the standard does not require removal. In these situations MRP benefits must still be provided as though the standard required removal. Finally, it is important to note that in all cases where removal is required, respirators cannot be used as a substitute. Respirators may be used before removal becomes necessary, but not as an alternative to a transfer to a low exposure job, or to a lay-off with MRP benefits.

(x) Employee information and training.

(A) Your employer is required to provide an information and training program for all employees exposed to lead above the action level or who may suffer skin or eye irritation from lead. This program must inform these employees of the specific hazards associated with their work environment, protective measures which can be taken, the danger of lead to their bodies (including their reproductive systems), and their rights under the standard. In addition, your employer must make readily available to all employees, included those exposed below the action level, a copy of the standard and its appendices and must distribute to all employees any materials provided to the employer under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA).

(B) Your employer is required to complete this training for all employees by March 4, 1981. After this date, all new employees must be trained prior to initial assignment to areas where there is possibility of exposure over the action level. This training program must also be

provided at least annually thereafter.

(xi) Signs. The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in work areas where the exposure to lead exceeds the PEL:

WARNING LEAD WORK AREA NO SMOKING OR EATING

(xii) Recordkeeping.

(A) Your employer is required to keep all records of exposure monitoring for airborne lead. These records must include the name and job classification of employees measured, details of the sampling and analytic techniques, the results of this sampling and the type of respiratory protection being worn by the person sampled. Your employer is also required to keep all records of biological monitoring and medical examination results. These must include the names of the employees, the physician's written opinion and a copy of the results of the examination. All of the above kinds of records must be kept for 40 years, or for at least 20 years after your termination of employment, whichever is longer.

(B) Recordkeeping is also required if you are temporarily removed from your job under the MRP program. This record must include your name and social security number, the date of your removal and return, how the removal was or is being accomplished, and whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level. Your employer is required to keep each medical removal record only for as long as the

duration of an employee's employment.

(C) The standard requires that if you request to see or copy environmental monitoring, blood lead level monitoring, or medical removal records, they must be made available to you or to a representative that you authorize. Your union also has access to these records. Medical records other than PbBs must also be provided to you upon request, to your physician or to any other person whom you may specifically designate. Your union does not have access to your personal medical records unless you authorize their access

(xiii) Observations of monitoring. When air monitoring for lead is performed at your work place as required by this standard, your employer must allow you or someone you designate to act as an observer of the monitoring. Observers are entitled to an explanation of the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. Since results will not normally be available at the time of the monitoring, observers are entitled to record or receive the results of the monitoring when returned by the laboratory. Your employer is required to provide the observer with any personal protective devices required to be worn by employees working in the areas that is being monitored. The employer must require the observer to wear all such equipment and to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(xiv) Effective date. The standard's effective date is September 6, 1980, and the employer's obligation under the standard begin to come into effect as of that date. The standard was originally adopted as WAC 296-62-07349 and later recodified to WAC 296-62-07521.

(c) Appendix C. Medical Surveillance Guidelines.

(i) Introduction.

(A) The primary purpose of the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973 is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman. The occupational health standard for inorganic lead* was promulgated to protect

workers exposed to inorganic lead including metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds and organic lead soaps.

*The term inorganic lead used throughout the medical surveillance appendices is meant to be synonymous with the definition of lead set forth in the standard.

(B) Under this final standard in effect as of September 6, 1980, occupational exposure to inorganic lead is to be limited to 50 μg/m (micrograms per cubic meter) based on an eight hour time-weighted average (TWA). This level of exposure eventually must be achieved through a combination of engineering, work practice and other administrative controls. Periods of time ranging from one to ten years are provided for different industries to implement these controls which are based on individual industry considerations. Until these controls are in place, respirators must be used to meet the 50 μ g/m³ exposure limit.

(C) The standard also provides for a program of biological monitoring and medical surveillance for all employees exposed to levels of inorganic lead above the action level of $30 \mu g/m^3$ for more than thirty

days per year.

(D) The purpose of this document is to outline the medical surveillance provisions of the standard for inorganic lead, and to provide further information to the physician regarding the examination and eval-

uation of workers exposed to inorganic lead.

(E) Item (ii) provides a detailed description of the monitoring procedure including the required frequency of blood testing for exposed workers, provisions for medical removal protection (MRP), the recommended right of the employee to a second medical opinion, and notification and recordkeeping requirements of the employer. A discussion of the requirements for respirator use and respirator monitoring and WISHA's position on prophylactic chelation therapy are also included in this section.

(F) Item (iii) discusses the toxic effects and clinical manifestations of lead poisoning and effects of lead intoxication on enzymatic pathways in heme synthesis. The adverse effects on both male and female

reproductive capacity and on the fetus are also discussed.

(G) Item (iv) outlines the recommended medical evaluation of the worker exposed to inorganic lead including details of the medical history, physical examination, and recommended laboratory tests, which are based on the toxic effects of lead as discussed in item (ii).

(H) Item (v) provides detailed information concerning the laboratory tests available for the monitoring of exposed workers. Included also is a discussion of the relative value of each test and the limitations and precautions which are necessary in the interpretation of the laboratory results.

(I) Airborne levels to be achieved without reliance or respirator protection through a combination of engineering and work practice or other administrative controls are illustrated in the following table:

Industry	Permissible Lead L	evel/Complia	nce Date
	$200 \mu g/m^3$	$100 \mu g/m^3$	$50\mu g/m^3$
Primary Lead Production	1973	06/29/84	06/29/91
Secondary Lead Production	1973	06/29/84	06/29/91
Lead Acid Battery			
Manufacturing	1973	06/29/83	06/29/91
Automobile Mfg./Solder,			
Grinding	1973	N/A	03/08/97
Electronics, Gray Iron			
Foundries, Ink Mfg.,			
Paints and Coatings Mfg.,			
Can Mfg., Wallpaper Mfg.,			
and Printing.	1973	N/A	06/29/91
Lead Chemical Mfg.,			
Nonferrous Foundries,			
Leaded Steel Mfg., Battery			
Breaking in the Collection			
and Processing of Scrap			
(when not a part of			
secondary lead smelter)			
Secondary Copper Smelter,			
Brass and Bronze Ingot			
Production.	1973	N/A	N/A ¹ *
All Other Industries	1973	N/A	09/08/92

- Feasibility of achieving the PEL by engineering and work practice controls for these industries has yet to be resolved in court, therefore no date has been scheduled.
- (ii) Medical surveillance and monitoring requirements for workers exposed to inorganic lead.

(A) Under the occupational health standard for inorganic lead, a program of biological monitoring and medical surveillance is to be made available to all employees exposed to lead above the action level

of 30 µg/m³ TWA for more than thirty days each year. This program consists of periodic blood sampling and medical evaluation to be performed on a schedule which is defined by previous laboratory results, worker complaints or concerns, and the clinical assessment of the ex-

(B) Under this program, the blood lead level of all employees who are exposed to lead above the action level of 30 μg/m³ is to be determined at least every six months. The frequency is increased to every two months for employees whose last blood lead level was between 40 μg/100g whole blood and the level requiring employee medical removal to be discussed below. For employees who are removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead, a new blood lead level must be measured monthly. Zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) measurement is strongly recommended on each occasion that a blood lead level measurement is made.

(C) An annual medical examination and consultation performed under the guidelines discussed in item (iv) is to be made available to each employee for whom a blood test conducted at any time during the preceding twelve months indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 μg/100g. Also, an examination is to be given to all employees prior to their assignment to an area in which airborne lead concentrations reach or exceed the action level. In addition, a medical examination must be provided as soon as possible after notification by an employee that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice regarding lead exposure and the ability to procreate a healthy child, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during respirator use. An examination is also to be made available to each employee removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited or specially protected pursuant to medical recommendations.

(D) Results of biological monitoring or the recommendations of an examining physician may necessitate removal of an employee from further lead exposure pursuant to the standard's medical removal program (MRP). The object of the MRP program is to provide temporary medical removals to workers either with substantially elevated blood lead levels or otherwise at risk of sustaining material health impairment from continued substantial exposure to lead. The following guidelines which are summarized in Table 10 were created under the standard for the temporary removal of an exposed employee and his or

her subsequent return to work in an exposure area.

FABLE TO

	Effective Dele :							
		1ept.6, 1980	Sept.6, 1981	Bept.6, 1982	\$ep1.6, 1703	Tepl.6, 1784 (firel)		
.	slood lend level requiring implayed medical recoval (tere) must be confirmed with second follow-up blood lend level within two weeks of first report.)	> 80 pg/loog.	> 70 pg/100g.	> 60 pg/100g.	> 60µg/100g	> 60sg/100g or overage of last three blood smples or all blood tmples over previous 6 months (whicher 1s over a tensor time period) is is 30 pp/10 at greater unless tost		
•	frequency which employees apported to explain level of leed 130 ga/a IMA; must have blood leed level checked. (2re is also strongly reconnected in each occasion that a blood test is obtained; in the level of level is a blood level in the	1000	Ī			blood semple to pg/100g or lass.		
	then 40 pg/100g Lest blood lead level between 40 pg/100g and level requiring medical	I	Every 6 miths.	Every & miths.	Every 6 pritts.	Every 6 mile.		
	removal (see A above). 3. Employees removed from exposure to land become of an elevated blood	17	Every 2 miths.	Every 2 miths	Every 2 milhs,	Every 2 miths.		
	tend level		Every 1 month	Every 1 month	Every 1 month	Every 1 wonth		
	lead level (without regard to respirator protection).	100 ps/m ³ 8 hr EVA	30 pg/m ³ 8 hr 1VA	30 pg/= ³ 8 hr 1ua	30 pg/m ³ 8 hr 1ua	30 pg/m ³ 8 hr 1ug		
•	Blood lead level confirmed with a second blood analysis, at which employee may return to we receive the exposure without resend to respiretor protection is listed by Industr in table 1.	ork. > 60 pg/100g	> 30 pg/100q	> 40 pg/100g	> 40 pg/190g	> 40 pg/100g 1 ac		

Holis When medical epinion indicates that an employee is at risk of material impairment from exposure to land, the physician can remove an employee from exposures exceeding the action level (or less) or recommend special presentive executes as deemed appropriate and necessary. Medical exolitations the endical removal period can be more stringent than noted in the labbe above if the physician so specifies. Esturn to work or removal of limitations and special protections is paralited when the physician indicates that the worker is no longer at risk of material impairment.

(E) Under the standard's ultimate worker removal criteria, a worker is to be removed from any work having any eight hour TWA exposure to lead of 30 μ g/m³ or more whenever either of the following circumstances apply. (I) a blood lead level of 60 μ g/100g or greater is obtained and confirmed by a second follow-up blood lead level performed within two weeks after the employer receives the results of the first blood sample test, or (II) the average of the previous three blood lead determinations or the average of all blood lead determinations conducted during the previous six months, whichever encompasses the longest time period, equals or exceeds 50 μ g/100g, unless the last blood sample indicates a blood lead level at or below 40 μ g/100g, in which case the employee need not be removed. Medical removal is to continue until two consecutive blood lead levels are 40 μ g/100g or less.

(F) During the first two years that the ultimate removal criteria are being phased in, the return criteria have been set to assure that a worker's blood lead level has substantially declined during the period of removal. From March 1, 1979, to March 1, 1980, the blood lead level requiring employee medial removal is 80 μg/100g. Workers found to have a confirmed blood lead at this level or greater need only be removed from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 100 μg/m³. Workers so removed are to be returned to work when their blood lead levels are at or below 60 μg/100g of whole blood. From March 1, 1980, to March 1, 1981, the blood lead level requiring medical removal is 70 μg/100g. During this period workers need only be removed from jobs having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 50 μg/m³ and are to be returned to work when a level of 50 μg/100g is achieved. Beginning March 1, 1981, return depends on the worker's blood lead level declining to 40 μg/100g of whole blood.

(G) As part of the standard, the employer is required to notify in writing each employee whose whole blood lead level exceeds 40

ug/100g. In addition, each such employee is to be informed that the standard requires medical removal with MRP benefits, discussed below, when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the above defined limits.

(H) In addition to the above blood lead level criteria, temporary worker removal may also take place as a result of medical determinations and recommendations. Written medical opinions must be prepared after each examination pursuant to the standard. If the examining physician includes medical finding, determination or opinion that the employee has a medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to lead, then the employee must be removed from exposure to lead at or above the action level. Alternatively, if the examining physician recommends special protective measures for an employee (e.g., use of a powered air purifying respirator) or recommends limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, then the employer must implement these recommendations. Recommendations may be more stringent than the specific provisions of the standard. The examining physician, therefore, is given broad flexibility to tailor special protective procedures to the needs of individual employees. This flexibility extends to the evaluation and management of pregnant workers and male and female workers who are planning to conceive children. Based on the history, physical examination, and laboratory studies, the physician might recommend special protective measures or medical removal for an employee who is pregnant or who is planning to conceive a child when, in the physician's judgment, continued exposure to lead at the current job would pose a significant risk. The return of the employee to his or her former job status, or the removal of special protections or limitations, depends upon the examining physician determining that the employee is no longer at increased risk of material impairment or that the special measures are no longer needed.

(I) During the period of any form of special protection or removal, the employer must maintain the worker's earnings, seniority, and other employment rights and benefits (as though the worker has not been removed) for a period of up to eighteen months. This economic protection will maximize meaningful worker participation in the medical surveillance program, and is appropriate as part of the employer's overall obligation to provide a safe and healthful work place. The provisions of MRP benefits during the employee's removal period may, however, be conditioned upon participation in medical surveillance.

(J) On rare occasions, an employee's blood lead level may not acceptably decline within eighteen months of removal. This situation will arise only in unusual circumstances, thus the standard relies on an individual medical examination to determine how to protect such an employee. This medical determination is to be based on both laboratory values, including lead levels, zinc protoporphyrin levels, blood counts, and other tests felt to be warranted, as well as the physician's judgment that any symptoms or findings on physical examination are a result of lead toxicity. The medical determination may be that the employee is incapable of ever safely returning to his or her former job status. The medical determination may provide additional removal time past eighteen months for some employees or specify special protective measures to be implemented.

(K) The lead standard provides for a multiple physician review in cases where the employee wishes a second opinion concerning potential lead poisoning or toxicity. If an employee wishes a second opinion, he or she can make an appointment with a physician of his or her choice. This second physician will review the findings, recommendations or

determinations of the first physician and conduct any examinations, consultations or tests deemed necessary in an attempt to make a final medical determination. If the first and second physicians do not agree in their assessment they must try to resolve their differences. If they cannot reach an agreement then they must designate a third physician

to resolve the dispute.

(L) The employer must provide examining and consulting physicians with the following specific information: A copy of the lead regulations and all appendices, a description of the employee's duties as related to exposure, the exposure level to lead and any other toxic substances (if applicable), a description of personal protective equipment used, blood lead levels, and all prior written medical opinions regarding the employee in the employer's possession or control. The employer must also obtain from the physician and provide the employee with a written medical opinion containing blood lead levels, the physician's opinion as to whether the employee is at risk of material impairment to health, any recommended protective measures for the employee if further exposure is permitted, as well as any recommended limitations upon an employee's use of respirators.

(M) Employers must instruct each physician not to reveal to the employer in writing or in any other way his or her findings, laboratory results, or diagnoses which are felt to be unrelated to occupational lead They must also instruct each physician to advise the employee of any occupationally or nonoccupationally related medical

condition requiring further treatment or evaluation.

(N) The standard provides for the use of respirators when engineering and other primary controls have not been fully implemented. However, the use of respirator protection shall not be used in lieu of temporary medical removal due to elevated blood lead levels or findings that an employee is at risk of material health impairment. This is based on the numerous inadequacies of respirators including skin rash where the facepiece makes contact with the skin, unacceptable stress to breathing in some workers with underlying cardiopulmonary impairment, difficulty in providing adequate fit, the tendency for respirators to create additional hazards by interfering with vision, hearing, and mobility, and the difficulties of assuring the maximum effectiveness of a complicated work practice program involving respirators. Respirators do, however, serve a useful function where engineering and work practice are inadequate by providing interim or short-term protection, provided they are properly selected for the environment in which the employee will be working, properly fitted to the employee, maintained and cleaned periodically, and worn by the employee when required.

(O) In its final standard on occupational exposure to inorganic lead, WISHA has prohibited prophylactic chelation. Diagnostic and therapeutic chelation are permitted only under the supervision of a licensed physician with appropriate medical monitoring in an acceptable clinical setting. The decision to initiate chelation therapy must be made on an individual basis and take into account the severity of symptoms felt to be a result of lead toxicity along with blood lead levels, ZPP levels and other laboratory tests as appropriate. EDTA and penicillamine,

which are the primary chelating agents used in the therapy of occupational lead poisoning, have significant potential side effects and their use must be justified on the basis of expected benefits to the worker.

(P) Unless frank and severe symptoms are present, therapeutic chelation is not recommended given the opportunity to remove a worker from exposure and allow the body to naturally excrete accumulated lead. As a diagnostic aid, the chelation mobilization test using CA-EDTA has limited applicability. According to some investigators, the tests can differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies. The test may also provide an estimation of the mobile fraction of the

total body lead burden.

(Q) Employers are required to assure that accurate records are maintained on exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, and medical removal for each employee. Exposure monitoring and medical surveillance records must be kept for forty years or the duration of employment plus twenty years, whichever is longer, while medical removal records must be maintained for the duration of employment. All records required under the standard must be made available upon request to representatives of the director of the department of labor and industries. Employers must also make environmental and biological monitoring and medical removal records available to affected employees and to former employees or their authorized employee representatives. Employees or their specifically designated representatives have access to their entire medical surveillance records.

(R) In addition, the standard requires that the employer inform all workers exposed to lead at or above the action level of the provisions of the standard and all its appendices, the purpose and description of medical surveillance and provisions for medical removal protection if temporary removal is required. An understanding of the potential health effects of lead exposure by all exposed employees along with full understanding of their rights under the lead standard is essential for an

effective monitoring program.

(iii) Adverse health effects of inorganic lead.

(A) Although the toxicity of lead has been known for 2,000 years, the knowledge of the complex relationship between lead exposure and human response is still being refined. Significant research into the toxic properties of lead continues throughout the world, and it should be anticipated that our understanding of thresholds of effects and margins of safety will be improved in future years. The provisions of the lead standard are founded on two prime medical judgments; first, the prevention of adverse health effects from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that worker blood lead levels be maintained at or below 40 μ g/100g, and second, the blood lead levels of workers, male or female, who intend to parent in the near future should be maintained below 30 μ g/100g to minimize adverse reproduction health effects to the parent and developing fetus. The adverse effects of lead on reproduction are being actively researched and WISHA encourages the physician to remain abreast of recent developments in the area to best advise pregnant workers or workers planning to conceive children.

(B) The spectrum of health effects caused by lead exposure can be sub-divided into five developmental states; normal, physiological changes of uncertain significance, pathophysiological changes, overt symptoms (morbidity), and mortality. Within this process there are no sharp distinctions, but rather a continuum of effects. Boundaries between categories overlap due to the wide variation of individual respones and exposures in the working population. WISHA's development of the lead standard focused on pathophysiological changes as well as later stages of disease.

(I) Heme synthesis inhibition.

a) The earliest demonstrated effect of lead involves its ability to inhibit at least two enzyms of the heme synthesis pathway at very low blood levels. Inhibition of delta aminolevulinic acid dehydrase (ALA-D) which catalyzes the conversion of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) to protoporphyrin is observed at a blood lead level below 20 µg/100g whole blood. At a blood lead level of 40 μg/100g, more than twenty percent of the population would have seventy percent inhibition of ALA-D. There is an exponential increase in ALA excretion at blood lead levels greater than $40 \mu g/100g$.

b) Another enzyme, ferrochelatase, is also inhibited at low blood lead levels. Inhibition of ferrochelatase leads to increased free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) in the blood which can then bind to zinc to yield zinc protoporphyrin. At a blood lead level of 50 μg/100g or greater, nearly 100 percent of the population will have an increase FEP. There is also an exponential relationship between blood lead levels greater than 40 µg/100g and the associated ZPP level, which has led to the development of the ZPP screening test for lead exposure.

c) While the significance of these effects is subject to debate, it is WISHA's position that these enzyme disturbances are early stages of a disease process which may eventually result in the clinical symptoms of lead poisoning. Whether or not the effects do progress to the later stages of clinical disease, disruption of these enzyme processes over a working lifetime is considered to be a material impairment of health.

d) One of the eventual results of lead-induced inhibition of enzymes in the heme synthesis pathway is anemia which can be asymptomatic if mild but associated with a wide array of symptoms including dizziness, fatigue, and tachycardia when more severe. Studies have indicated that lead levels as low as $50 \mu g/100g$ can be associated with a definite decreased hemoglobin, although most cases of lead-induced anemia, as well as shortened red-cell survival times, occur at lead levels exceeding $80 \mu g/100g$. Inhibited hemoglobin synthesis is more common in chronic cases whereas shortened erythrocyte life span is more common in acute cases.

e) In lead-induced anemias, there is usually a reticulocytosis along with the presence of basophilic stippling, and ringed sideroblasts, although none of the above are pathognomonic for lead-induced anemia.

(II) Neurological effects.

a) Inorganic lead had been found to have toxic effects on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The earliest stage of lead-induced central nervous system effects first manifest themselves in the form of behavioral disturbances and central nervous system symptoms including irritability, restlessness, insomnia and other sleep disturbances, fatigue, vertigo, headache, poor memory, tremor, depression, and apathy. With more severe exposure, symptoms can progress to drowsiness, stupor, hallucinations, delirium, convulsions and coma.

b) The most severe and acute form of lead poisoning which usually follows ingestion or inhalation of large amounts of lead is acute encephalopathy which may arise precipitously with the onset of intractable seizures, coma, cardiorespiratory arrest, and death within 48 hours.

- c) While there is disagreement about what exposure levels are needed to produce the earliest symptoms, most experts agree that symptoms definitely can occur at blood lead levels of $60 \mu g/100g$ whole blood and therefore recommend a $40 \mu g/100g$ maximum. The central nervous system effects frequently are not reversible following discontinued exposure or chelation therapy and when improvement does occur, it is almost always only partial.
- d) The peripheral neuropathy resulting from lead exposure characteristically involves only motor function with minimal sensory damage and has a marked predilection for the extensor muscles of the most active extremity. The peripheral neuropathy can occur with varying degrees of severity. The earliest and mildest form which can be detected in workers with blood lead levels as low as 50 µg/100g is manifested by slowing or motor nerve conduction velocity often without clinical symptoms. With progression of the neuropathy there is development of painless extensor muscles weakness usually involving the extensor muscles of the fingers and hand in the most active upper extremity, followed in severe cases by wrist drop, much less commonly, foot drop.

e) In addition to slowing of nerve conduction, electromyographical studies in patients with blood lead levels greater than 50 μ g/100g have demonstrated a decrease in the number of acting motor unit potentials, an increase in the duration of motor unit potentials, and spontaneous pathological activity including fibrillations and fasciculation. Whether these effects occur at levels of 40 μ g/100g is undetermined.

f) While the peripheral neuropathies can occasionally be reversed with therapy, again such recovery is not assured particularly in the more severe neuropathies and often improvement is only partial. The lack of reversibility is felt to be due in part to segmental demyelination.

(III) Gastrointestinal. Lead may also effect the gastrointestinal system producing abdominal colic or diffuse abdominal pain, constipation, obstipation, diarrhea, anorexia, nausea and vomiting. Lead colic rarely develops at blood lead levels below $80 \mu g/100g$.

(IV) Renal.

a) Renal toxicity represents one of the most serious health effects of lead poisoning. In the early stages of disease nuclear inclusion bodies can frequently be identified in proximal renal tubular cells. Renal functions remain normal and the changes in this stage are probably reversible. With more advanced disease there is progressive interstitial fibrosis and impaired renal function. Eventually extensive interstitial fibrosis ensues with sclerotic glomeruli and dilated and atrophied proximal tubules; all represent end stage kidney disease. Azotemia can be progressive, eventually resulting in frank uremia necessitating dialysis. There is occasionally associated hypertension and hyperuricemia with or without gout.

b) Early kidney disease is difficult to detect. The urinalysis is normal in early lead nephropathy and the blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine increase only when two-thirds of kidney function is lost. Measurement of creatinine clearance can often detect earlier disease as can other methods of measurement of glomerular filtration rate. An abnormal Ca-EDTA mobilization test has been used to differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies, but this procedure is not widely accepted. A form of Fanconi syndrome with aminoaciduria, glycosuria, and hyperphosphaturia indicating severe injury to the proximal renal tubules is occasionally seen in children.

(V) Reproductive effects.

a) Exposure to lead can have serious effects on reproductive function in both males and females. In male workers exposed to lead there can be a decrease in sexual drive, impotence, decreased ability to produce healthy sperm, and sterility. Malformed sperm (teratospermia), decreased number of sperm (hypospermia), and sperm with decreased motility (asthenospermia) can occur. Teratospermia has been noted at mean blood lead levels of 53 µg/100g and hypospermia and asthenospermia at 41 µg/100g. Furthermore, there appears to be a dose-response relationship for teratospermia in lead exposed workers.

b) Women exposed to lead may experience menstrual disturbances including dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and amenorrhea. Following exposure to lead, women have a higher frequency of sterility, premature

births, spontaneous miscarriages, and stillbirths.

c) Germ cells can be affected by lead and cause genetic damage in the egg or sperm cells before conception and result in failure to implant, miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects.

d) Infants of mothers with lead poisoning have a higher mortality during the first year and suffer from lowered birth weights, slower growth, and nervous system disorders.

e) Lead can pass through the placental barrier and lead levels in the mother's blood are comparable to concentrations of lead in the umbilical cord at birth. Transplacental passage becomes detectable at 12-14 weeks of gestation and increases until birth.

f) There is little direct data on damage to the fetus from exposure to lead but it is generally assumed that the fetus and newborn would be at least as susceptible to neurological damage as young children. Blood lead levels of 50-60 μ g/100g in children can cause significant neurobehavioral impairments, and there is evidence of hyperactivity at blood levels as low as 25 μ g/100g. Given the overall body of literature concerning the adverse health effects of lead in children, WISHA feels that the blood lead level in children should be maintained below 30 μ g/100g with a population mean of 15 μ g/100g. Blood lead levels in the fetus and newborn likewise should not exceed 30 μ g/100g.

g) Because of lead's ability to pass through the placental barrier and also because of the demonstrated adverse effects of lead on reproductive function in both males and females as well as the risk of genetic damage of lead on both the ovum and sperm, WISHA recommends a 30 µg/100g maximum permissible blood lead level in both males and

females who wish to bear children.

(IV) Other toxic effects.

- a) Debate and research continue on the effects of lead on the human body. Hypertension has frequently been noted in occupationally exposed individuals although it is difficult to assess whether this is due to lead's adverse effects on the kidneys or if some other mechanism is involved.
- b) Vascular and electrocardiographic changes have been detected but have not been well characterized. Lead is thought to impair thyroid function and interfere with the pituitary-adrenal axis, but again these effects have not been well defined.

(iv) Medical evaluation.

- (A) The most important principle in evaluating a worker for any occupational disease including lead poisoning is a high index of suspicion on the part of the examining physician. As discussed in Section (ii), Lead can affect numerous organ systems and produce a wide array of signs and symptoms, most of which are nonspecific and subtle in nature at least in the early stages of disease. Unless serious concern for lead toxicity is present, many of the early clues to diagnosis may easily be overlooked.
- (B) The crucial initial step in the medical evaluation is recognizing that a worker's employment can result in exposure to lead. The worker will frequently be able to define exposures to lead and lead containing materials but often will not volunteer this information unless specifically asked. In other situations the worker may not know of any exposures to lead but the suspicion might be raised on the part of the physician because of the industry or occupation of the worker. Potential occupational exposure to lead and its compounds occur in at least

120 occupations, including lead smelting, the manufacture of lead storage batteries, the manufacture of lead pigments and products containing pigments, solder manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repair, auto manufacturing, construction, and painting.

(C) Once the possibility for lead exposure is raised, the focus can then be directed toward eliciting information from the medical history, physical exam, and finally from laboratory data to evaluate the worker

for potential lead toxicity.

(D) A complete and detailed work history is important in the initial evaluation. A listing of all previous employment with information on work processes, exposure to fumes or dust, known exposures to lead or other toxic substances, respiratory protection used, and previous medical surveillance should all be included in the worker's record. Where exposure to lead is suspected, information concerning on-the-job personal hygiene, smoking or eating habits in work areas, laundry procedures, and use of any protective clothing or respiratory protection equipment should be noted. A complete work history is essential in the medical evaluation of a worker with suspected lead toxicity, especially when long-term effects such as neurotoxicity and nephrotoxicity are considered.

(E) The medical history is also of fundamental importance and should include a listing of all past and current medical conditions, current medications including proprietary drug intake, previous surgeries and hospitalizations, allergies, smoking history, alcohol consumption, and also nonoccupational lead exposures such as hobbies (hunting, riflery). Also known childhood exposures should be elicited. Any previous history of hematological, neurological, gastrointestinal, renal, psychological, gynecological, genetic, or reproductive problems should be

specifically noted.

(F) A careful and complete review of systems must be performed to assess both recognized complaints and subtle or slowly acquired symptoms which the worker might not appreciate as being significant. The review of symptoms should include the following:

 weight loss, fatigue, decreased appetite. General Head, Eyes, Ears headaches, visual disturbance or decreased visual acuity, hearing deficits or tinnitus, pigmentation Nose, Throat (HEENT) of the oral mucosa, or metallic taste in mouth. shortness of breath, cough, chest pains, Cardio-pulmonary palpitations, or orthopnea. nausea, vomiting, heartburn, abdominal pain, con-Gastrointestinal stipation or diarrhea. irritability, insomnia, weakness (fatigue), dizziness, loss of memory, confusion, hallucinations, incoordination, ataxia, decreased strength in hands or feet, disturbance in gait, difficulty in Neurologic climbing stairs, or seizures. pallor, easy fatigability, abnormal blood loss, Hematologic melena. Reproductive (male or

female and spouse

history of infertility, impotence, loss of libido, ab-normal menstrual periods, history of miscarriages, where relevant) stillbirths, or children with birth defects.

- muscle and joint pains. Musculo-skeletal

(G) The physical examination should emphasize the neurological, gastrointestinal, and cardiovascular systems. The worker's weight and blood pressure should be recorded and the oral mucosa checked for pigmentation characteristic of a possible Burtonian or lead line on the gingiva. It should be noted, however, that the lead line may not be present even in severe lead poisoning if good oral hygiene is practiced.

(H) The presence of pallor on skin examination may indicate an anemia, which if severe might also be associated with a tachycardia. If an anemia is suspected, an active search for blood loss should be undertaken including potential blood loss through the gastrointestinal

tract.

(I) A complete neurological examination should include an adequate mental status evaluation including a search for behavioral and psychological disturbances, memory testing, evaluation for irritability, insomnia, hallucinations, and mental clouding. Gait and coordination should be examined along with close observation for tremor. A detailed evaluation of peripheral nerve function including careful sensory and motor function testing is warranted. Strength testing particularly of extensor muscle groups of all extremities is of fundamental importance.

- (J) Cranial nerve evaluation should also be included in the routine examination.
- (K) The abdominal examination should include auscultation for bowel sounds and abnormal bruits and palpation for organomegaly, masses, and diffuse abdominal tenderness
- (L) Cardiovascular examination should evaluate possible early signs of congestive hear failure. Pulmonary status should be addressed particularly if respirator protection is contemplated.

(M) As part of the medical evaluation, the lead standard requires

the following laboratory studies.

(I) Blood lead level. (II) Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of the peripheral blood smear to evaluate red blood cell morphology.

(III) Blood urea nitrogen.

(IV) Serum creatinine.

(V) Routine urinalysis with microscopic examination.

(VI) A zinc protoporphyrin level.

(N) In addition to the above, the physician is authorized to order any further laboratory or other tests which he or she deems necessary in accordance with sound medical practice. The evaluation must also include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility if requested by the employee

(O) Additional tests which are probably not warranted on a routine basis but may be appropriate when blood lead and ZPP levels are equivocal include delta aminolevulinic acid and coproporphyrin concentrations in the urine, and dark-field illumination for detection of

basophilic stippling in red blood cells.

(P) If an anemia is detected further studies including a careful examination of the peripheral smear, reticulocyte count, stool for occult blood, serum iron, total iron binding capacity, bilirubin, and, if appropriate vitamin B12 and folate may be of value in attempting to identify the cause of the anemia.

(Q) If a peripheral neuropathy is suspected, nerve conduction studies are warranted both for diagnosis and as a basis to monitor any

therapy

(R) If renal disease is questioned, a 24 hour urine collection for creatinine clearance, protein, and electrolytes may be indicated. Elevated uric acid levels may result from lead-induced renal disease and a serum uric acid level might be performed.

(S) An electrocardiogram and chest x-ray may be obtained as

deemed appropriate.

(T) Sophisticated and highly specialized testing should not be done routinely and where indicated should be under the direction of a specialist.

(v) Laboratory evaluation.

(A) The blood level at present remains the single most important test to monitor lead exposure and is the test used in the medical surveillance program under the lead standard to guide employee medical removal. The ZPP has several advantages over the blood lead level. Because of its relatively recent development and the lack of extensive data concerning its interpretation, the ZPP currently remains an ancil-

(B) This section will discuss the blood lead level and ZPP in detail and will outline their relative advantages and disadvantages. Other blood tests currently available to evaluate lead exposure will also be

reviewed.

(C) The blood lead level is a good index of current or recent lead absorption when there is no anemia present and when the worker has not taken any chelating agents. However, blood lead levels along with urinary lead levels do not necessarily indicate the total body burden of lead and are not adequate measures of past exposure. One reason for this is that lead has a high affinity for bone and up to 90 percent of the body's total lead is deposited there. A very important component of the total lead body burden is lead in soft tissue (liver, kidneys, and brain). This fraction of the lead body burden, the biologically active lead, is not entirely reflected by blood lead levels since it is a function of the dynamics of lead absorption, distribution, deposition in bone and excretion. Following discontinuation of exposure to lead, the excess body burden is only slowly mobilized from bone and other relatively stable stores and excreted. Consequently, a high blood lead level may only represent recent heavy exposure to lead without a significant total body excess and likewise a low blood lead level does not exclude an elevated total body burden of lead.

(D) Also due to its correlation with recent exposures, the blood lead

level may vary considerably over short time intervals.

- (E) To minimize laboratory error and erroneous results due to contamination, blood specimens must be carefully collected after thorough cleaning of the skin with appropriate methods using lead-free containers and analyzed by a reliable laboratory. Under the standard, samples must be analyzed in laboratories which are approved by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) or which have received satisfactory grades in proficiency testing by the CDC in the previous year. Analysis is to be made using atomic absorption spectrophotometry anodic stripping; voltammetry or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard.
- (F) The determination of lead in urine is generally considered a less reliable monitoring technique than analysis of whole blood primarily due to individual variability in urinary excretion capacity as well as the technical difficulty of obtaining accurate 24 hour urine collections. In addition, workers with renal insufficiency, whether due to lead or some other cause, may have decreased lead clearance and consequently urine lead levels may underestimate the true lead burden. Therefore, urine lead levels should not be used as a routine test.
- (G) The zinc protoporphyrin test, unlike the blood lead determination, measures an adverse metabolic effect of lead and as such is a better indicator of lead toxicity than the level of blood lead itself. The level of ZPP reflects lead absorption over the preceding three to four months, and therefore is a better indicator of lead body burden. The ZPP requires more time than the blood lead to read significantly elevated levels; the return to normal after discontinuing lead exposure is also slower. Furthermore, the ZPP test is simpler, faster, and less expensive to perform and no contamination is possible. Many investigators believe it is the most reliable means of monitoring chronic lead

(H) Zinc protoporphyrin results from the inhibition of the enzyme ferrochelatase which catalyzes the insertion of an iron molecule into the protoporphyrin molecule, which then becomes heme. If iron is not inserted into the molecule then zinc, having a greater affinity for

protoporphyrin, takes place in the iron, forming ZPP.

(I) An elevation in the level of circulating ZPP may occur at blood lead levels as low as 20-30 μ g/100g in some workers. Once the blood lead level has reached 40 μ g/100g there is more marked rise in the ZPP value from its normal range of less than 100 μ g/100ml. Increases in blood lead levels beyond 40 µg/100g are associated with exponential increases in ZPP

(J) Whereas blood lead levels fluctuate over short time spans, ZPP levels remain relatively stable. ZPP is measured directly in red blood cells and is present for the cell's entire 120 day lifespan. Therefore, the ZPP level in blood reflects the average ZPP production over the previous three to four months and consequently the average lead exposure

during that time interval

(K) It is recommended that a hematocrit be determined whenever a confirmed ZPP of 50 µg/100ml whole blood is obtained to rule out a significant underlying anemia. If the ZPP is in excess of $100 \mu g/100 ml$ and not associated with abnormal elevations in blood lead levels, the laboratory should be checked to be sure the blood leads were determined using atomic absorption spectrophotometry, anodic stripping voltammetry or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard, by a CDC approved laboratory which is experienced in lead level determinations. Repeat periodic blood lead studies should be obtained in all individuals with elevated ZPP levels to be certain that an associated elevated blood lead level has not been missed due to transient fluctuations in blood leads.

(L) ZPP has characteristic fluorescence spectrum with a peak at 594nm which is detectable with a hematofluorimeter. The hematofluorimeter is accurate and portable and can provide on-site, instantaneous results for workers who can be frequently tested via a

finger prick.

(M) However, careful attention must be given to calibration and quality control procedures. Limited data on blood lead - ZPP correlations and the ZPP levels which are associated with the adverse health effects discussed in item (ii) are the major limitations of the test. Also it is difficult to correlate ZPP levels with environmental exposure and there is some variation of response with age and sex. Nevertheless, the ZPP promises to be an important diagnostic test for the early detection of lead toxicity and its value will increase as more data is collected regarding its relationship to other manifestations of lead poisoning.

(N) Levels of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) in the urine are also used as a measure of lead exposure. Increasing concentrations of ALA are believed to result from the inhibition of the enzyme delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydrase (ALA-D). Although the test is relatively easy to perform, inexpensive, and rapid, the disadvantages include variability in results, the necessity to collect a complete 24 hour urine sample which has a specific gravity greater than 1.010, and also the fact that ALA decomposes in the presence of light.

(O) The pattern of porphyrin excretion in the urine can also be helpful in identifying lead intoxication. With lead poisoning, the urine concentrations of coproporphyrins I and II, porphobilinogen and uroporphyrin I rise. The most important increase, however, is that of coproporphyrin III; levels may exceed 5,000 µg/1 in the urine in lead poisoned individuals, but its correlation with blood lead levels and ZPP are not as good as those of ALA. Increases in urinary porphyrins are not diagnostic of lead toxicity and may be seen in porphyria, some liver diseases, and in patients with high reticulocyte counts.

(vi) Summary

(A) The WISHA standard for inorganic lead places significant emphasis on the medical surveillance of all workers exposed to levels of inorganic lead above the action level of $30 \mu g/m^3$ TWA. The physician has a fundamental role in this surveillance program, and in the

operation of the medical removal protection program.

(B) Even with adequate worker education on the adverse health effects of lead and appropriate training in work practices, personal hygiene and other control measures, the physician has a primary responsibility for evaluating potential lead toxicity in the worker. It is only through a careful and detailed medical and work history, a complete physical examination and appropriate laboratory testing that an accurate assessment can be made. Many of the adverse health effects of lead toxicity are either irreversible or only partially reversible and therefore early detection of disease is very important.

(C) This document outlines the medical monitoring program as defined by the occupational safety and health standard for inorganic lead. It reviews the adverse health effects of lead poisoning and describes the important elements of the history and physical examina-

tions as they relate to these adverse effects.

(D) It is hoped that this review and discussion will give the physician a better understanding of the WISHA standard with the ultimate goal of protecting the health and well-being of the worker exposed to lead under his or her care.

- (d) Appendix D. Qualitative Fit Test Protocols. This appendix specifies the only allowable qualitative fit test (QLFT) protocols permissible for compliance with WAC 296-62-07521 (7)(c)(ii).
 - (i) Isoamyl acetate protocol.
 - (A) Odor threshold screening.
- (I) Three 1-liter glass jars with metal lids (e.g., Mason or Ball jars) are required.
- (II) Odor-free water (e.g., distilled or spring water) at approximately 25° C shall be used for the solutions.
- (III) The isoamyl acetate (IAA) (also known as isopentyl acetate) stock solution is prepared by adding 1 cc of pure IAA to 800 cc of odor-free water in a 1-liter jar and shaking for 30 seconds. This solution shall be prepared new at least weekly.
- (IV) The screening test shall be conducted in a room separate from the room used for actual fit testing. The two rooms shall be well ventilated but may not be connected to the same recirculating ventilation
- (V) The odor test solution is prepared in a second jar by placing .4 cc of the stock solution into 500 cc of odor free water using a clean dropper or pipette. Shake for 30 seconds and allow to stand two to three minutes so that the IAA concentration above the liquid may reach equilibrium. This solution may be used for only one day.

(VI) A test blank is prepared in a third jar by adding 500 cc of

odor-free water.

(VII) The odor test and test blank jars shall be labeled 1 and 2 for jar identification. If the labels are put on the lids they can be periodically dried off and switched to avoid people thinking the same jars always has the IAA

(VIII) The following instructions shall be typed on a card and placed on the table in front of the two test jars (i.e., 1 and 2); purpose of this test is to determine if you can smell banana oil at low concentrations. The two bottles in front of you contain water. One of these bottles also contains a small amount of banana oil. Be sure the covers are on tight, then shake each bottle for two seconds. Unscrew the lid of each bottle, one at a time, and sniff at the mouth of the bottle. Indicate to the test conductor which bottle contains banana oil.

(IX) The mixtures used in the IAA odor detection test shall be prepared in an area separate from where the test is performed, in order to

prevent olfactory fatigue in the subject.

(X) If the test subject is unable to correctly identify the jar containing the odor test solution, the IAA QLFT may not be used.

(XI) If the test subject correctly identifies the jar containing the odor test solution he or she may proceed to respirator selection and fit testing

(B) Respirator selection.

(I) The test subject shall be allowed to select the most comfortable respirator from a large array of various sizes and manufacturers that includes at least three sizes of elastomeric half facepieces and units of at least two manufacturers.

(II) The selection process shall be conducted in a room separate from the fit-test chamber to prevent odor fatigue. Prior to the selection process, the test subject shall be shown how to put on a respirator, how it should be positioned on the face, how to set strap tension and how to assess a "comfortable" respirator. A mirror shall be available to assist the subject in evaluating the fit and positioning of the respirator. This may not constitute formal training on respirator use, only a review.

(III) The test subject should understand that he or she is being asked to select the respirator which provides the most comfortable fit. Each respirator represents a different size and shape and, if fit proper-

ly, will provide adequate protection.

(IV) The test subject holds each facepiece up to his or her face and eliminates those which are obviously not giving a comfortable fit. Normally, selection will begin with a half-mask and if a fit cannot be found here, the subject will be asked to go to the full facepiece respirators. (A small percentage of users will not be able to wear any half-masks.)

(V) The more comfortable facepieces are recorded; the most comfortable mask is donned and worn at least five minutes to assess comfort. Assistance in assessing comfort can be given by discussing the points in (VI) below. If the test subject is not familiar with using a particular respirator, he or she shall be directed to don the mask several times and to adjust the straps each time, so that he or she becomes adept at setting proper tension on the straps.

(VI) Assessment of comfort shall include reviewing the following

points with the test subject:

Chin properly placed.

- Positioning of mask on nose.
- Strap tension.
- •Fit across nose bridge.
- •Room for safety glasses.
- Distance from nose to chin.
- ●Room to talk.
- Tendency to slip.
- Cheeks filled out.
- Self-observation/in mirror.
- Adequate time for assessment.

(VII) The test subject shall conduct the conventional negative and positive-pressure fit checks (e.g., see ANSI Z88.2-1980). Before conducting the negative or positive-pressure checks, the subject shall be told to "seat" his or her mask by rapidly moving the head side-to-side and up and down, taking a few deep breaths.

(VIII) The test subject is now ready for fit testing.

(IX) After passing the fit test, the test subjects shall be questioned again regarding the comfort of the respirator. If it has become uncomfortable, another model of respirator shall be tried.

(X) The employee shall be given the opportunity to select a different facepiece and be retested if during the first two weeks of on-the-job wear, the chosen facepiece becomes unacceptably uncomfortable.

(C) Fit test.

(I) The fit test chamber shall be substantially similar to a clear 55 gallon drum liner suspended inverted over a two foot diameter frame, so that the top of the chamber is about six inches above the test subject's head. The inside top center of the chamber shall have a small hook attached.

(II) Each respirator used for the fitting and fit testing shall be equipped with organic vapor cartridges or offer protection against organic vapors. The cartridges or masks shall be changed at least weekly.

(III) After selecting, donning, and properly adjusting a respirator himself or herself, the test subject shall wear it to the fit testing room. This room shall be separate from the room used for odor threshold screening and respirator selection, and shall be well ventilated, as by an exhaust fan or lab hook, to prevent general room contamination.

(IV) A copy of the following test exercises and rainbow (or equally effective) passage shall be taped to the inside of the test chamber:

a) Normal breathing.

b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.

c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.

d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be sure certain motions are complete and made about every second. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.

e) Talking. Talk aloud and slowly for several minutes. The following paragraph is called the Rainbow Passage. Reading it will result in a wide range of facial movements, and thus be useful to satisfy this requirement. Alternative passages which serve the same purpose may

also be used.

Rainbow Passage. When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

f) Normal breathing.

(V) Each test subject shall wear his or her respirator for at least ten minutes before starting the fit test.

(VI) Upon entering the test chamber, the test subject shall be given a six inch by five inch piece of paper towel or other porous absorbent single ply material, folded in half and wetted with three-quarters of one cc of pure IAA. The test subject will hang the wet towel on the hook at the top of the chamber.

(VII) Allow two minutes for the IAA test concentration to be reached before starting the fit-test exercises. This would be an appropriate time to talk with the test subject, to explain the fit test, the importance of his or her cooperation, the purpose of the head exercises, or to demonstrate some of the exercises.

(VIII) Each exercise described in segment (IV) above shall be per-

formed for at least one minute.

(IX) If at any time during the test, the subject detects the bananalike odor of IAA, he or she shall quickly exit from the test chamber and leave the test area to avoid olfactory fatigue.

(X) Upon returning to the selection room, the subject shall remove the respirator, repeat the odor sensitivity test, select and put on another respirator, return to the test chamber, etc. The process continues until a respirator that fits well has been found. Should the odor sensitivity test be failed, the subject shall wait about 5 minutes before retesting. Odor sensitivity will usually have returned by this time.

(XI) If a person cannot be fitted with the selection of half-mask respirators, include full facepiece models in the selection process. When a respirator is found that passes the test, its efficiency shall be demonstrated for the subject by having him break the face seal and

take a breath before exiting the chamber.

(XII) When the test subject leaves the chamber he or she shall remove the saturated towel, returning it to the test conductor. To keep the area from becoming contaminated, the used towels shall be kept in a self-sealing bag. There is no significant IAA concentration buildup in the test chamber from subsequent tests.

(XIII) Persons who have successfully passed this fit test may be assigned the use of the tested respirator in atmospheres with up to ten times the PEL of airborne lead. In other words this IAA protocol may

be used to assign a protection factor no higher that ten.

(ii) Saccharin solution aerosol protocol.
(A) Taste threshold screening.

(1) Threshold screening as well as fit testing employees shall use an enclosure about the head and shoulders that is approximately twelve inches in diameter by fourteen inches tall with at least the front portion clear and that allows free movement of the head when a respirator is worn. An enclosure substantially similar to the 3M hood assembly of part #FT 14 and FT 15 combined is adequate.

(II) The test closure shall have a three-quarter inch hole in front of the test subject's nose and mouth area to accommodate the nebulizer

nozzle.

(III) The entire screening and testing procedure shall be explained to the test subject prior to the conduct of the screening test.

(IV) The test subject shall don the test enclosure. For the threshold screening test, he or she shall breathe through his or her open mouth with tongue extended.

(V) Using a DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent, the test conductor shall spray the threshold check solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the fit test solution nebulizer.

(VI) The threshold check solution consists of 0.83 grams of sodium saccharin, USP water. It can be prepared by putting 1 cc of the test

solution (see (C)(VI) below) in 100 cc of water.

(VII) To produce the aerosol the nebulizer bulb is firmly squeezed so that it collapses completely, then is released and allowed to fully expand.

(VIII) Ten squeezes are repeated rapidly and then the test subject is

asked whether the saccharin can be tasted.

- (IX) If the first response is negative, ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted.
- (X) If the second response is negative ten more squeezes are repeated rapidly and the test subject is again asked whether the saccharin is tasted.
- (XI) The test conductor will take note of the number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response.
- (XII) If the saccharin is not tasted after thirty squeezes (Step (A)(IX)) the test subject may not perform the saccharin fit test.
- (XIII) If a taste response is elicited, the test subject shall be asked to take note of the taste for reference in the fit test.
- (XIV) Correct use of the nebulizer means that approximately 1 cc of liquid is used at a time in the nebulizer body.
- (XV) The nebulizer shall be thoroughly rinsed in water, shaken dry, and refilled at least each morning and afternoon or at least every four
- (B) Respirator selection. Respirators shall be selected as described in Section (i)(B) above, except that each respirator shall be equipped with a particulate filter cartridge.

(C) Fit test.

- (I) The fit test uses the same enclosure described in (i)(B)(I) and (II) above.
- (II) Each test subject shall wear his or her respirator for at least ten minutes before starting the fit test.
- (III) The test subject shall don the enclosure while wearing the respirator selected on Section (A) above. The respirator shall be properly adjusted and equipped with a particulate filter cartridge.

(IV) The test subject may not eat, drink (except plain water), or

chew gum for fifteen minutes before the test.

- (V) A second DeVilbiss Model 40 Inhalation Medication Nebulizer or equivalent is used to spray the fit test solution into the enclosure. This nebulizer shall be clearly marked to distinguish it from the screening test solution nebulizer.
- (VI) The first test solution is prepared by adding 83 grams of sodium saccharin to 100 cc of warm water.
- (VII) As before, the test subject shall breathe through the open mouth with tongue extended.
- (VIII) The nebulizer is inserted into the hole in the front of the enclosure and the fit test solution is sprayed into the enclosure using the same technique as for the taste threshold screening and the same number of squeezes required to elicit a taste response in the screening. (See (A)(X) above.)

(IX) After generation of the aerosol the test subject shall be instructed to perform the following exercises for one minute each.

a) Normal breathing.

b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.

- c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.
- d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be certain motions are complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.
- e) Talking. Talk aloud and slowly for several minutes. The following paragraph is called the Rainbow Passage. Reading it will result in a wide range of facial movements, and thus be useful to satisfy this requirement. Alternative passages which serve the same purpose may also be used.

Rainbow Passage. When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for

something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- (X) Every thirty seconds, the aerosol concentration shall be replenished using one-half the number of squeezes as initially (C)(VIII).
- (XI) The test subject shall so indicate to the test conductor if at any time during the fit test the taste of saccharin is detected.
- (XII) If the saccharin is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory and a different respirator shall be tried.
- (XIII) Successful completion of the test protocol shall allow the use of the tested respirator in contaminated atmospheres up to ten times the PEL. In other words this protocol may be used to assign protection factors no higher than ten.

(iii) Irritant fume protocol.

(A) Respirator Selection. Respirators shall be selected as described in Section (i)(B) above, except that each respirator shall be equipped with high efficiency cartridges.

(B) Fit Test.

- (1) The test subject shall be allowed to smell a weak concentration of the irritant smoke to familiarize him or her with its characteristic odor.
- (II) The test subject shall properly don the respirator selected as above, and wear it for at least tem minutes before starting the fit test.
- (III) The test conductor shall review this protocol with the test subject before testing.
- (IV) The test subject shall perform the conventional positive pressure and negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check shall be cause to select an alternate respirator.
- (V) Break both ends of a ventilation smoke tube containing stannic oxychloride, such as the MSA part No. 5645, or equivalent. Attach a short length of tubing to one end of the smoke tube. Attach the other end of the smoke tube to a low pressure air pump set to deliver 200 milliliters per minute.
- (VI) Advise the subject that the smoke can be irritating to the eyes and instruct him or her to keep his or her eyes closed while the test is performed.
- (VII) The test conductor shall direct the stream of irritant smoke from the tube toward the faceseal area of the test subject. The conductor shall begin at least twelve inches from the facepiece and gradually move to within one inch, moving around the whole perimeter of the mask.
- (VIII) The following exercises shall be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the smoke. Each shall be performed for one minute.

a) Normal breathing.

- b) Deep breathing. Be certain breaths are deep and regular.
- c) Turning head from side-to-side. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is at either side.
- d) Nodding head up-and-down. Be certain motions are complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his or her head is in the fully up position.
 - e) Talking—slowly and distinctly, count backwards from 100.

f) Normal breathing.

- (IX) If the irritant smoke produces an involuntary reaction (cough) by the test subject, the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the tested respirator is rejected and another respirator shall be selected.
- (X) Each test subject passing the smoke test without evidence of a response shall be given a sensitivity check of the smoke from the same tube to determine whether he or she reacts to the smoke. Failure to evoke a response shall void the test.

(XI) Steps (B)(IV), (VII), and (VIII) of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the irritant smoke.

(XII) Respirators successfully tested by the protocol may be used in contaminated atmospheres up to ten times the PEL. In other words this protocol may be used to assign protection factors not exceeding ten.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-38, filed 11/6/86)

WAC 296-63-011 FRAUDULENT EXEMPTION RE-QUESTS. (1) The department may assess a civil penalty against any employer who submits a fraudulent exemption request. Such penalty assessment shall be consistent with RCW 49.17.180(1), and shall not exceed ((fifty=)) seventy thousand dollars.

(2) In addition, the director may cause a record of such fraudulent exemptions submission to be referred to the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein such submission occurred.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-78-515 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ((and)), supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

(a) A safe and healthful working environment.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.

- (c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the field of occupational safety and health. Such training shall include the on-the-job instructions on the safe use of powered materials handling equipment, machine tool operations, use of toxic materials and operation of utility systems prior to assignments to jobs involving such exposures.
- (2) The employer shall develop and maintain a hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.
- (3) Management shall not assign mechanics, millwrights, or other persons to work on equipment by themselves when there is a probability that the person could fall from elevated work locations or equipment or that a person could be pinned down by heavy parts or equipment so that they could not call for or obtain assistance if the need arises.

Note: This subsection does not apply to operators of motor vehicles, watchmen or certain other jobs which, by their nature, are singular employee assignments. However, a definite procedure for checking the welfare of all employees during their working hours shall be instituted and all employees so advised.

- (4) After the emergency actions following accidents that cause serious injuries that have immediate symptoms, a preliminary investigation of the cause of the accident shall be conducted. The investigation shall be conducted by a person designated by the employer, the immediate supervisor of the injured employee, witnesses, employee representative if available and any other person with the special expertise required to evaluate the facts relating to the cause of the accident. The findings of the investigation shall be documented by the employer for reference at any following formal investigation.
 - (5) Reporting of fatality or multiple hospitalization accidents.
- (a) Within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which results in an immediate or probable fatality(s) or which results in the hospitalization of two or more employees, the employer of any employee so injured or killed shall report the accident, either orally or in writing, to the nearest office of the department. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The reporting shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The director may require such additional reports, in writing or otherwise, as he deems necessary, concerning the accident.
- (b) Equipment involved in an accident resulting in an immediate or probable fatality, shall not be moved, until a representative of the division of industrial safety and health investigates the accident and releases such equipment, except where removal is essential to prevent further accident. Where necessary to remove the victim, such equipment may be moved only to the extent of making possible such
- (c) Upon arrival of division of industrial safety and health investigator, employer shall assign to assist the investigator, the immediate supervisor and all employees who were witnesses to the accident, or whoever the investigator deems necessary to complete his investigation.
- (6) A system for maintaining records of occupational injuries and illnesses as prescribed by chapter 296-27 WAC.

Note: Recordable cases include:

- (a) Every occupational death.
- (b) Every industrial illness
- (c) Every occupational injury that involves one of the following:
 (i) Unconsciousness.
- (ii) Inability to perform all phases of regular job.
- (iii) Inability to work full time on regular job.
- (iv) Temporary assignment to another job.
- (v) Medical treatment beyond first aid.

All employers with eleven or more employees shall record occupational injury and illness information on forms OSHA 101 - supplementary record occupational injuries and illnesses and OSHA 200 - log and summary. Forms other than OSHA 101 may be substituted for the supplementary record of occupational injuries and illnesses if they contain the same items.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 81-21, filed 8/27/81)

WAC 296-78-730 ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND EQUIP-MENT. (1) Electrical service and equipment shall be constructed, maintained, inspected and operated ((in accordance with the provisions of chapter 19.28 RCW, chapter 296-46 WAC, WAC 296-24-950 through 296-24-955, and the electrical standard as promulgated by the division of building and construction safety inspection services)) according to chapter 296-24 WAC, General safety and health standards, Part L.

(2) Repairs. Electrical repairs shall be made only by authorized and

qualified personnel.

(3) Identification. Marks of identification on electrical equipment shall be clearly visible.

- (4) Protective equipment. Rubber protective equipment shall be provided as required by WAC 296-24-092(1) of the general safety and health standard.
- (5) Open switches. Before working on electrical equipment, switches shall be open and shall be locked out.
- (6) Concealed conductors. Where electrical conductors are known to be concealed, no work shall be performed until such conductors are located.
- (7) Overload relays. Overload relays shall be reset by authorized qualified personnel only.
- (8) Passageways to panels. Passageways to switch centers or panels shall at all times be kept free from obstruction. Not less than three feet of clear space shall be maintained in front of switch centers or panels at all times.
 - (9) Bridging fuses. Fuses shall not be doubled or bridged.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-24, filed 5/6/74)

WAC 296-79-090 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND DIS-TRIBUTION. (1) National electrical code to prevail. All electrical installations and electrical utilization equipment shall comply with ((the National Electrical Code requirements)) chapter 296-24 WAC Part L.

(2) Authorized personnel to do electrical work. Only those persons who are qualified to do the work assigned and are authorized by the employer shall be allowed to perform electrical work on any electrical equipment or wiring installations.

(3) High voltage areas to be guarded. Motor rooms, switch panel rooms or other areas where persons may come in contact with high voltages shall be fenced off or be enclosed in a separate area. The gate, door or access to such area shall be posted with a notice stating that only authorized persons are allowed in the area.

(4) Control panels. Floor stand panels should be protected from being struck by moving equipment and handles and buttons shall be pro-

tected from accidental actuation.

(5) Switches or control devices. Switches, circuit breakers or other control devices shall be so located that they are readily accessible for activation or deactivation and shall be marked to indicate their function or machine which they control. The positions of on and OFF shall be marked or indicated and provision shall be made for locking or tagging out the circuit.

(6) Starting requirements for electrically driven equipment after power failure. Electrically driven equipment shall be so designed that it will not automatically start upon restoration of power after a power

failure if it will create a hazard to personnel.

(7) Posting equipment automatically activated or remotely controlled. Equipment which is automatically activated or remotely controlled shall be posted, warning persons that machine may start automatically if it will create a hazard to personnel.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 80-31, filed 1/8/81)

WAC 296-79-300 MACHINE ROOM EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES. (1) Lock-out and tag-out procedures to be followed. Lock-out and tag-out requirements and procedures contained in these standards shall be complied with.

(2) Emergency stopping controls. Pulp and paper machines shall be equipped with emergency stopping control(s) which can be actuated quickly from all normal operating stations. If useful for the safety of personnel, the stopping control(s) shall be interlocked with adequate retarding or braking action to stop the machine as quickly as is practical.

- (3) Walkways. Steps and footwalks along the fourdrinier and press section shall have nonslip surfacing and be complete with standard handrails, when practical.
- (4) Machine lubrication. If a machine must be lubricated while in operation an automatic lubricating device shall be provided or oil cups and grease fittings shall be provided which can be serviced safely without exposing the worker to any hazards.
- (5) Weights on levers. All levers carrying weights shall be so constructed that weights will not slip or fall off.

(6) Guarding inrunning nip points.

(a) The drums on pulp and paper machine winders shall be provided with suitable guards to prevent a person from being caught between the roll and the front drum on the winder when the pinch point is on the operator's side. Any such guard shall be interlocked with the drive mechanism to prevent the winder from running while the guard is not in place except that the winder may be wired to allow it to run at slow speed only for adjustment and start-up purposes while the guard is not in position. A zero speed switch or locking device shall be installed to prevent the guard from being removed while the roll is turning.

Paper machine winders when used to produce rolls of 15 inches or less in diameter may be exempted from this subsection but must comply with the provisions of (6)(b).

(b) Rewinders.

- (i) When rewinding large rolls and the nip point is adjacent to the normal work area, the nip point shall be protected by a barrier guard. Such guard shall be interlocked with the drive mechanism to prevent operating the machine above jog speed without the guard in place. A zero speed switch shall be installed to prevent the guard from being raised while the roll is turning.
- (ii) On small rolls 15 inches or less in diameter where barrier guards are impractical they shall not be required if the nip point is separated from the employees by at least 18" while operating at more than jog speed. When the rewinder is running at more than jog speed no worker shall place any part of ((his)) their body closer than 18" from the nip.
- (c) Inrunning nips where paper is not being fed into a calender should be protected by barriers.
- (7) Audible alarm in dryer section. An audible alarm shall be sounded prior to starting up any section of a pulp or paper machine. Sufficient time shall be allowed between activation of the alarm system and start-up of the equipment to allow any persons to clear the hazardous area.
- (8) Starting up dryer section. In starting up a dryer section, steam to heat the drums shall be introduced slowly and while the drums are revolving.
- (9) Starting paper into nip. When starting paper into the nip of drum type reels or calender stacks a safe method shall be used. This may be accomplished by the use of feeder belts, carrier ropes, air carriage or other device or instrument. A rope carrying system should be used wherever possible at points of transfer. Sheaves should be spaced so that they do not create a nip point with each other and the sheave and its support should be capable of withstanding the speed and breaking strength of the rope for which they are intended.
- (10) Feeding stack with hand held device. Employees shall not feed a stack with any hand held device which is capable of going through the nip.
- (11) Broken carrier rope. Employees shall not attempt to remove a broken carrier rope from a dryer while the section is running at operating speed.
- (12) Removing a wrap. Employees shall stop dryer to remove a wrap except in cases where it can be safely removed by using air or other safe means.
- (13) Deposits on rolls. To remove deposits from rolls, a specially designed scraper or tool shall be used. Scraping of rolls shall be performed on the outgoing nip side.
- (14) Cleaning doctor blades. Employees shall not place their hands between the sharp edge of an unloaded doctor blade and the roll while cleaning the doctor blade.
- (15) Sharp edges of doctor blades to be covered. Doctor blades shall have the sharp edges properly guarded during transportation and storage.
- (16) Handling doctor blades. Special protective gloves shall be provided and shall be worn by employees when filing or handling sharp edged doctor blades.

- (17) Steps, platforms or walkways for calender stacks. When steps, platforms, or walkways are necessary to perform work on calender stacks they shall have nonskid type surfaces. Guardrails shall be installed where possible.
 - (18) Lifting reels.
- (a) Reels shall stop rotating before being lifted away from reel frame.
- (b) All lifting equipment (clamps, cables, and slings) shall be maintained in a safe condition and inspected regularly.
- (c) Exposed rotating reel shafts with square block ends shall be guarded.
- (19) Reels to be properly seated. The crane operator shall ascertain that reels are properly seated at winder stand or at reel arms before ((he)) they disengage((s)) the hooks.
- (20) Space between reels. On stack reels, a clearance of at least 8 inches between the reels of paper shall be maintained.
- (21) Set screws. Set screws for securing core collars to winding and unwinding shafts shall not protrude above the face of the collar. All edges of the collar that an operator's hand may come in contact with shall be beveled to remove all sharp corners.
- (22) Properly set up core cutting device. The worker shall make certain that any core cutting device is properly set up and guard is in proper position before using the machine.
- (23) Winder shaft. All winder shafts should be equipped with a winder collar guide. The winder should have a guide rail to align the shaft for easy entrance into the opened rewind shaft bearing housing. If winder shafts are too heavy for manual handling, mechanical equipment shall be used.
- (24) Barrier guards for shaftless winders. Shaftless winders shall be provided with a barrier guard of sufficient strength and size to confine the rolls in the event they become dislodged while running.
- (25) Grounding. All calender stacks and spreader bars shall be grounded according to chapter 296-24 WAC Part L as protection against shock induced by static electricity.
- (26) Sole plates. All exposed sole plates between dryers, calenders, reels and rewinders shall have a nonskid type surface.
- (27) Nonskid type surface required. A nonskid type surface shall be provided in the work areas around the winders or rewinders. Areas in front of the winder shall be kept clear of oil, broke, and other debris that may cause workers to slip, trip, or fall.
- (28) Roll lowering table. If a powered roll ejector is used it should be interlocked to prevent accidental actuation until the receiving platform or roll lowering table is in position to receive the roll.
- (29) Lowerator. Employees shall keep clear of hazardous areas around the lowerator, especially all lowerator openings in a floor and where roll is being discharged.
- (30) Rider rolls. Provision shall be made to hold the rider roll when in a raised position unless counterbalancing eliminates the hazard.
- (31) Gas hood entry procedures. Whenever an employee is inside a gas hood ((he)) they shall be accompanied by another worker or a person shall be stationed near the entrance.
- (32) Drain openings in pits. Flush floor drain openings larger than 3" in diameter in the bottom of pits shall be guarded to prevent workers from stepping through, while working in this area.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-7, filed 3/1/76)

- WAC 296-79-250 SAFETY PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING DRY SULFUR. (1) Sulfur burners. Sulfur-burner houses shall be safely and adequately ventilated, and every precaution shall be taken to guard against dust, explosion hazards and fires, in accordance with American National Standards Z9.2-1960 and Z12.12-1968.
- (a) Nonsparking tools and equipment shall be used in handling dry sulfur.
- (b) Sulfur storage bins shall be kept free of sulfur dust accumulation, and buildings should be designed with explosion relief, in accordance with American National Standard Z9.2-1960.
- (c) Electrical equipment shall be of the explosion-proof type, ((in accordance with)) according to the safety standard for installing electric wires and equipment, chapter ((296-46 WAC, and WAC 296-24-950 and 296-24-955)) 296-24 WAC Part L, general safety and health standards.
- (d) Sulfur-melting equipment shall not be located in the burner room.

Chapter 296–115 WAC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ((PASSENGER VESSELS)) CHARTER BOATS AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-115-005 SCOPE AND APPLICATION. (1) This chapter shall apply to vessels for hire that carry seven or more passengers when the vessels are operated in inland waters within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington. These rules shall not apply to vessels in the navigable waters of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Coast Guard.

(2) Pursuant to chapter 88.04 RCW, the director of the department of labor and industries shall administer this chapter. The director is authorized to use the services of the marine dock section to administer this chapter.

- (3) All rules adopted by the United States Coast Guard pertaining to inland water passenger vessel service and navigation on inland waters shall be directly applicable and administered as a part of this chapter unless they conflict with specific provisions of this chapter or chapter 88.04 RCW.
- (4) Special consideration. In applying the provisions of this section, the director may allow departures from the specific requirements when special circumstances or arrangements warrant such departures. (46 CFR 175.25-1)
 - (5) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:
- (a) A vessel that is a charter boat but is being used by the documented or registered owner of the charter boat exclusively for the owner's own noncommercial or personal pleasure purposes;
- (b) A vessel owned by a person or corporate entity which is donated and used by a person or nonprofit organization to transport passengers for charitable or noncommercial purposes, regardless of whether consideration is directly or indirectly paid to the owner;
- (c) A vessel that is rented, leased, or hired by an operator to transport passengers for noncommercial or personal pleasure purposes; ((or))
- (d) A vessel used exclusively for, or incidental to, an educational purpose; or
 - (e) A bare boat charter boat.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-115-015 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SECTIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.

Note: Meaning of words. Unless the context indicates otherwise, words used in this chapter shall have the meaning given in this section.

- (1) "Approved" approved by the director; however, if a provision of this chapter states that approval by an agency or organization other than the department such as nationally recognized testing laboratories or the United States Coast Guard is required, then approval by the specified authority shall be accepted.
- (2) "Authorized person" a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or be at a specific location or locations at the workplace.
- (3) "Bare boat" charter ((=)) means the unconditional lease, rental, or charter of a ((vessel)) boat by the owner, or ((his/her)) his or her agent, to a person ((or persons)) who by written agreement, or contract, assumes all responsibility and liability for the operation, navigation, ((provisioning, as well as providing liability insurance for the vessel during the term of the agreement, or contract) and provisioning of the boat during the term of the agreement or contract, except when a captain or crew is required or provided by the owner or owner's agents to be hired by the charterer to operate the vessel.
- ((Note: "Bare boat" charters are exempt from the provisions of chapter 296-115 WAC unless: They are carrying cargo, they are carrying more than six passengers for a fee or other consideration, or they are engaged in any other commercial venture.))
- (4) "Carrying passengers or cargo" means the transporting of any person or persons or cargo on a vessel for a fee or other consideration.
- (5) "Charter boat" means a vessel or barge operating on inland navigable waters of the state of Washington which is not inspected or licensed by the United States Coast Guard and over which the United States Coast Guard does not exercise jurisdiction and which is rented, leased, or chartered to carry more than six persons or cargo.
- (6) "Commercial" any activity from which the operator, or the person chartering, renting, or leasing a vessel derives a profit, and/or which qualifies as a legitimate business expense under the Internal Revenue Statutes.

- (((6))) (7) "Competent person" one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt action to eliminate them.
- (((77)) (8) "Confined or enclosed space" any space having a limited means of egress that is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or has an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined or enclosed spaces include, but are not limited to, storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces more than four feet in depth, such as pits, tubs, vaults, and vessels.

((((8))) (<u>9</u>) "Defect" – any characteristic or condition that tends to weaken or reduce the strength of the tool, object, or structure of which it is a part.

(((9))) (10) "Department" – the department of labor and industries. (((10))) (11) "Director" – the director of the department of labor and industries, or his designated representative.

(((+++))) (12) "Employer" – any person, firm, corporation, partnership, business trust, legal representative, or other business entity that operates a passenger vessel for hire in this state and employs one or more employees or contracts with one or more persons, the essence of which is the personal labor of such persons. Any person, partnership, or business entity that has no employees, and is covered by the Industrial Insurance Act shall be considered both an employer and an employee.

(((12))) (13) "Equipment" means a system, part, or component of a vessel as originally manufactured, or a system, part, or component manufactured or sold for replacement, repair, or improvement of a system, part, or component of a vessel; an accessory or equipment for, or appurtenance to a vessel; or a marine safety article, accessory, or equipment, including radio equipment, intended for use by a person on board a vessel.

(((13))) (14) "Hazard" – a condition, potential or inherent, that is likely to cause injury, death, or occupational disease.

(((14))) (15) "Hazardous substance" – a substance that, because it is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause death or injury, including all substances listed on the USCG hazardous materials list.

(((15))) (16) "Inspection" - the examination of vessels by the director or an authorized representative of the director.

(((16))) (17) "Marine and dock section" – the chief and staff of the marine and dock section, department of labor and industries.

- (((17) "Passenger vessel" means a vessel or barge operating on inland navigable waters of the state of Washington which is not inspected or licensed by the United States Coast Guard and over which the United States Coast Guard does not exercise jurisdiction and which is rented, leased, or chartered to carry more than six persons or cargo.))
- (18) "Passenger" any person or persons, carried on board a vessel in consideration of the payment of a fee or other consideration.
 - (19) "Port" left hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow.
 - (20) "Starboard" right hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow.
 - (21) "Power driven vessel" any vessel propelled by machinery.
- (22) "Qualified" one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.
- (23) "Safety factor" the ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.
- (24) "Safety and health standard" a standard that requires the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.
 - (25) "Shall" the provision of the standard is mandatory.
 - (26) "Should" recommended.
- (27) "Substantial" constructed of such strength, of such material, and of such workmanship, that the object referred to will withstand all normal wear, shock, and usage.
- (28) "Standard safeguard" a device intended to remove a hazard incidental to the machine, appliance, tool, or equipment to which the device is attached.

Standard safeguards shall be constructed of either metal, wood, other suitable material, or a combination of these. The final determination of the sufficiency of any safeguard rests with the director.

(29) "Suitable" – that which fits, or has the qualities or qualifications to meet a given purpose, occasion, condition, function, or circumstance.

- (30) "Under way" a vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.
- (31) "United States Coast Guard Navigation" rules International/ Inland, Commandants Instruction M16672.29 as now adopted, or hereafter legally amended by the United States Coast Guard.
- (32) "Vessel" means every description of motorized watercraft, other than a bare boat charter boat, seaplane, or sailboat, used or capable of being used to transport more than six passengers or cargo on water

for rent, lease, or hire.
(33) "Working day" – a calendar day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays as set forth in RCW 1.16.050, as now or hereafter amended. The time within which an act is to be done under the provisions of this chapter shall be computed by excluding the first working

day and including the last working day.

(((33))) (34) "Workman," "personnel," "man," "person," "employee," and other terms of like meaning, unless the context indicates and other terms of like meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise - an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of his employer whether by way of manual labor or otherwise and every person in this state who is engaged in the employment of or who is working under an independent contract the essence of which is his personal labor for an employer whether by manual labor or otherwise.

(((34))) (35) Abbreviations used in this chapter: (a) "CFR" - Code of Federal Regulations.

- (b) "USCG" United States Coast Guard.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-100 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of management to establish ((and)), supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

- (a) A safe and healthful working environment.
- (b) An accident prevention program as required by these standards. (c) Training programs to improve the skill and competency of all

employees in the field of occupational safety and health.

- (2) Employees required to handle or use poisons, caustics, and other harmful substances shall be instructed regarding the safe handling and use, and be made aware of the potential hazards, personal hygiene, and personal protective measures required.
- (3) In job site areas where harmful plants or animals are present, employees who may be exposed shall be instructed regarding the potential hazards, and how to avoid injury, and the first aid procedures to be used in the event of injury.
- (4) Employees required to handle or use flammable liquids, gases, or toxic materials shall be instructed in the safe handling and use of these materials and made aware of the specific requirements contained in Parts B, D, and other applicable parts of this standard.
- (5) Confined spaces. The requirements of chapters 296-24, 296-62 and 296-155 WAC apply.
- (6) The employer shall ensure that work assignments place no employee in a position or location not within ordinary calling distance of another employee able to render assistance in case of emergency

Note: This subsection does not apply to operators of motor vehicles, watchmen or other jobs which, by their nature, are single employee assignments. However, a definite procedure for checking the welfare of all employees during working hours should be instituted and all employees so advised.

(7) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (Job safety and health protection - form F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act and that for assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-20301 DEFINITIONS. (1) Confined space - Any space having a limited means of egress which is subject to the accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Confined spaces include but are not limited to storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, sewers, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines and open top spaces

- more than 4 feet in depth, such as pits, tubes, vaults and vessels. (See WAC 296-62-14501(1).)
- (2) Toxic atmospheres Atmospheres having concentrations of airborne chemicals in excess of permissible exposure limits as defined in chapter 296-62 WAC.
 - (3) Chemical contact agents Defined in WAC 296-62-07003.
- (4) Oxygen deficient atmospheres Atmospheres at sea level having less than ((18)) 19.5% oxygen by volume or having a partial pressure of ((135)) 148 millimeters of mercury or less. This may deviate when working at higher altitudes and should be determined for an individual location. Factors such as acclimatization, physical condition of persons involved, etc., must be considered for such circumstances and conditions. (See WAC 296-62-14501(4).)
- (5) Flammable atmospheres Atmospheres in excess of 20% of the lower explosive limit. These are usually toxic as well as flammable. (See WAC 296-62-14501(5).)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-24510 FALL RESTRAINT, FALL ARREST SYSTEMS. (1) When employees are exposed to a hazard of falling from a location 10 feet or more in height, the employer shall ensure that fall restraint or fall arrest systems are provided, installed, and implemented according to the following requirements.

- (2) Fall restraint protection shall consist of:
- (a) Standard guardrails as described in WAC 296-155-505(6).
- (b) Safety belts and/or harness attached to securely rigged restraint lines.
 - (i) Safety belts and/or harness shall conform to ANSI Standard:

Class I - body belt

Class II - chest harness

Class III - full body harness

Class IV - suspension/position belt

- (ii) All safety belt and lanyard hardware assemblies shall be capable of withstanding a tensile loading of 4,000 pounds without cracking, breaking, or taking a permanent deformation.
- (iii) Rope grab devices are prohibited for fall restraint applications unless they are part of a fall restraint system designed specifically for the purpose by the manufacturer, and used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.
 - (iv) The employer shall ensure component compatibility.
- (v) Components of fall restraint systems shall be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service if their function or strength have been adversely affected.
- (vi) Anchorage points used for fall restraint shall be capable of supporting 4 time the intended load.
- (vii) Restraint protection shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the sides and edges of the walking/working
- (c) A warning line system as prescribed in the WAC 296-155-24515(3) and supplemented by the use of a safety monitor system as prescribed in WAC 296-155-24521 to protect worker engaged in duties between the forward edge of the warning line and the unprotected sides and edges, including the leading edge, of a low pitched roof or walking/working surface.
- (d) Warning line and safety monitor systems as described in WAC 296-155-24515 (3) through (5)(f) and 296-155-24520 respectively are prohibited on surfaces exceeding a 4 in 12 pitch, and on any surface whose dimensions are less than 45 inches in all directions.
 - (3) Fall arrest protection shall consist of:
 - (a) Full body harness.
 - (i) An approved Class III full body harness shall be used.
- (ii) Body harness system or components subject to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection unless inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.
- (iii) All safety lines and lanyards shall be protected against being cut or abraded.
- (iv) Body harness system shall be rigged to minimize free fall distance with a maximum free fall distance allowed of 6 feet, and such that the employee will not contact any lower level.
- (v) Hardware shall be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of materials equivalent in strength.
- (vi) Hardware shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to the attached body harness or lanyard.

(vii) When vertical lifelines (droplines) are used, not more than one employee shall be attached to any one lifeline.

- (viii) Full body harness systems shall be secured to anchorages capable of supporting 5,000 pounds per employee except: When self-retracting lifelines or other deceleration devices are used which limit free fall to two feet, anchorages shall be capable of withstanding 3,000 pounds.
- (ix) Vertical lifelines (droplines) shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2kN), except that self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to two feet (.61 m) or less shall have a minimum tensile strength of 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN).
- (x) Horizontal lifelines shall have a tensile strength capable of supporting a fall impact load of at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee using the lifeline, applied anywhere along the lifeline.
- (xi) Lanyards shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).
- (xii) All components of body harness systems whose strength is not otherwise specified in subsection (3) of this section shall be capable of supporting a minimum fall impact load of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) applied at the lanyard point of connection.
- (xiii) Snap-hooks shall not be connected to loops made in webbingtype lanyards.
 - (xiv) Snap-hooks shall not be connected to each other.

(xv) Not more than one snap-hook shall be connected to any one D-

ring unless they are the double locking type.

- (xvi) Full body harness systems shall be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service if their function or strength have been adversely affected.
 - (b) Safety nets.
- (i) All new nets shall meet accepted performance standards of 17,500 foot-pounds minimum impact resistance as determined and certified by the manufacturers, and shall bear a label of proof test.
- (ii) Forged steel safety hooks or shackles shall be used to fasten the net to its supports.
- (iii) Safety nets shall be installed as close as practicable under the walking/working surface on which employees are working, but in no case more than 10 feet below such level.
- (((ii))) (iv) Safety ((nest)) nets shall extend outward at least 8 feet from the outermost projection of the work surface.
- (((iii))) (v) Safety nets shall be installed with sufficient clearance under them to prevent contact with the surface or structures below when subjected to an impact force equal to the drop test specified in subsection (3)(b)((v)) (vii) of this section.
- (((iv))) (vi) Safety nets and their installations shall be capable of absorbing an impact force equal to that produced by the drop test specified in subsection (3)(b)((v)) (vii) of this section.
- (((v))) (vii) Safety nets and safety net installations shall be droptested at the jobsite before used as a fall protection system. The droptest shall consist of a 400 pound (180 kg) bag of sand 30+2 inches (76+5 cm) in diameter dropped into the net from the highest walking/ working surface on which employees are to be protected. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that a drop-test is not feasible or practicable, the net and net installation shall be certified by a qualified person to be in compliance with the provisions of this section.
- (((vi))) (viii) Safety nets shall be inspected weekly for mildew, wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
- (((vii))) (ix) Materials, scrap pieces, and tools which have fallen into the safety net shall be removed as soon as possible from the net and at least before the next work shift.
- (((viii))) (x) The maximum size of each safety net mesh opening shall not exceed 36 square inches (230 cm2) nor be longer than six inches (15 cm) on any side measured center-to-center of mesh ropes or webbing. All mesh crossing shall be secured to prevent enlargement of the mesh opening.
- (((ix))) (xi) Each safety net (or section of it) shall have a border rope for webbing with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN)
- (((x))) (xii) Connections between the safety net panels shall be as strong as integral net components and shall be spaced not more than six inches (15 cm) apart.
 - (c) Catch platforms.
- (i) A catch platform shall be installed within 10 vertical feet of the work area.

- (ii) The catch platforms width shall equal the distance of the fall but shall be a minimum of 45 inches wide and shall be equipped with standard guardrails on all open sides.
- (4) Droplines or lifelines used on rock-scaling operations, or in areas where the lifeline may be subjected to cutting or abrasion, shall be a minimum of 7/8-inch wire core manila rope. For all other lifeline applications, a minimum of 3/4-inch manila or equivalent, with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds, shall be used.
- (5) Safety harnesses, lanyards, lifelines or droplines, independently attached or attended, shall be used while performing the following types of work when other equivalent type protection is not provided:
- (a) Work in hoppers, bins, silos, tanks, or other confined spaces as described in WAC 296-62-145.
- (b) Work on hazardous slopes, or dismantling safety nets, working on poles or from boatswains chairs at elevations greater than six feet (1.83 m), swinging scaffolds or other unguarded locations.
- (c) Work on skips and platforms used in shafts by crews when the skip or cage does not occlude the opening to within one foot (30.5 cm) of the sides of the shaft, unless cages are provided.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

GUARDING OF LOW-PITCHED WAC 296-155-24515 ROOF PERIMETERS. (1) General provisions. During the performance of work on low-pitched roofs with a ((ground to cave height)) potential fall hazard greater than 10 feet, the ((employee)) employer shall ensure that employees engaged in such work be protected from falling from all unprotected sides and edges of the roof as follows:

(a) By the use of a fall restraint or fall arrest systems, as defined in WAC 296-155-24510(1) through (2)(b)(vi) and (3) through

(3)(c)(ii)((-)); or

- (b) By the use of a warning line system erected and maintained as provided in subsection (3) of this section and supplemented for employees working between the warning line and the roof edge by the use of a safety monitor system as described in WAC 296-155-24521.
- (c) Mechanical equipment shall be used or stored only in areas where employees are protected by a warning line system, or fall restraint, or fall arrest systems as described in WAC 296-155-24510(2) through (3)(c)(ii). Mechanical equipment may not be used or stored where the only protection is provided by the use of a safety monitor.
 - (2) Exceptions.
- (a) The provisions of subsection (1)(a) of this section do not apply at points of access such as stairways, ladders, and ramps, or when employees are on the roof only to inspect, investigate, or estimate roof level conditions. Roof edge materials handling areas and materials storage areas shall be guarded as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
- (b) Employees engaged in built-up roofing on low-pitched roofs less than 50 feet wide, may elect to utilize a safety monitor system without warning lines, where the use of hot tar poses an additional hazard to workers.
 - (3) Warning lines systems.
 - (a) Warning lines shall be erected around all sides of the work area.
- (i) When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than six feet (1.8 meters) from the edge of the
- (ii) When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than six feet (1.8 meters) from the roof edge which is parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation, and not less than 10 feet (3.1 meters) from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation.
- (b) The warning line shall consist of a rope, wire, or chain and supporting stanchions erected as follows:
- (i) The rope, wire, or chain shall be flagged at not more than six foot (1.8 meter) intervals with high-visibility material.
- (ii) The rope, wire, or chain shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is no less than 39 inches (.86 meters) from the roof surface and its highest point is no more than 45 inches (1 meter) from the roof surface.
- (iii) After being erected, with the rope, wire or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 Newtons) applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches (0.76 meters) above the roof surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the roof edge.

- (iv) The rope, wire, or chain shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (227 Kilograms), and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, the loads applied to the stanchions.
- (v) The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over.
 - (c) Access paths shall be erected as follows:
- (i) Points of access, materials handling areas, and storage areas shall be connected to the work area by a clear access path formed by two warning lines.
- (ii) When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire or chain, equal in strength and height to the warning line, shall be placed across the path at the point where the path intersects the warning line erected around the work area.
- (4) Roof edge materials handling areas and materials storage. Employees working in a roof edge materials handling or materials storage area located on a low-pitched roof with a ground to eave height greater than 10 feet shall be protected from falling along all unprotected roof sides and edges of the area.
- (a) When guardrails are used at hoisting areas, a minimum of four feet of guardrail shall be erected on each side of the access point through which materials are hoisted.
- (b) A chain or gate shall be placed across the opening between the guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.
- (c) When guardrails are used at bitumen pipe outlets, a minimum of four feet of guardrail shall be erected on each side of the pipe.
- (d) When safety belt/harness systems are used, they shall not be attached to the hoist.
- (e) When fall restraint systems are used, they shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the roof edge.
- (f) Materials shall not be stored within six feet of the roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the roof edge.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

- WAC 296-155-24520 LEADING EDGE CONTROL ZONE. (1) When performing leading edge work, the employer shall ensure that a control zone be established according to the following requirements:
- (a) The control zone shall begin a minimum of 6 feet back from the leading edge to prevent exposure by employees who are not protected by fall restraint or fall arrest systems.
- (b) The control zone shall be separated from other areas of the low pitched roof or walking/working surface by the erection of a warning line system.
- (c) The warning line system shall consist of wire, rope, or chain supported on stanchions, or a method which provides equivalent protection.
- (d) The spacing of the stanchions and support of the line shall be such that the lowest point of the line (including sag) is not less than 39 inches from the walking/working surface, and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m) from the working/walking surface.
- (e) Each line shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (227 Kilograms).
- (f) Each line shall be flagged or clearly marked with high visibility materials at intervals not to exceed 6 feet.
- (g) After being erected with the rope, or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 Newtons) applied horizontally against the stanchions 30 inches (0.76 meters) above the roof surface, perpendicular to the warning line and in the direction of the roof edge.
- (2) When positive means of fall restraint as described in WAC 296–155–24510 (2)((\(\frac{(b)(vi)}{(vi)}\)) (a) through (d), or fall arrest as described in WAC 296–155–24510 (3) through (5)(c)((\(\frac{(vii)}{(vii)}\))) are not utilized, a safety monitor system as described in WAC 296–155–24521 shall be implemented to protect employees working between the forward edge of the warning line and the leading edge.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86~14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-50505 ROOFING, INSULATING AND WATERPROOFING. (1) Höisting jack construction. Roofers hoisting jack shall be constructed to withstand the contemplated load to be hoisted. The beam from counter balance point to heel of jack shall be at least 3/4 the length of the entire beam.

- (2) Counterweight. Hoisting jack shall be counterweighted with a minimum of three times the contemplated maximum load to be lifted. Counterweight shall be securely fastened to heel of jack to prevent displacement, or the jack shall be fastened by means of lashing, bolting, or other means to prevent displacement.
- (3) Pulley attachment. A steel collar or U-bolt and shackle on head of the hoisting jack shall be provided for attachment of the pulley.
- (4) Pulley construction. Hoisting pulleys shall be of steel construction.
- (5) Hoisting line specifications. Where materials are hoisted by hand the hoist line shall be not less than five-eighths manila rope, or the equivalent. Where machine hoist is used the hoist line shall be wire rope.
- (6) Hook construction. Hoisting hooks shall be of cast or forged steel heavy enough to prevent straightening under a load.
 - (7) Worker clearance. Workers shall not stand under the load.
- (8) Hot buckets. Hot asphalt shall be kept at a safe level in buckets for carrying and hoisting.
- (9) Ladders. Service buckets of hot asphalt shall not be carried up ladders by workers.
- (10) Service bucket specifications. Service buckets shall be standard safety bucket or flatbottom bucket with bails fastened to an offset ear firmly riveted to side of bucket. There shall be a handle riveted near bottom of bucket for tipping purposes.
- (11) Ladder extensions. Ladders shall extend at least three feet above the platform or roof served and shall be secured at top and bottom to prevent slipping.
- (12) Safeguards for power lines. Safeguards shall be erected to prevent loads and lines contacting power lines where it is not possible to work at least 10 feet from the power lines.
- (13) Asphalt cakes. Whole asphalt cakes shall be broken in chunks before being placed in hot tar pot. To eliminate the potential hazard of moisture being trapped in the cake and also prevent the splashing of hot material.
- (14) Fire smothering. There shall be means to smother fires at fired tar pots.
- (15) Mop handles. Mop or spud bar handles over three feet long shall be of wood or other nonconductive material.
- (16) Protective clothing. Persons working at kettles or handling hot tar shall wear gloves and have arms fully protected by material capable of preventing burns.
- (17) Tar pots. Open tar heating pots shall be kept outside of buildings.
- (18) Tar pot procedures. Electric tar heating equipment may be used inside of the working enclosure provided that:
- (a) Exhaust fans in connection with tubing capable of carrying fumes created by the heating process to the outside are installed and in constant use during heating operations.
- (b) The equipment shall be provided with a hinged lid or baffle plate for the purpose of immediately smothering a pot fire.
- (19) Ventilation. While hot tar is being applied inside an enclosure, exhaust fans to supplement natural ventilation shall be installed to expedite removal of gaseous fumes from the building.
- (20) Prohibited locations. Flame heated tar pots shall be prohibited on roofs of structures.
- (21) Tar pot controls. Tar pots shall be equipped with automatic controls or have an attendant at all times while in operation.
- (22) Guarding roof perimeters. The perimeter of all roofs shall be guarded as ((defined)) specified by ((WAC 296-155-505)) chapter 296-155 WAC Part C-1 Fall restraint and fall arrest.

PART J STAIRWAYS AND LADDERS((; SCAFFOLDS AND ELEVATING WORK PLATFORMS))

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-14, filed 1/21/86)

WAC 296-155-475 ((DEFINITIONS)) SCOPE AND APPLICATION. (((1) "Ladders"

(a) "Cleats" means ladder crosspieces of rectangular cross section placed on edge on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(b) "Single cleat ladder" means one which consists of a pair of side rails, usually parallel, but with flared side rails permissible, connected together with cleats that are joined to the side rails at regular intervals.

(c) "Double cleat ladder" means one that is similar to a single cleat ladder, but is wider, with an additional center rail which will allow for two-way traffic for workers in ascending and descending.

- (2) "Scaffolding"
- (a) "Bearer" means a horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.
- (b) "Boatswain's chair" means a seat supported by slings attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one employee in a sitting position.
- (c) "Brace" means a tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member:
- (d) "Bricklayers' square scaffold" means a scaffold composed of framed wood squares which support a platform, limited to light and medium duty.
- (c) "Built-up scaffold" means a rigidly constructed scaffold, built up where it is going to be used and dismantled when its purpose has been accomplished.
- (f) "Carpenters' bracket scaffold" means a scaffold consisting of wood or metal brackets supporting a platform.
- (g) "Coupler" means a device for locking together the component parts of a tubular metal scaffold. (The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a dropforged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum.)
- (h) "Crawling board or chicken ladder" means a plank with cleats spaced and secured at equal intervals, for use by a worker on roofs, not designed to carry any material.
- (i) "Double pole or independent pole scaffold" means a scaffold supported from the base by a double row of uprights, independent of support from the walls and constructed of uprights, ledgers, horizontal platform bearers, and diagonal bracing.
- (j) "Float or ship scaffold" means a scaffold hung from overhead supports by means of ropes and consisting of a substantial platform having diagonal bracing underneath, resting upon and securely fastened to two parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span:
- (k) "Standard guardrail" means a horizontal barrier at the perimeter of any surface edge presenting a potential fall hazard constructed to provide a smooth surfaced top rail a distance of not more than 42 inches or less than 36 inches above the walking surface. An intermediate rail shall be installed half way between the walking surface and the top of the top rail.

The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail with a minimum deflection.

- Note: Where 2 x 4 inch lumber is used for rails and posts, upright posts spaced at intervals not exceeding 8 feet will achieve the 200 pounds loading criteria.
- (1) "Heavy duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.
- (m) "Horse scaffold" means a scaffold for light or medium duty; composed of horses supporting a work platform.
- (n) "Interior hung scaffold" means a scaffold suspended from the ceiling or roof structure:
- (o) "Ladder jack scaffold" means a light duty scaffold supported by brackets attached to ladders:
- (p) "Leaning horse scaffold" means scaffold planks resting on two half horses supported by two legs on the ground with the point of the bearer resting against a solid portion of a structure.
- (q) "Ledgers (stringer)" mean a horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the putlogs or bearers forming a tie between the posts:
- (r) "Light duty scaffold means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.
- (s) "Manually propelled mobile scaffold" means a portable rolling scaffold supported by casters.
- (t) "Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a scaffold having a continuous platform supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports, so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.
- (u) "Maximum rated load" means the total of all loads including the working load, the weight of the scaffold, and such other loads as may be reasonably anticipated for which the scaffold is designed.
- (v) "Medium duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot:
- (3) Additional definitions for "scaffolding":
- (a) "Midrail" means a rail approximately midway between the guardrail and platform, secured to the uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms.

- (b) "Needle beam scaffold" means a light duty scaffold consisting of needle beams supporting a platform.
- (c) "Outrigger scaffold" means a scaffold supported by outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside or on the roof of such building or structure.
- (d) "Plasters-lathers scaffold" means a tubular welded scaffold erected for, and used primarily by, the plasterer and lather trades.
- (e) "Putlog" means a scaffold member upon which the platform rests:
- (f) "Roofing or bearer bracket" means a bracket used in slope roof construction, having provisions for fastening to the roof or supported by ropes fastened over the ridge and secured to some suitable object.
- (g) "Runner" means the lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing members or both.
- (h) "Scaffold" means any temporary elevated platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workers or materials, or both.
- (i) "Single—point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a manually or power—operated unit designed for light duty use, supported by a single wire rope from an overhead support so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working rositions.
- (j) "Single-pole scaffold" means platforms resting on putlogs or cross beams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row or posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall.
- (k) "Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a swinging type scaffold having a platform supported by hangers suspended at four points so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by the use of hoisting machines.
- (1) "Suspended scaffold" means a scaffold supported from above, the platform of which is supported at more than two points by steel wire cables suspended from overhead outriggers which are anchored to the steel or concrete frame of the building. It is equipped with a hoisting drum or machine so the platform can be raised or lowered:
- (m) "Toeboard" means a standard toeboard and shall be 4 inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the walking surface. It shall be securely fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above walking surface level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.
- (n) "Tube and coupler scaffold" means an assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and special couplers which serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members:
- (o) "Tubular welded frame scaffold" means a sectional panel or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections which consists of posts and horizontal bearer with intermediate members:
- (p) "Two-point suspension scaffold (swinging scaffold)" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by hangers (stirrups) at two points, suspended from overhead supports so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by tackle or hoisting machines:
- (q) "Window jack scaffold" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening:
- (r) "Working load" means the load imposed by persons, materials, and equipment.)) This part applies to all stairways and ladders used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition workplaces covered under chapter 296–155 WAC, and also sets forth, in specified circumstances, when ladders and stairways are required to be provided. Additional requirements for ladders used on or with scaffolds are contained in chapter 296–155 WAC, Part J-1.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 296-155-47501 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) Cleat means a ladder crosspiece of rectangular cross section placed on edge upon which a person may step while ascending or descending a ladder.
- (2) Double-cleat ladder means a ladder similar in construction to a single-cleat ladder, but with a center rail to allow simultaneous two-way traffic for employees ascending or descending.
- (3) Equivalent means alternative designs, materials, or methods that the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree

of safety for employees than the method or item specified in the standard.

- (4) Extension trestle ladder means a self-supporting portable ladder, adjustable in length, consisting of a trestle ladder base and a vertically adjustable extension section, with a suitable means for locking the ladders together (also see trestle ladder).
- (5) Failure means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the structural members lose their ability to carry the loads.
- (6) Fixed ladder means a ladder that cannot be readily moved or carried because it is an integral part of a building or structure. A side-step fixed ladder is a fixed ladder that requires a person getting off at the top to step to the side of the ladder side rails to reach the landing. A through fixed ladder is a fixed ladder that requires a person getting off at the top to step between the side rails of the ladder to reach the landing. For the purpose of this standard, slip forms and scaffolds with built in ladders permanently attached, are considered to be fixed ladders.
- (7) Handrail means a rail used to provide employees with a handhold for support.
- (8) Individual-rung/step ladders means ladders without a side rail or center rail support. Such ladders are made by mounting individual steps or rungs directly to the side or wall of the structure.
- (9) Job-made ladder means a ladder that is fabricated, not commercially manufactured. This definition does not apply to any individual-rung/step ladders.
- (10) Ladder types. For the purpose of this standard ladder types are defined by the following types:

Type IA - Extra heavy duty industrial use.

- Type I Heavy duty industrial use such as utilities and contractors. Type II – Medium duty industrial use such as painters, offices, and light industrial use.
 - Type III Light duty household use.
- (11) Landing means any area such as the ground, roof, or platform that provides access/egress for a ladder.
- (12) Lower levels means those areas to which an employee can fall from a stairway or ladder. Such areas include ground levels, floors, roofs, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, and similar surfaces. It does not include the surface from which the employee falls.
- (13) Maximum intended load means the total load of all employees, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads anticipated to be applied to a ladder component at any one time.
- (14) Nosing means that portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.
- (15) Platform means a walking/working surface for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground.
- (16) Point of access means all areas used by employees for work-related passage from one area or level to another. Such open areas include doorways, passageways, stairway openings, studded walls, and various other permanent or temporary openings used for such travel.
- (17) Portable ladder means a ladder that can be readily moved or carried.
- (18) Riser height means the vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing or the distance from the top of a platform/landing to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing.
 - (19) Side-step fixed ladder. See "fixed ladder."
- (20) Single-cleat ladder means a ladder consisting of a pair of side rails, connected together by cleats, rungs, or steps.
- (21) Single-rail ladder means a portable ladder with rungs, cleats, or steps mounted on a single rail instead of the normal two rails used on most other ladders. Single rail ladders are prohibited from use.
- (22) Special purpose ladder means a portable ladder that represents either a modification or a combination of design or construction features in one of the general purpose types of ladders previously defined, in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.
- (23) Spiral stairway means a series of steps attached to a vertical pole and progressing upward in a winding fashion within a cylindrical space.
- (24) Stairrail system means a vertical barrier erected along the unprotected sides and edges of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to lower levels. The top surface of a stairrail system may also be a "handrail."
- (25) Step stool (ladder type) means a self-supporting, foldable, portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, 32 inches or less in overall

size, with flat steps and without a pail shelf, designed to be climbed on the ladder top cap as well as all steps. The side rails may continue above the top cap.

- (26) Through fixed ladder. See "fixed ladder."
- (27) Tread depth means the horizontal distance from front to back of a tread (excluding nosing, if any).
- (28) Trestle ladder means a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two sections hinged at the top to form equal angles with the base. The size is designated by the length of the side rails measured along the front edge.
- (29) Unprotected sides and edges means any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a stairway where there is no stairrail system or wall 36 inches (.9 m) or more in height, and any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a stairway landing, or ladder platform where there is no wall or guardrail system 39 inches (1 m) or more in height.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 296-155-476 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (1) A stairway or ladder shall be provided at all personnel points of access where there is a break in elevation of 19 inches (48 cm) or more, and no ramp, runway, sloped embankment, or personnel hoist is provided.
- (a) Employees shall not use any spiral stairways that will not be a permanent part of the structure on which construction work is being performed.
- (b) A double-cleated ladder or two or more separate ladders shall be provided when ladders are the only mean of access or exit from a working area for 25 or more employees, or when a ladder is to serve simultaneous two-way traffic.
- (c) When a building or structure has only one point of access between levels, that point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of employees. When work must be performed or equipment must be used such that free passage at that point of access is restricted, a second point of access shall be provided and used.
- (d) When a building or structure has two or more points of access between levels, at least one point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of employees.
- (2) Employers shall provide and install all stairway and ladder fall protection systems required by this part and shall comply with all other pertinent requirements of this part before employees begin the work that necessitates the installation and use of stairways, ladders, and their respective fall protection systems.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-477 STAIRWAYS. (1) General. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:

- (a) Stairways that will not be a permanent part of the structure on which construction work is being performed shall have landings of not less than 30 inches (76 cm) in the direction of travel and extend at least 22 inches (56 cm) in width at every 12 feet (3.7 m) or less of vertical rise.
- (b) Stairs shall be installed between 30 deg. and 50 deg. from horizontal.
- (c) In all buildings or structures two or more stories or twenty-four feet or more in height or depth, suitable permanent or temporary stairways shall be installed.
- (d) Stairways, ramps or ladders shall be provided at all points where a break in elevation of eighteen inches or more occurs in a frequently traveled passageway, entry or exit.
- (e) A minimum of one stairway shall be provided for access and exit for buildings and structures to three stories or thirty-six feet; if more than three stories or thirty-six feet, two or more stairways shall be provided. Where two stairways are provided and work is being performed in the stairways, one shall be maintained clear for access between levels at all times.
 - (f) Wood frame buildings.
- (i) The stairway to a second or higher floor shall be completed before studs are raised to support the next higher floor.
- (ii) Roof and attic work areas of all buildings shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress, such as stairways, ramps or ladders.
- (iii) Cleats shall not be nailed to studs to provide access to and egress from roof or other work areas.
- (g) Steel frame buildings. Stairways shall extend to the uppermost floor that has been planked or decked. Ladders may be used above that point.

- (h) Reinforced concrete or composite steel—Concrete buildings. Stairways shall extend to the lowermost floor upon which a complete vertical shoring system is in place. A minimum of two ladders at different locations for each floor may be used above this floor but not to exceed three floors.
- (i) Riser height and tread depth shall be uniform within each flight of stairs, including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs. Variations in riser height or tread depth shall not be over 1/4 -inch (0.6 cm) in any stairway system.
- (j) Where doors or gates open directly on a stairway, a platform shall be provided, and the swing of the door shall not reduce the effective width of the platform to less than 20 inches (51 cm).
- (k) Metal pan landings and metal pan treads, when used, shall be secured in place before filling with concrete or other material.
- (I) All parts of stairways shall be free of hazardous projections, such as protruding nails.
- (m) Slippery conditions on stairways shall be eliminated before the stairways are used to reach other levels.
- (n) Employers are permitted to use alternating tread type stairs as long as they install, use, and maintain the stairs in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and the following:
 - (i) The stair must be installed at an angle of seventy degrees or less.
- (ii) The stair must be capable of withstanding a minimum uniform load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a design factor of 1.7, and the treads must be capable of carrying a minimum concentrated load of three hundred pounds at the center of any treadspan or exterior arc with a design factor of 1.7. If the stair is intended for greater loading, construction must allow for that loading.
- (iii) The stair must be equipped with a handrail on each side to assist the user in climbing or descending.
- (o) Due to space limitations, when a permanent stairway must be installed at an angle above fifty degrees, such an installation (commonly called an inclined or ship's ladder) shall have treads, open risers and handrails on both sides.
- (p) Where ladders are permitted for access under subsection (1) of this section, means shall be provided for employee hoisting of tools and material, such as a well wheel and hoisting line or the equivalent, so employees will have both hands free for ascending and descending ladders.
- (2) Temporary service. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:
- (a) Except during stairway construction, foot traffic is prohibited on stairways with pan stairs where the treads and/or landings are to be filled in with concrete or other material at a later date, unless the stairs are temporarily fitted with wood or other solid material at least to the top edge of each pan. Such temporary treads and landings shall be replaced when worn below the level of the top edge of the pan.
- (b) Except during stairway construction, foot traffic is prohibited on skeleton metal stairs where permanent treads and/or landings are to be installed at a later date, unless the stairs are fitted with secured temporary treads and landings long enough to cover the entire tread and/or landing area.
- (c) Treads for temporary service shall be made of wood or other solid material, and shall be installed the full width and depth of the stair.
- (3) Stairrails and handrails. The following requirements apply to all stairways as indicated:
- (a) Stairways having four or more risers or rising more than 30 inches (76 cm), whichever is less, shall be equipped with:
 - (i) At least one handrail; and
 - (ii) One stairrail system along each unprotected side or edge.

Note: When the top edge of a stairrail system also serves as a handrail, subdivision (g) of this subsection applies.

- (b) Winding and spiral stairways shall be equipped with a handrail offset sufficiently to prevent walking on those portions of the stairways where the tread width is less than 6 inches (15 cm).
 - (c) The height of stairrails shall be as follows:
- (i) Stairrails installed after the effective date of this standard, shall be not less than 36 inches (91.5 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.
- (ii) Stairrails installed before the effective date of this standard, shall be not less than 30 inches (76 cm) nor more than 34 inches (86 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.

- (d) Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members, shall be provided between the top rail of the stairrail system and the stairway steps.
- (i) Midrails, when used, shall be located at a height midway between the top edge of the stairrail system and the stairway steps.
- (ii) Screens or mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the stairway step, and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
- (iii) When intermediate vertical members, such as balusters, are used between posts, they shall be not more than 19 inches (48 cm)
- (iv) Other structural members, when used, shall be installed such that there are no openings in the stairrail system that are more than 19 inches (48 cm) wide.
- (e) Handrails and the top rails of stairrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 n) applied within 2 inches (5 cm) of the top edge, in any downward or outward direction, at any point along the top edge.
- (f) The height of handrails shall be not more than 37 inches (94 cm) nor less than 30 inches (76 cm) from the upper surface of the handrail to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.
- (g) When the top edge of a stairrail system also serves as a handrail, the height of the top edge shall be not more than 37 inches (94 cm) nor less than 36 inches (91.5 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail system to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.
- (h) Stairrail systems and handrails shall be so surfaced as to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- (i) Handrails shall provide an adequate handhold for employees grasping them to avoid falling.
- (j) The ends of stairrail systems and handrails shall be constructed so as not to constitute a projection hazard.
- (k) Handrails that will not be a permanent part of the structure being built shall have a minimum clearance of 3 inches (8 cm) between the handrail and walls, stairrail systems, and other objects.
- (1) Unprotected sides and edges of stairway landings shall be provided with guardrail systems. Guardrail system criteria are contained in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-480 LADDERS. (((1) General requirements:

All rules for design, construction, maintenance, operation, testing, and use of ladders contained in WAC 296-24-780 through 296-24-81013 of the general safety and health standards shall be complied with:

- (a) Only Type I stepladders shall be used on construction worksites, except that painters may use Type II stepladders.
- (b) Except where either permanent or temporary stairways or suitable ramps or runways are provided, ladders described in this Part shall be used to give safe access to all elevations.
 - (c) Ladders shall be maintained in good condition at all times:
 - (i) The joint between the steps and side rails shall be tight.
- (ii) All hardware and fittings securely attached.
- (iii) And the moveable parts shall operate freely without binding or undue play.
- (iv) The use of ladders with broken or missing rungs or steps, broken or split side rails, or other faulty or defective construction is prohibited.
- (v) When ladders with such defects are discovered, they shall be immediately withdrawn from service:
- (vi) Inspection of metal ladders shall include checking for corrosion of interiors of open end hollow rungs:
- (d) Manufactured portable wood ladders provided by the employer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.1-1982, Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders.
- (c) Portable metal ladders shall be of strength equivalent to that of wood ladders. Manufactured portable metal ladders provided by the employer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.2-1982, Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders.
- (f) Fixed ladders shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, A14.3-1984; Safety Code for Fixed Ladders:

- (g) The feet of portable ladders shall be placed on a substantial base, and the area around the top and bottom of the ladder shall be kept clear. Safety feet shall be maintained to ensure proper working condition.
- (h) Portable ladders shall be used at such a pitch that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is about one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the length along the ladder between the foot and the top support). Ladders shall not be used in a horizontal position as platforms, runways, or scaffolds.

(i) Ladders shall not be placed in passageways, doorways, driveways, or any location where they may be displaced by activities being conducted on any other work, unless protected by barricades or guards.

- (j) The side rails shall extend not less than 36 inches above the landing. When this is not practical, grab rails, which provide a secure grip for an employee moving to or from the point of access, shall be installed.
- (k) Portable straight ladders in use shall be tied, blocked, equipped with safety shoes or otherwise secured to prevent their being displaced.
- (1) Portable metal ladders shall not be used for electrical work or where they may contact electrical conductors:
 - (m) Unless otherwise stated, all lumber sizes shall be nominal.
- (n) When working from a ladder, the ladder shall be secured at both top and bottom.
- (o) No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over 10 feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder.
- (p) Any work that requires wearing eye protection, respirators, or handling of pressure equipment, shall not be performed from a ladder more than ten feet above the surrounding surface.
 - (q) Stepladders shall not be used as single ladders.
 - (r) Tops of ordinary types of stepladders shall not be used as steps.
- (s) When working from a stepladder over five feet high a worker shall not stand on a step higher than the third step from the top of the stepladder.
- (t) On two-section extension ladders the minimum overlap for the two sections shall be as follows:

	Overlap
Size of ladder expanded length (feet):	(feet)
Up to and including 36	
Over 36 up to and including 48	4
Over 48 up to and including 60	

- (u) Extension ladders shall always be erected so that the upper section is resting on the bottom section.
- (v) When ascending or descending, the user shall face the ladder.
- (w) Workers shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials which might interfere with the free use of both hands.
 - (2) Job-made ladders.
 - (a) Job-made ladders shall be constructed for intended use.
- (b) If a ladder is to provide the only means of access or exit from a working area for twenty-five or more employees, or simultaneous two-way traffic is expected, a double cleat ladder shall be installed.
 - (c) Double cleat ladders shall not exceed 24 feet in length.
- (d) Single cleat ladders shall not exceed 30 feet in length between supports (base and top landing). If ladders are to connect different landings, or if the length required exceeds this maximum length, two or more separate ladders shall be used, offset with a platform between each ladder. Guardrails and toeboards shall be erected on the exposed sides of the platforms:
- (c) The width of single cleat ladders shall be at least 15 inches, but not more than 20 inches between rails at the top.
- (f) It is preferable that side rails be continuous. If splicing is necessary to attain the required length however, the splice must develop the full strength of a continuous side rail of the same length.
- (g) 2-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for side raits of single cleat ladders up to 16 feet long; 2-inch by 6-inch lumber, or equivalent, shall be used for single cleat ladders from 16 to 30 feet in length.
- (h) 2-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for side and middle rails of double cleat ladders up to 12 feet in length; 2-inch by 6-inch lumber for double cleat ladders from 12 to 24 feet in length.
- (i) 1-inch by 4-inch lumber shall be used for cleats of single and double cleat ladders, when made of Group 1 woods (see Table J-18):
- (j) Cleats shall be inset into the edges of the side rails one-half inch, or filler blocks shall be used on the rails between the cleats. The cleats shall be secured to each rail with three 10d common wire nails or other

fasteners of equivalent strength. Cleats shall be uniformly spaced, 12 inches top-to-top.

- (k) Side rails shall be parallel or flared top to bottom by not more than one-quarter of an inch for each 2 feet of ladder.
- (1) Wood side rails of ladders having cleats shall be not less than 1-1/2 inches thick and 3-1/2 inches deep (2 inches by 4 inches nominal) when made of Group 2 or Group 3 woods (see Table J-18). Wood side rails of Group 4 wood (see Table J-18) may be used in the same cross-section of dimensions for cleat ladders up to 20 feet in length.))
 (1) General. The following requirements apply to all ladders as indicated, including job-made ladders.
- (a) Ladders shall be capable of supporting the following loads without failure:
- (i) Each self-supporting portable ladder: At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladder shall sustain at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain the loads indicated in this paragraph shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction. Ladders built and tested in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A of this part will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(ii) Each portable ladder that is not self-supporting. At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladders shall sustain at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain the loads indicated in this paragraph shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction when the ladder is placed at an angle of 75 1/2 degrees from the horizontal. Ladders built and tested in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(iii) Each fixed ladder: At least two loads of 250 pounds (114 kg) each, concentrated between any two consecutive attachments (the number and position of additional concentrated loads of 250 pounds (114 kg) each, determined from anticipated usage of the ladder, shall also be included), plus anticipated loads caused by ice buildup, winds, rigging, and impact loads resulting from the use of ladder safety devices. Each step or rung shall be capable of supporting a single concentrated load of at least 250 pounds (114 kg) applied in the middle of the step or rung. Ladders built in conformance with the applicable provisions of appendix A will be deemed to meet this requirement.

(b) Ladder rungs, cleats, and steps shall be parallel, level, and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in position for use.

(c)(i) Rungs, cleats, and steps of portable ladders (except as provided below) and fixed ladders (including individual-rung/step ladders) shall be spaced not less than 10 inches (25 cm) apart, nor more than 14 inches (36 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(ii) Rungs, cleats, and steps of step stools shall be not less than 8 inches (20 cm) apart, nor more than 12 inches (31 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(iii) Rungs, cleats, and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders shall be not less than 8 inches (20 cm) nor more than 18 inches (46 cm) apart, as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps. The rung spacing on the extension section of the extension trestle ladder shall be not less than 6 inches (15 cm) nor more than 12 inches (31 cm), as measured between centerlines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

(iv) Cleats on job-made ladders shall be inset into the edges of the side-rails one-half inch, or filler blocks shall be used on the side-rails between the cleats.

(v) Cleats on job-made ladders shall be secured to each rail with three 10d common wire nails or other fasteners of equivalent strength.

(d)(i) The minimum clear distance between the sides of individual-rung/step ladders and the minimum clear distance between the side rails of other fixed ladders shall be 16 inches (41 cm).

(ii) The minimum clear distance between side rails for all portable ladders shall be 11 1/2 inches (29 cm).

(e) The rungs of individual-rung/step ladders shall be shaped such that employees' feet cannot slide off the end of the rungs.

(f)(i) The rungs and steps of fixed metal ladders manufactured after the effective date of this standard, shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize slipping.

(ii) The rungs and steps of portable metal ladders shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize slipping.

(g) Ladders shall not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections unless they are specifically designed for such use.

(h) A metal spreader or locking device shall be provided on each stepladder to hold the front and back sections in an open position when the ladder is being used.

(i) When splicing is required to obtain a given length of side rail, the resulting side rail must be at least equivalent in strength to a one-piece

side rail made of the same material.

- (j) Except when portable ladders are used to gain access to fixed ladders (such as those on utility towers, billboards, and other structures where the bottom of the fixed ladder is elevated to limit access), when two or more separate ladders are used to reach an elevated work area, the ladders shall be offset with a platform or landing between the ladders. (The requirements to have guardrail systems with toeboards for falling object and overhead protection on platforms and landings are set forth in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part K.)
- (k) Ladder components shall be surfaced so as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.

(1) Wood ladders shall not be coated with any opaque covering, except for identification or warning labels which may be placed on one

face only of a side rail.

- (m) The minimum perpendicular clearance between fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and any obstruction behind the ladder shall be 7 inches (18 cm), except in the case of an elevator pit ladder, for which a minimum perpendicular clearance of 4 1/2 inches (11 cm) is
- (n) The minimum perpendicular clearance between the center line of fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and any obstruction on the climbing side of the ladder shall be 30 inches (76 cm), except as provided in (o) of this subsection.
- (o) When unavoidable obstructions are encountered, the minimum perpendicular clearance between the centerline of fixed ladder rungs, cleats, and steps, and the obstruction on the climbing side of the ladder may be reduced to 24 inches (61 cm), provided that a deflection device is installed to guide employees around the obstruction.
- (p) Through fixed ladders at their point of access/egress shall have a step-across distance of not less than 7 inches (18 cm) nor more than 12 inches (30 cm) as measured from the centerline of the steps or rungs to the nearest edge of the landing area. If the normal step-across distance exceeds 12 inches (30 cm), a landing platform shall be provided to reduce the distance to the specified limit.
- (q) Fixed ladders without cages or wells shall have a clear width to the nearest permanent object of at least 15 inches (38 cm) on each side of the centerline of the ladder.
- (r) Fixed ladders shall be provided with cages, wells, ladder safety devices, or self-retracting lifelines where the length of climb is less than 24 feet (7.3 m) but the top of the ladder is at a distance greater than 24 feet (7.3 m) above lower levels.
- (s) Where the total length of a climb equals or exceeds 24 feet (7.3 m), fixed ladders shall be equipped with one of the following:

(i) Ladder safety devices; or

(ii) Self-retracting lifelines, and rest platforms at intervals not to

exceed 150 feet (45.7 m); or

- (iii) A cage or well, and multiple ladder sections, each ladder section not to exceed 50 feet (15.2 m) in length. Ladder sections shall be offset from adjacent sections, and landing platforms shall be provided at maximum intervals of 50 feet (15.2 m).
 - (t) Cages for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:
- (i) Horizontal bands shall be fastened to the side rails of rail ladders, or directly to the structure, building, or equipment for individualrung ladders;
- (ii) Vertical bars shall be on the inside of the horizontal bands and shall be fastened to them;
- (iii) Cages shall extend not less than 27 inches (68 cm), or more than 30 inches (76 cm) from the centerline of the step or rung (excluding the flare at the bottom of the cage), and shall not be less than 27 inches (68 cm) in width;

(iv) The inside of the cage shall be clear of projections;

- (v) Horizontal bands shall be spaced not more than 4 feet (1.2 m) on center vertically;
- (vi) Vertical bars shall be spaced at intervals not more than 9 1/2 inches (24 cm) on center horizontally;
- (vii) The bottom of the cage shall be at a level not less than 7 feet (2.1 m) nor more than 8 feet (2.4 m) above the point of access to the bottom of the ladder. The bottom of the cage shall be flared not less

- than 4 inches (10 cm) all around within the distance between the bottom horizontal band and the next higher band;
- (viii) The top of the cage shall be a minimum of 42 inches (1.1 m) above the top of the platform, or the point of access at the top of the ladder, with provision for access to the platform or other point of
 - (u) Wells for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:

(i) They shall completely encircle the ladder;

(ii) They shall be free of projections;

(iii) Their inside face on the climbing side of the ladder shall extend not less than 27 inches (68 cm) nor more than 30 inches (76 cm) from the centerline of the step or rung;

(iv) The inside clear width shall be at least 30 inches (76 cm);

- (v) The bottom of the wall on the access side shall start at a level not less than 7 feet (2.1 m) nor more than 8 feet (2.4 m) above the point of access to the bottom of the ladder.
- (v) Ladder safety devices, and related support systems, for fixed ladders shall conform to all of the following:
- (i) They shall be capable of withstanding without failure a drop test consisting of an 18-inch (41 cm) drop of a 500-pound (226 kg) weight;
- (ii) They shall permit the employee using the device to ascend or descend without continually having to hold, push or pull any part of the device, leaving both hands free for climbing;
- (iii) They shall be activated within 2 feet (.61 m) after a fall occurs, and limit the descending velocity of an employee to 7 feet/sec. (2.1 m/sec.) or less;
- (iv) The connection between the carrier or lifeline and the point of attachment to the body belt or harness shall not exceed 9 inches (23 cm) in length.
 - (w) The mounting of ladder safety devices for fixed ladders shall

conform to the following:

- (i) Mountings for rigid carriers shall be attached at each end of the carrier, with intermediate mountings, as necessary, spaced along the entire length of the carrier, to provide the strength necessary to stop employees' falls.
- (ii) Mountings for flexible carriers shall be attached at each end of the carrier. When the system is exposed to wind, cable guides for flexible carriers shall be installed at a minimum spacing of 25 feet (7.6 m) and maximum spacing of 40 feet (12.2 m) along the entire length of the carrier, to prevent wind damage to the system.

(iii) The design and installation of mountings and cable guides shall not reduce the design strength of the ladder.

- (x) The side rails of through or side-step fixed ladders shall extend 42 inches (1.1 m) above the top of the access level or landing platform served by the ladder. For a parapet ladder, the access level shall be the roof if the parapet is cut to permit passage through the parapet; if the parapet is continuous, the access level shall be the top of the parapet.
- (y) For through-fixed-ladder extensions, the steps or rungs shall be omitted from the extension and the extension of the side rails shall be flared to provide not less than 24 inches (61 cm) nor more than 30 inches (76 cm) clearance between side rails. Where ladder safety devices are provided, the maximum clearance between side rails of the extensions shall not exceed 36 inches (91 cm).

(z) For side-step fixed ladders, the side rails and the steps or rungs shall be continuous in the extension.

(aa) Individual-rung/step ladders, except those used where their access openings are covered with manhole covers or hatches, shall extend at least 42 inches (1.1 m) above an access level or landing platform either by the continuation of the rung spacings as horizontal grab bars or by providing vertical grab bars that shall have the same lateral spacing as the vertical legs of the rungs.

(2) Use. The following requirements apply to the use of all ladders, including job-made ladders, except as otherwise indicated:

- (a) When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.
- (b) Ladders shall be maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.

- (c) Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built, nor beyond their manufacturer's rated capacity.
- (d) Ladders shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed.
- (e)(i) Nonself-supporting ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

(ii) Wood job-made ladders with spliced side rails shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance is one-eighth the working length of the ladder.

(iii) Fixed ladders shall be used at a pitch no greater than 90 degrees from the horizontal, as measured to the back side of the ladder.

(f) Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless se-

cured to prevent accidental displacement.

(g) Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Slip-resistant feet shall not be used as a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is used upon slippery surfaces including, but not limited to, flat metal or concrete surfaces that are constructed so they cannot be prevented from becoming slippery.

(h) Ladders placed in any location where they can be displaced by workplace activities or traffic, such as in passageways, doorways, or driveways, shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement, or a barricade shall be used to keep the activities or traffic away from the

ladder

- (i) The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear
- (j) The top of a nonself-supporting ladder shall be placed with the two rails supported equally unless it is equipped with a single support attachment.

(k) Ladders shall not be moved, shifted, or extended while occupied. (1) Ladders shall have nonconductive side rails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized

electrical equipment, except as provided in the following:

- (i) Portable metal or other portable conductive ladders shall not be used on or near energized line or equipment except where nonconductive ladders present a greater electrical hazard than conductive ladders. A greater electrical hazard would be static electricity such as might be found in extra high voltage substations.
- (ii) All conductive or metal ladders shall be prominently marked and identified as being conductive.
- (iii) All conductive or metal ladders shall be grounded when used near energized lines or equipment.
- (m) The top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step. (n) Cross-bracing on the rear section of stepladders shall not be used for climbing unless the ladders are designed and provided with

steps for climbing on both front and rear sections.

(o) Ladders shall be inspected by a competent person for visible de-

fects on a periodic basis and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.

- (p) Portable ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components, or other faulty or defective components, shall either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or be tagged with "do not use" or similar language, and shall be withdrawn from service until repaired.
- (q) Fixed ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, or corroded components, shall be withdrawn from service until repaired. The requirement to withdraw a defective ladder from service is satisfied if the ladder is either:
 - (i) Immediately tagged with "do not use" or similar language;
 - (ii) Marked in a manner that readily identifies it as defective;
- (iii) Or blocked (such as with a plywood attachment that spans several rungs).
- (r) Ladder repairs shall restore the ladder to a condition meeting its original design criteria, before the ladder is returned to use.
 - (s) Single-rail ladders shall not be used.
- (t) When ascending or descending a ladder, the user shall face the ladder.
- (u) Employees shall not ascend or descend ladders while carrying tools or materials that might interfere with the free use of both hands.
- (v) When working from a ladder, the ladder shall be secured at both top and bottom.

- (w) No type of work shall be performed on a ladder over ten feet from the ground or floor that requires the use of both hands to perform the work, unless a safety belt is worn and the safety lanyard is secured to the ladder.
- (x) Any work that requires wearing eye protection, respirators, or handling of pressure equipment shall not be performed from a ladder more than twenty-five feet above the surrounding surface.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 296-155-48060 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. The following training provisions clarify the requirements of WAC 296-155-100 (1)(c), regarding the hazards addressed in chapter 296-155 WAC, Part J.
- (1)(a) The employer shall provide a training program for each employee using ladders and stairways. The program shall enable each employee to recognize hazards related to ladders and stairways, and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed to minimize these hazards.
- (b) The employer shall ensure that each employee has been trained by a competent person in the following areas, as applicable:
 - (i) The nature of fall hazards in the work area;
- (ii) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection systems to be used;
- (iii) The proper construction, use, placement, and care in handling of all stairways and ladders;
- (iv) The maximum intended load-carrying capacities of ladders used; and
 - (v) The standards contained in this part.
- (2) Retraining shall be provided for each employee as necessary so that the employee maintains the understanding and knowledge acquired through compliance with this section.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-48080 APPENDIX A. This appendix serves as a nonmandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with the ladder loading and strength requirements of WAC 296-155-480 (1)(a). A ladder designed and built in accordance with the applicable national consensus standards, as set forth below, will be considered to meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-480 (1)(a):

- ** Manufactured portable wood ladders: American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A14.1-1982-American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Wood-Safety Requirements.
- ** Manufactured portable metal ladders: ANSI A14.2-1982-American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Metal-Safety Requirements.
- ** Manufactured fixed ladders: ANSI A14.3-1984—American National Standard for Ladders-Fixed-Safety Requirements.
- ** Job-made ladders: ANSI A14.4-1979-Safety Requirements for Job-Made Ladders.
- ** Plastic ladders: ANSI A14.5-1982-American National Standard for Ladders-Portable Reinforced Plastic-Safety Requirements.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 76-29, filed 9/30/76)

WAC 296-155-48090 ((TABLE J-18)) RESERVED.

((TABLE J-18

AVERAGE DENSITIES OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF WOOD FOR USE IN LADDERS

GROUP-1

Species	 (lbs/ft)
White ash	41
Beech	
Birch	
Rock clm	 43
Hickory	
Locust	 30
Hard maple	 42
Red maple	 36
Red oak	43
White oak	
winte oak	 40
Pecan	 46
Persimmon	 50

pecies	Density (1bs/ft
pecies	(100) 11
GROUP 2	
Douglas fir	
(coast region)	
Western larch	
Southern yellow pine	
GROUP 3	
Red alder	 2 8
Oregon ash	
Pumpkin ash	
Alaska cedar	
Port Orford cedar	
Cucumber	
Cypress	
Soft elm	
Douglas fir	
(Rocky Mountain type)	
Noble fir	
Gum	 3 4
West Coast hemlock	
Magnolia	34
Oregon maple	
Norway pine	
Poplar	
Redwood	
Eastern spruce	
Sitka spruce	
Sycamore	
Tamarack	
Tupelo	
GROUP 4	
Aspen	

Aspen	!7
Basswood	بج
3	
Buckeye 2	:>
Butternut	:7
Incense cedar	4
Western red cedar	9
Black cottonwood	4
White fir	16
Hackberry	17
Eastern hemlock	.6
Holly	9
Soft maple	17
Loagepoie pine	9
Idaho white pine	8
Northern white pine	45
	ū
Ponderosa pine	-0
Sugar pine))

PART J-1 **SCAFFOLDING**

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-481 SCOPE AND APPLICATION. This part applies to all scaffolding used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition workplaces covered under chapter 296-155 WAC, and also sets forth, in specified circumstances, when scaffolding is required to be provided. Additional requirements for ladders used on or with scaffolds are contained in Part J chapter 296-155 WAC.

NEW SECTION

WAC 296-155-483 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) "Bearer" means a horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.

(2) "Boatswain's chair" means a seat supported by slings attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one employee in a sitting position.

- (3) "Brace" means a tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member.
- (4) "Bricklayers' square scaffold" means a scaffold composed of framed wood squares which support a platform, limited to light and medium duty.
- (5) "Built-up scaffold" means a rigidly constructed scaffold, built up where it is going to be used and dismantled when its purpose has been accomplished.
- (6) "Carpenters' bracket scaffold" means a scaffold consisting of wood or metal brackets supporting a platform.
- (7) "Coupler" means a device for locking together the component parts of a tubular metal scaffold. (The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a dropforged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum.)

(8) "Crawling board or chicken ladder" means a plank with cleats spaced and secured at equal intervals, for use by a worker on roofs, not designed to carry any material.

- (9) "Double pole or independent pole scaffold" means a scaffold supported from the base by a double row of uprights, independent of support from the walls and constructed of uprights, ledgers, horizontal platform bearers, and diagonal bracing.
- (10) "Float or ship scaffold" means a scaffold hung from overhead supports by means of ropes and consisting of a substantial platform having diagonal bracing underneath, resting upon and securely fastened to two parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span.
- (11) "Standard guardrail" means a horizontal barrier at the perimeter of any surface edge presenting a potential fall hazard constructed to provide a smooth surfaced top rail a distance of not more than 42 inches or less than 36 inches above the walking surface. An intermediate rail shall be installed half way between the walking surface and the top of the top rail.

The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail with a minimum deflection.

Where 2 x 4 inch lumber is used for rails and posts, upright posts spaced at intervals not exceeding 8 feet will achieve the 200 pounds loading criteria.

- (12) "Heavy duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.
- (13) "Horse scaffold" means a scaffold for light or medium duty, composed of horses supporting a work platform.
- (14) "Interior hung scaffold" means a scaffold suspended from the ceiling or roof structure.
- (15) "Ladder jack scaffold" means a light duty scaffold supported by brackets attached to ladders.
- (16) "Leaning horse scaffold" means scaffold planks resting on two half horses supported by two legs on the ground with the point of the bearer resting against a solid portion of a structure.
- (17) "Ledgers (stringer)" mean a horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the putlogs or bearers forming a tie between the posts.
- (18) "Light duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.
 (19) "Manually propelled mobile scaffold" means a portable rolling
- scaffold supported by casters.
- (20) "Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a scaffold having a continuous platform supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports, so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working
- (21) "Maximum rated load" means the total of all loads including the working load, the weight of the scaffold, and such other loads as may be reasonably anticipated for which the scaffold is designed.
- (22) "Medium duty scaffold" means a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 50 pounds per square
- (23) "Midrail" means a rail approximately midway between the guardrail and platform, secured to the uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms.
- (24) "Needle beam scaffold" means a light duty scaffold consisting of needle beams supporting a platform.
- (25) "Outrigger scaffold" means a scaffold supported by outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside or on the roof of such building or structure.

- (26) "Plasters-lathers scaffold" means a tubular welded scaffold erected for, and used primarily by, the plasterer and lather trades.
- (27) "Putlog" means a scaffold member upon which the platform rests.
- (28) "Roofing or bearer bracket" means a bracket used in slope roof construction, having provisions for fastening to the roof or supported by ropes fastened over the ridge and secured to some suitable object.
- (29) "Runner" means the lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing members or both.
- (30) "Scaffold" means any temporary elevated platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workers or materials, or both.

 (31) "Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a manual-
- (31) "Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a manually or power-operated unit designed for light duty use, supported by a single wire rope from an overhead support so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.
- (32) "Single-pole scaffold" means platforms resting on putlogs or cross beams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row or posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall.
- (33) "Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold" means a swinging type scaffold having a platform supported by hangers suspended at four points so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by the use of hoisting machines.
- (34) "Suspended scaffold" means a scaffold supported from above, the platform of which is supported at more than two points by steel wire cables suspended from overhead outriggers which are anchored to the steel or concrete frame of the building. It is equipped with a hoisting drum or machine so the platform can be raised or lowered.
- (35) "Toeboard" means a standard toeboard and shall be 4 inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the walking surface. It shall be securely fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above walking surface level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.
- (36) "Tube and coupler scaffold" means an assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and special couplers which serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members.
- (37) "Tubular welded frame scaffold" means a sectional panel or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections which consists of posts and horizontal bearer with intermediate members.
- (38) "Two-point suspension scaffold (swinging scaffold)" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by hangers (stirrups) at two points, suspended from overhead supports so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by tackle or hoisting machines.
- (39) "Window jack scaffold" means a scaffold, the platform of which is supported by a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening.
- (40) "Working load" means the load imposed by persons, materials, and equipment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

- WAC 296-155-485 SCAFFOLDING. (1) General requirements. Scaffolds shall be furnished and erected in accordance with this standard for persons engaged in work that cannot be done safely from the ground or from solid construction, except that ladders used for such work shall conform to ((WAC 296-155-480 through 296-155-48090)) Part J chapter 296-155 WAC.
- (a) All rules for design, construction, maintenance, operation, testing, and use of scaffolds contained in ((WAC 296-24-825 through 296-24-84013)) Part J-1 chapter 296-24 WAC apply within the construction industry.
- (b) Scaffolds shall be erected in accordance with requirements of this section.
- (c) The footing or anchorage for scaffolds shall be sound, rigid, and capable of carrying the maximum intended load without settling or displacement. Unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, loose brick, or concrete blocks, shall not be used to support scaffolds or planks.
- (d) No scaffold shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered except under the supervision of competent persons.
- (e) Standard guardrails and toeboards shall be installed on all open sides and ends of platforms more than 10 feet above the ground or

- floor, except needle beam scaffolds and floats. Scaffolds 4 feet to 10 feet in height, having a minimum horizontal dimension in either direction of less than 45 inches, shall have standard guardrails and toe-boards installed on all open sides and ends of the scaffold platform.
- (f) Where persons are required to work or pass under the scaffold, scaffolds shall be provided with a screen between the toeboard and the guardrail, extending along the entire opening, consisting of No. 18 gauge U.S. Standard wire 1/2-inch mesh, or the equivalent.
- (g) Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting without failure at least 4 times the maximum intended load.
- (h) Any scaffold including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc. damaged or weakened from any cause shall be immediately repaired or replaced.
- (i) All load-carrying timber members of scaffold framing shall be a minimum of 1,500 fiber (stress grade) construction grade lumber. All dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American Lumber Standards, except that where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy minimum requirements.
- (j) All planking shall be scaffold grades, or equivalent, as recognized by approved grading rules for the species of wood used. The maximum permissible spans for 2- x 10-inch or wider planks shall be as shown in Table J-1.
- (k) The maximum permissible span for $1 \frac{1}{4}$ x 9-inch or wider plank of full thickness shall be 4 feet with medium duty loading of 50 p.s.f.
- (1) Platforms shall be level. All planking or platforms shall be overlapped (minimum 12 inches), or secured from movement. The platform shall be a minimum of two 2-inch by 10-inch planks in width or a minimum of 18 inches.
 - (m) An access ladder or equivalent safe access shall be provided.
- (n) Scaffold planks shall extend over their end supports not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches.
- (o) The poles, legs, or uprights of scaffolds shall be plumb, and securely and rigidly braced to prevent swaying and displacement.
- (p) Overhead protection shall be provided for persons on a scaffold exposed to overhead hazards.
- (q) Slippery conditions on scaffolds shall be eliminated as soon as possible after they occur.
- (r) Welding, burning, riveting, or open flame work shall not be performed on any staging suspended by means of fiber or synthetic rope unless suspended components are well insulated to protect against damaging contacts. Only treated or protected fiber or synthetic ropes shall be used for or near any work involving the use of corrosive substances or chemicals. Specific requirements for boatswain's chairs and float or ship scaffolds are contained in subsections (12) and (21) of this
- (s) Wire, synthetic, or fiber rope used for scaffold suspension shall be capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load.
 - (t) The use of shore or lean-to scaffolds is prohibited.
- (u) The height of freestanding scaffold towers shall not exceed four times the minimum base dimension.
- (v) Factory-built (laminated) scaffold planks meeting the requirements of wood scaffold planks may be substituted for wood scaffold planks.
 - (2) Wood pole scaffolds.
- (a) Scaffold poles shall bear on a foundation of sufficient size and strength to spread the load from the pole over a sufficient area to prevent settlement. All poles shall be set plumb.
- (b) Where wood poles are spliced, the ends shall be squared and the upper section shall rest squarely on the lower section. Wood splice plates shall be provided on at least two adjacent sides and shall be not less than 4 feet in length, overlapping the abutted ends equally, and have the same width and not less than the cross-sectional area of the pole. Splice plates or other materials of equivalent strength may be used.
- (c) Independent pole scaffolds shall be set as near to the wall of the building as practicable.
- (d) All pole scaffolds shall be securely guyed or tied to the building or structure. Where the height or length exceeds 25 feet, the scaffold shall be secured at intervals not greater than 25 feet vertically and horizontally.
- (e) Putlogs or bearers shall be set with their greater dimension vertical, and long enough to project over the ledgers of the inner and outer rows of poles at least 3 inches for proper support.
- (f) Every wooden putlog on single pole scaffolds shall be reinforced with a 3/16-x 2-inch steel strip, or equivalent, secured to its lower edge throughout its entire length.

(g) Ledgers shall be long enough to extend over two pole spaces. Ledgers shall not be spliced between the poles. Ledgers shall be reinforced by bearing blocks securely nailed to the side of the pole to form a support for the ledger.

(h) Diagonal bracing shall be provided to prevent the poles from moving in a direction parallel with the wall of the building, or from

buckling

(i) Cross bracing shall be provided between the inner and outer sets of poles in independent pole scaffolds. The free ends of pole scaffolds shall be cross braced.

(j) Full diagonal face bracing shall be erected across the entire face of pole scaffolds in both directions. The braces shall be spliced only at the poles. The inner row of poles on medium and heavy duty scaffolds shall be braced in a similar manner.

(k) Platform planks shall be laid with their edges close together so the platform will be tight with no spaces through which tools or frag-

ments of material can fall.

- (1) Where planking is lapped, each plank shall lap its end supports at least 12 inches. Where the ends of planks abut each other to form a flush floor, the butt joint shall be at the centerline of a pole. The abutted ends shall rest on separate bearers. Intermediate beams shall be provided where necessary to prevent dislodgment of planks due to deflection, and the ends shall be secured to prevent their dislodgment.
- (m) When a scaffold materially changes its direction, the platform planks shall be laid to prevent tipping. The planks that meet the corner putlog at an angle shall be laid first, extending over the diagonally placed putlog far enough to have a good safe bearing, but not far enough to involve any danger from tipping. The planking running in the opposite direction at an angle shall be laid so as to extend over and rest on the first layer of planking.

(n) When moving platforms to the next level, the old platform shall be left undisturbed until the new putlogs or bearers have been set in

place, ready to receive the platform planks.

(o) All wood pole scaffolds 60 feet or less in height shall be constructed and erected in accordance with Tables J-2 to J-8. If they are over 60 feet in height, they shall be designed by a qualified engineer competent in this field, and shall be constructed and erected in accordance with such design. Design drawings shall be available at the jobsite.

(3) Tube and coupler scaffolds.

(a) A light duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, bearers, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. The posts shall be spaced no more than 6 feet apart by 10 feet along the length of the scaffold. Other structural metals when used must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be used together.

(b) A medium duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 6 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2 1/2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 5 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be used together.

(c) A heavy duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing, with the posts spaced not more than 6 feet by 6 feet-6 inches. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dis-

similar metals shall be used together.

(d) Tube and coupler scaffolds shall be limited in heights and working levels to those permitted in Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10. Drawings and specifications of all tube and coupler scaffolds above the limitations in Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10 shall be designed by a qualified engineer competent in this field. Design drawings shall be available at the jobsite.

(e) All tube and coupler scaffolds shall be constructed and erected to support four times the maximum intended loads, as set forth in Tables J-8, J-9 and J-10, or as set forth in the specifications by a licensed professional engineer competent in this field.

(f) Posts shall be accurately spaced, erected on suitable bases, and

maintained plumb.

(g) Runners shall be erected along the length of the scaffold, located on both the inside and the outside posts at even height. Runners shall be interlocked to the inside and the outside posts at even heights. Runners shall be interlocked to form continuous lengths and coupled to each post. The bottom runners shall be located as close to the base as possible. Runners shall be placed not more than 6 feet—6 inches on

centers. When tube and coupler guardrails and midrails are used on outside posts, they may be used in lieu of outside runners.

- (h) Bearers shall be installed transversely between posts and shall be securely coupled to the posts with the inboard coupler bearing on the runner coupler. Where guardrails and midrails are required, no outboard runner is required.
- (i) The length of the bearer shall exceed the post spacing of the width of the scaffold by the amount necessary to have full contact with the coupler. Bearers used to provide a cantilever support for use as brackets for light and medium—duty scaffolds shall not carry more than two ten—inch planks unless knee braced.

(j) Bracing across the width of the scaffold shall be installed at the ends of the scaffold at least at every fourth level. Such bracing shall extend diagonally from the outer post or runner at this level upward to

the inner post or runner at the next level.

(k) Longitudinal diagonal bracing shall be installed on the outer rows of poles at approximately forty degrees to fifty degrees angle from near the base of the first and last outer post upward to the top center of the scaffold. If the scaffold is long, the above diagonal bracing shall be repeated. On short but high runs, the diagonal bracing shall be installed at forty degrees to fifty degrees from the base of the first outer post to the last outer post alternating directions to the top of the scaffold. When conditions preclude the attachment of this bracing to the posts, it may be attached to the runners.

(1) When a scaffold exceeds either 30 feet horizontally or 26 feet vertically, the entire scaffold shall be tied to and securely braced against the building at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and

26 feet vertically.

(4) Fabricated tubular welded frame scaffolds.

- (a) Metal tubular frame scaffolds, including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc., shall safely support four times the maximum rated load. The maximum rated load shall not be exceeded.
- (b) Spacing of panels or frames shall be consistent with the loads imposed.
- (c) Scaffolds shall be properly braced by cross bracing or diagonal braces, or both, for securing vertical members together laterally, and the cross braces shall be of such length as will automatically square and aline vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, level, square, and rigid. All brace connections shall be made secure.
- (d) Panel or frame legs shall be set on adjustable bases or plain bases placed on mud sills or other foundations adequate to support the maximum rated load.
- (e) The panels or frames shall be placed one on top of the other with coupling or stacking pins to provide proper vertical alinement of the legs.
- (f) Where uplift may occur, panels shall be locked together vertically by pins or equivalent method.
- (g) To prevent movement, the scaffold shall be secured to the building or structure at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.
- (h) Maximum permissible spans or planking shall be in conformity with (1)(j) of this section.
- (i) Fabricated tubular frame scaffolds over 125 feet in height above the base plates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer. Copies of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.
- (j) Guardrails, midrails, and toeboards shall be installed as required by subsection (1)(e) of this section. Wire mesh shall be provided between the toprail and toeboard when persons are working below.

(k) All fabricated tubular frame scaffolds shall be erected by competent and experienced personnel.

- (1) All brackets shall be seated correctly with side brackets parallel to the frames and end brackets at ninety degrees to the frames. Brackets shall not be bent or twisted from normal position. Brackets (except mobile brackets designed to carry materials) are to be used as work platforms only and shall not be used for storage of material or equipment.
- (m) Scaffold frames and their components manufactured by different companies shall not be intermixed unless they are compatible and the manufacturer has given written approval. The manufacturers letter of approval shall be available at the jobsite.
- (n) Periodic inspections by the employer shall be made of all fabricated tubular frames and accessories. Any maintenance required shall be made before further use.
 - (5) Outrigger scaffolds, general.

- (a) Outrigger beams shall extend not more than 6 feet beyond the face of the building. The inboard end of outrigger beams, measured from the fulcrum point to the inboard point of support, shall be not less than 1 1/2 times the outboard end in length. The beams shall rest on edge, the sides shall be plumb, and the edges shall be horizontal. The fulcrum point of the beam shall rest on a secure bearing at least 6 inches in each horizontal dimension. The beam shall be secured in place against movement and shall be securely braced at the fulcrum point against tipping.
- (b) The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be positively secured either by means of struts bearing against sills in contact with the overhead beams or ceiling, or by means of tension members secured to the floor joists underfoot, or by both if necessary, or by a securely fastened solid body counterweight. (Water in an open container or loose material in bags shall not be permitted.) The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be secured against tipping and the entire supporting structure shall be securely braced in both directions to prevent any horizontal movement.
- (c) Unless outrigger scaffolds are designed by a registered professional engineer competent in this field, they shall by constructed and erected in accordance with Table J-11. Outrigger scaffolds, designed by a registered professional engineer, shall be constructed and erected in accordance with such design. A copy of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.
- (d) Planking shall be laid tight and shall extend to within 3 inches of the building wall. Planking shall be secured to the beams.
 - (6) Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.
- (a) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 50 pounds per square foot and shall not be loaded in excess of that figure.
- (b) The scaffold shall be provided with hoisting machines that meet the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or other agency or laboratory approved by the department of labor and industries.
- (c) The platform shall be supported by wire ropes, capable of supporting at least 6 times the intended load, suspended from overhead outrigger beams.
- (d) The scaffold outrigger beams shall consist of structural metal securely fastened or anchored to the frame or floor system of the building or structure.
- (e) Each outrigger beam shall be equivalent in strength to at least a standard 7-inch, 15.3-pound steel 1-beam, at least 15 feet long, and shall not project more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point.
- (f) Where the overhang exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, outrigger beams shall be composed of stronger beams or multiple beams and be installed under the supervision of a competent person.
- (g) All outrigger beams shall be set and maintained with their webs in a vertical position.
 - (h) A stop bolt shall be placed at each end of every outrigger beam.
 - (i) The outrigger beam shall rest on suitable wood bearing blocks.
- (j) The free end of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles and secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum. At least four turns of wire rope shall remain on the drum when the platform is at ground level. The use of fiber rope is prohibited.
- (k) Where a single outrigger beam is used, the steel shackles or clevises with which the wire ropes are attached to the outrigger beams shall be placed directly over the hoisting drums.
- (1) The scaffold platform shall be equivalent in strength to at least 2-inch planking. (For maximum planking spans, see subsection (1)(j) of this section.)
- (m) When employees are at work on the scaffold and an overhead hazard exists, overhead protection shall be provided on the scaffold, not more than 9 feet above the platform, consisting of 2-inch planking, or material of equivalent strength, laid tight, and extending not less than the width of the scaffold.
- (n) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated under the supervision of a competent person.
- (o) When channel iron outrigger beams are used instead of I-beams, they shall be securely fastened together with the flanges turned out.
- (p) All parts of the scaffold, such as bolts, nuts, fittings, clamps, wire rope, outrigger beams and their fastenings shall be maintained in sound condition and shall be inspected before each installation and periodically thereafter. All parts shall be of the grade specified by the manufacturer.
 - (7) Two-point suspension scaffolds.
- (a) Two-point suspension scaffold platforms shall be not less than 20 inches nor more than 36 inches wide overall. The platform shall be

- securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or by other equivalent means.
- (b) The hangers of two-point suspension scaffolds shall be made of wrought iron, mild steel, or other equivalent material, having a cross-sectional area capable of sustaining 4 times the maximum rated load, and shall be designed with a support for guardrail, intermediate rail, and toeboard.
- (c) When hoisting machines are used on two-point suspension scaffolds, such machines shall be of a design tested and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or by an agency or laboratory approved by the department of labor and industries.
- (d) The roof irons or hooks shall be of mild steel, or other equivalent material, of proper size and design, securely installed and anchored. The roof irons or hooks and any other devices shall have tiebacks of 3/4-inch manila rope, or the equivalent, to serve as a secondary means of anchorage, installed at right angles to the face of the building, whenever possible, and secured to a structurally sound portion of the building.
- (e) Two-point suspension scaffolds shall be suspended by wire, synthetic or fiber ropes capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. All other components shall be capable of supporting at least four times the rated load.
- (f) The sheaves of all blocks, consisting of at least one double and one single block, shall fit the size and type of rope used and shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter.
- (g) All wire ropes, fiber and synthetic ropes, slings, hangers, platforms, and other supporting parts shall be inspected before every installation. Periodic inspections shall be made while the scaffold is in use.
- (h) On suspension scaffolds designed for a working load of 500 pounds, no more than two persons shall be permitted to work at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 750 pounds, no more than three persons shall be permitted to work at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 1,000 pounds, no more than four persons shall be permitted to work at one time. Each employee shall be protected by an approved full body harness attached to a dropline. The droplines shall be securely attached to substantial members of the structure (not scaffold), or to securely rigged lines, which will safely suspend the employee in case of a fall. In order to keep the dropline continuously attached, with a minimum of slack, to a fixed structure, the attachment point of the dropline shall be appropriately changed as the work progresses.
- (i) When a multi-tiered two-point suspension scaffold is used, it shall be provided with safety droplines that attach to each end of the scaffold through an approved quick acting safety device, in case either or both of the main suspension lines should break. The lanyard of the full body harness shall be tied off to a substantial member of the scaffold itself or to a horizontal lifeline attached to each end of the scaffold or a sliding device on the horizontal lifeline. The two additional safety droplines shall be individually suspended from roof irons, hooks, or other approved devices and shall be near the suspension droplines to prevent unnecessary side impact. The safety dropline shall have a 6 to 1 safety factor. Such scaffolds shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer and a copy of the drawings and specifications shall be available at the jobsite.
- (j) Two-point suspension scaffolds shall be securely lashed to the building or structure to prevent the scaffolds from swaying. Window cleaners' anchors shall not be used for this purpose.
- (k) The platform of every two-point suspension scaffold shall be one of the following types:
- (i) Ladder-type platforms. The side stringer shall be of clear straight-grained spruce or materials of equivalent strength and durability. The rungs shall be of straight-grained oak, ash, or hickory, at least 1 1/8 inch in diameter, with 7/8-inch tenons mortised into the side stringers at least 7/8-inch. The stringers shall be tied together with the tie rods not less than one-quarter inch in diameter, passing through the stringers and riveted up tight against washers on both ends. The flooring strips shall be spaced not more than five-eighths inch apart except at the side rails where the space may be 1 inch. Ladder-type platforms shall be constructed in accordance with Table I-12
- (ii) Plank-type platforms. Plank-type platforms shall be composed of not less than two nominal 2- x 10-inch unspliced planks, properly cleated together on the underside, starting 6 inches from each end; intervals in between shall not exceed 4 feet. The plank-type platform shall not extend beyond the hangers more than 12 inches. A bar or

other effective means shall be securely fastened to the platform at each end to prevent its slipping off the hanger. The span between hangers

for plank-type platforms shall not exceed 8 feet.

(iii) Beam-type platforms. Beam platforms shall have side stringers of lumber not less than 2×6 inches set on edge. The span between hangers shall not exceed 12 feet when beam platforms are used. The flooring shall be supported on 2-x 6-inch cross beams, laid flat and set into the upper edge of the stringers with a snug fit, at intervals of not more than 4 feet, securely nailed in place. The flooring shall be of 1-x 6-inch material properly nailed. Floor boards shall not be spaced more than one-half inch apart.

(iv) Light metal-type platforms, when used, shall be tested and listed according to Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, or the department of labor and industries.

- (1) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.
- (m) When acid solutions are used, natural or synthetic fiber rope shall not be used.
- (n) Every swinging scaffold shall be tested before using by raising the platform one foot from the ground and loading it with at least four times the maximum weight to be imposed when aloft.
 - (8) Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.
- (a) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 25 pounds per square foot and shall not be overloaded. Scaffolds shall not be used for storage of stone or other heavy materials.

(b) When used, the hoisting machine and its supports shall be of a type tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation or the department of labor and industries.

- (c) The platform shall be securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or other equivalent means. (For materials and spans, see item (ii) of subsection (7)(k), Plank-type Platforms and Table J-12 of this section.)
- (d) The scaffold unit shall be suspended from metal outriggers, iron brackets, wire rope slings, or iron hooks.
- (e) Outriggers, when used, shall be set with their webs in a vertical position, securely anchored to the building or structure and provided with stop bolts at each end.
- (f) The scaffold shall be supported by wire rope capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. All other components shall be capable of supporting at least 4 times the rated load.
- (g) The free ends of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles, secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum and at least four turns of wire rope shall remain on the drum at all times.
- (h) When two or more scaffolds are used on a building or structure, they shall not be bridged one to the other; but shall be maintained at even height with platforms abutting closely.
- (i) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.
- (j) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated in accordance with approved designs and instructions under the supervision of a competent designated person.
- (k) Where additional working levels are required to be supported, the plans and specifications of the support and scaffold components shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer. These plans and specifications shall be available at the site.
 - (9) Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
- (a) The scaffolding, including power units or manually operated winches, shall be of a type tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation or the department of labor and industries.
 - (b) The power units may be either electrically or air motor driven.
- (c) All power-operated gears and brakes shall be enclosed.
- (d) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.
- (e) The hoisting machines, cables, and equipment shall be regularly serviced and inspected.
- (f) The units may be combined to form a two-point suspension scaffold. Such scaffold shall comply with subsection (7) of this section.
- (g) When the supporting wire rope is not plumb for its entire length, supports shall be designed to sustain any additional load or stress upon the line.

- (h) Suspension methods and employee safeguards shall conform to the provisions of subsections (6) and (7) of this section.
- (i) For additional details not covered in this subsection applicable technical portions of American National Standards Institute, A120.1-1970, Power-Operated Devices for Exterior Building Maintenance Powered Platforms, shall be used.
 - (10) Boatswain's chairs.
- (a) The chair seat shall not be less than 12 x 24 inches, and 1-inch thick. The seat shall be reinforced on the underside by cleats securely fastened to prevent the board from splitting. Specially designed seats having dimensions other than those specified in this subsection may be used provided they have been designed and tested (with a safety factor of four) to sustain a load of two hundred fifty pounds.

(b) The two fiber rope seat slings shall be of 5/8-inch diameter, reeved through the four seat holes so as to cross each other on the un-

derside of the seat.

(c) Seat slings shall be of at least 3/8-inch wire rope when an employee is conducting a heat-producing process, such as gas welding.

(d) The employee shall be protected by a full body harness and lifeline in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i). The attachment point of the lifeline to the structure shall be appropriately changed as the work progresses.

(e) The tackle shall consist of correct size ball bearing or bushed blocks and properly spliced 5/8-inch diameter first grade manila rope,

or equivalent.

- (f) The roof irons, hooks, or the object to which the tackle is anchored, shall be securely installed. Tiebacks, when used, shall be installed at right angles to the face of the building and securely fastened.
 - (g) The scaffolding, including power units shall be of tested design.
 - (h) All power operated gears and brakes shall be enclosed.
- (i) In addition to the normal operating brake, all power-driven units shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.
 - (11) Carpenters' bracket scaffolds.
- (a) The brackets shall consist of a triangular wood frame not less than 2 x 3 inches in cross section, or of metal of equivalent strength. Each member shall be properly fitted and securely joined.
- (b) Each bracket shall be attached to the structure by means of one of the following:
- (i) A bolt, no less than 5/8-inch in diameter, which shall extend through to the inside of the building wall;
 - (ii) A metal stud attachment device;
 - (iii) Welding to steel tanks;
- (iv) Hooking over a well-secured and adequately strong supporting member.
 - (c) The brackets shall be spaced no more than 8 feet apart.
- (d) No more than two employees shall occupy any given 8 feet of a bracket scaffold at any one time. Tools and materials shall not exceed 75 pounds in addition to the occupancy.
- (e) The platform shall consist of not less than two 2-x 10-inch planks extending not more than 12 inches or less than 6 inches beyond each end support. Fabricated planking may be used if properly engineered and tested.
 - (12) Bricklayers' square scaffolds.
 - (a) The squares shall not exceed 5 feet in width and 5 feet in height.
 - (b) Members shall be not less than those specified in Table J-13.
- (c) The squares shall be reinforced on both sides of each corner with 1-x 6-inch gusset pieces. They shall also have diagonal braces 1×8 inches on both sides running from center to center of each member, or other means to secure equivalent strength and rigidity.
- (d) The squares shall be set not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty scaffolds, and not more than 8 feet apart for light duty scaffolds. Bracing, 1 x 8 inches, extending from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square, shall be provided on both front and rear sides of the scaffold.

(e) Platform planks shall be at least 2 x 10—inch. The ends of the planks shall overlap the bearers of the squares and each plank shall be supported by not less than three squares. Fabricated planking may be used if properly engineered and tested.

- (f) Bricklayers' square scaffolds shall not exceed three tiers in height and shall be so constructed and arranged that one square shall rest directly above the other. The upper tiers shall stand on a continuous row of planks laid across the next lower tier and be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.
 - (g) Scaffolds shall be level and set upon a firm foundation.
 - (13) Horse scaffolds.

- (a) Horse scaffolds shall not be constructed or arranged more than two tiers or 10 feet in height.
- (b) The members of the horses shall be not less than those specified in Table J-14.
- (c) Horses shall be spaced not more than 5 feet for medium duty and not more than 8 feet for light duty.
- (d) When arranged in tiers, each horse shall be placed directly over the horse in the tier below.
- (e) On all scaffolds arranged in tiers, the legs shall be nailed down or otherwise secured to the planks to prevent displacement or thrust and each tier shall be substantially cross braced.
- (f) Horses or parts which have become weak or defective shall not be used.
- (14) Needle beam scaffold.
- (a) Wood needle beams shall be not less than 4 x 6 inches in size, with the greater dimension placed in a vertical direction. Metal beams or the equivalent, conforming to subsections (1)(h) and (j) of this section, may be used and shall not be altered or moved horizontally while they are in use.
- (b) Ropes or hangers shall be provided for supports. The span between supports on the needle beam shall not exceed 10 feet for 4-x 6-inch timbers. Rope supports shall be equivalent in strength to 1-inch diameter first-grade manila rope.
- (c) The ropes shall be attached to the needle beams by a scaffold hitch or a properly made eye splice. The loose end of the rope shall be tied by a bowline knot or by a round turn and a half hitch.
- (d) The scaffold hitch shall be arranged so as to prevent the needle beam from rolling or becoming otherwise displaced.
- (e) The platform span between the needle beams shall not exceed 8 feet when using 2-inch scaffold plank. For spans greater than 8 feet, platforms shall be designed based on design requirements for the special span. The overhang of each end of the platform planks shall be not less than 6 inches and not more than 12 inches.
- (f) When needle beam scaffolds are used, the planks shall be secured against slipping.
- (g) All unattached tools, bolts, and nuts used on needle beam scaffolds shall be kept in suitable containers, properly secured.
- (h) One end of a needle beam scaffold may be supported by a permanent structural member conforming to subsections (1)(h) and (j) of this section.
- (i) Each employee working on a needle beam scaffold shall be protected by a full body harness and lifeline in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i).
 - (15) Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds.
- (a) Plasters', lathers', and ceiling workers' inside scaffolds shall be constructed in accordance with the general requirements set forth for independent wood pole scaffolds. (See subsection (2) of this section and Tables J-5, J-6 and J-7.)
 - (b) All platform planks shall be laid with the edges close together.
- (c) When independent pole scaffold platforms are erected in sections, such sections shall be provided with connecting runways equipped with substantial guardrails.
 - (16) Interior hung scaffolds.
- (a) An interior hung scaffold shall be hung or suspended from the roof structure or ceiling beams.
- (b) The suspending wire or fiber rope shall be capable of supporting at least 6 times the rated load. The rope shall be wrapped at least twice around the supporting members and twice around the bearers of the scaffold, with each end of the wire rope secured by at least three standard wire-rope clips properly installed.
- (c) For hanging wood scaffolds, the following minimum nominal size material shall be used:
 - (i) Supporting bearers 2 x 10 inches on edge;
- (ii) Planking 2 x 10 inches, with maximum span 7 feet for heavy duty and 10 feet for light duty or medium duty.
- (d) Steel tube and coupler members may be used for hanging scaffolds with both types of scaffold designed to sustain a uniform distributed working load up to heavy duty scaffold loads with a safety factor of four.
- (e) All overhead supporting members shall be inspected and have required strength assured before the scaffold is erected.
 - (17) Ladder jack scaffolds.
- (a) All ladder jack scaffolds shall be limited to light duty and shall not exceed a height of 20 feet above the floor or ground.
- (b) All ladders used in connection with ladder jack scaffolds shall be Type I heavy-duty ladders and shall be designed and constructed in accordance with American National Standards Institute A14.1-1982,

- Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, and A14.2-1982, Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders. Cleated ladders shall not be used for this purpose.
- (c) The ladder jack shall be so designed and constructed that it will bear on the side rails in addition to the ladder rungs, or if bearing on rungs only, the bearing area shall be at least 10 inches on each rung.
- (d) Ladders used in conjunction with ladder jacks shall be so placed, fastened, held, or equipped with devices so as to prevent slipping.
- (e) The wood platform planks shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness. Both metal and wood platform planks shall overlap the bearing surface not less than 12 inches and shall be secured to prevent movement. The span between supports for wood shall not exceed 8 feet. Platform width shall be not less than 18 inches.
- (f) No more than two persons shall be within any 8 feet section of any ladder jack scaffold at any one time. When the use of standard guardrails as required by subsection (1)(e) of this section is impractical, full body harnesses and lifelines shall be used in accordance with WAC 296-155-24510 (3)(a)(i).
 - (18) Window jack scaffolds.
- (a) Window jack scaffolds shall be used only for the purpose of working at the window opening through which the jack is placed.
- (b) Window jacks shall not be used to support planks placed between one window jack and another or for other elements of scaffolding.
- (c) Window jack scaffolds shall be provided with guardrails unless full body harnesses with lifelines are attached and used by the employee.
- (d) Not more than one employee shall occupy a window jack scaffold at any one time.
- (e) Window jacks shall be designed and constructed so as to provide a secure anchorage on the window opening and be capable of supporting the design load.
 - (19) Roofing brackets.
- All roofing brackets must be installed and used in accordance with the requirements of ((WAC 296-155-50503(1))) Part J-1 chapter 296-155 WAC.
 - (20) Crawling boards or chicken ladders.

All crawling boards or chicken ladders shall be installed and used in accordance with the requirements of WAC 296-155-50503(2).

- (21) Float or ship scaffolds.
- (a) Float or ship scaffolds shall not be used to support more than three persons and a few light tools, such as those needed for riveting, bolting, and welding. They shall be constructed as designed in subdivisions (b) through (f) of this subsection, unless substitute designs and materials provide equivalent strength, stability, and safety.
- (b) The platform shall be not less than 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, made of 3/4-inch plywood, equivalent to American Plywood Association Grade B-B, Group I, Exterior, or other similar material.
- (c) Under the platform, there shall be two supporting bearers made from 2-x 4-inch, or 1-x 10-inch rough, "selected lumber," or better. They shall be free of knots or other flaws and project 6 inches beyond the platform on both sides. The ends of the platform shall extend 6 inches beyond the outer edges of the bearers. Each bearer shall be securely fastened to the platform.
- (d) An edging of wood not less than 3/4 x 1 1/2 inches or equivalent shall be placed around all sides of the platform to prevent tools from rolling off.
- (e) Supporting ropes shall be 1-inch diameter manila rope or equivalent, free from deterioration, chemical damage, flaws, or other imperfections and shall be well insulated to protect against damaging contacts of arcs, flames, or other mechanical objects. Rope connections shall be such that the platform cannot shift or slip. If two ropes are used with each float, they shall be arranged so as to provide four ends which are to be securely fastened to an overhead support. Each of the two supporting ropes shall be hitched around one end of bearer and pass under the platforms to the other end of the bearer where it is hitched again, leaving sufficient rope at each end for the supporting ties.
- (f) Each employee shall be protected by an approved safety lifebelt and lifeline, in accordance with WAC 296-155-245.
 - (22) Form scaffolds.
- (a) Form scaffolds shall be constructed of wood or other suitable materials, such as steel or aluminum members of known strength characteristics. All scaffolds shall be designed and erected with a minimum safety factor of 4, computed on the basis of the maximum rated load.

- (b) All scaffold planking shall be a minimum of 2- x 10-inch nominal Scaffold Grade, as recognized by approved grading rules for the species of lumber used, or equivalent material. Maximum permissible spans shall not exceed 8 feet on centers for 2- x 10-inch nominal planking. Scaffold planks shall be either nailed or bolted to the ledgers or of such length that they overlap the ledgers at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffolding planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.
- (c) Scaffolds shall not be loaded in excess of the working load for which they were designed.

(d) Figure-four form scaffolds:

- (i) Figure-four scaffolds are intended for light duty and shall not be used to support loads exceeding 25 pounds per square foot unless specifically designed for heavier loading. For minimum design criteria, see Table J-15.
- (ii) Figure-four form scaffold frames shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers and constructed from sound lumber, as follows: The outrigger ledger shall consist of two pieces of 1-x6-inch or heavier material nailed on opposite sides of the vertical form support. Ledgers shall project not more than 3 feet 6 inches from the outside of the form support and shall be substantially braced and secured to prevent tipping or turning. The knee or angle brace shall intersect the ledger at least 3 feet from the form at an angle of approximately 45°, and the lower end shall be nailed to a vertical support. The platform shall consist of two or more 2-x 10-inch planks, which shall be of such length that they extend at least 6 inches beyond ledgers at each end unless secured to the ledgers. When planks are secured to the ledgers (nailed or bolted), a wood filler strip shall be used between the ledgers. Unsupported projecting ends of planks shall be limited to an overhang of 12 inches.

(e) Metal bracket form scaffolds:

- (i) Metal brackets or scaffold jacks which are an integral part of the form shall be securely bolted or welded to the form. Folding type brackets shall be either bolted or secured with a locking-type pin when extended for use.
- (ii) "Clip-on" or "hook-over" brackets may be used, provided the form walers are bolted to the form or secured by snap ties or shea-bolt extending through the form and securely anchored.
 - (iii) Metal brackets shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.
- (iv) Scaffold planks shall be either bolted to the metal brackets or of such length that they overlap the brackets at each end by at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffold planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.
- (v) Metal bracket form scaffolds shall be equipped with wood guardrails, intermediate rails, toeboards, and scaffold planks meeting the minimum dimensions shown in Table J-16. (Metal may be substituted for wood, providing it affords equivalent or greater design strength.)
 - (f) Wooden bracket form scaffolds:
- (i) Wooden bracket form scaffolds shall be an integral part of the form panel. The minimum design criteria set forth herein and in Table J-17 cover scaffolding intended for light duty and shall not be used to support loads exceeding 25 pounds per square foot, unless specifically designed for heavier loading.
- (ii) Scaffold planks shall be either nailed or bolted to the ledgers or of such length that they overlap the ledgers at each end by at least 6 inches. Unsupported projecting ends of scaffold planks shall be limited to a maximum overhang of 12 inches.
 - (23) Pump jack scaffolds.
 - (a) Pump jack scaffolds shall:
 - (i) Not carry a working load exceeding 500 pounds;
- (ii) Be capable of supporting without failure at least four times the maximum intended load; and
- (iii) Shall not have components loaded in excess of the manufacturer's recommended limits.
- (b) Pump jack brackets, braces, and accessories shall be fabricated from metal plates and angles. Each pump jack bracket shall have two positive gripping mechanisms to prevent any failure or slippage.
- (c) The platform bracket shall be fully docked and the planking secured. Planking, or equivalent, shall conform with subsection (1) of this section.
- (d)(i) When wood scaffold planks are used as platforms, poles used for pump jacks shall not be spaced more than 10 feet center to center. When fabricated platforms are used that fully comply with all other provisions of this subsection, pole spacing may exceed 10 feet center to center.
 - (ii) Poles shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

- (iii) Poles shall be secured to the work wall by rigid triangular bracing, or equivalent, at the bottom, top, and other points as necessary, to provide a maximum vertical spacing of not more than 10 feet between braces. Each brace shall be capable of supporting a minimum of 225 pounds tension or compression.
- (iv) For the pump jack bracket to pass bracing already installed, an extra brace shall be used approximately 4 feet above the one to be passed until the original brace is reinstalled.
- (e) All poles shall bear on mud sills or other adequate firm foundations.
- (f) Pole lumber shall be two 2 x 4's, of Douglas fir or equivalent, straight-grained, clear, free of cross-grain, shakes, large loose or dead knots, and other defects which might impair strength.
- (g) When poles are constructed of two continuous lengths, they shall be two by fours, spiked together with the seam parallel to the bracket, and with 10d common nails, no more than 12 inches center to center, staggered uniformly from opposite outside edges.
- (h) If two by fours are spliced to make up the pole, the splices shall be so constructed as to develop the full strength of the member. Three-eighths inch or one-half inch exterior grade plywood shall be used for a spacer between the two by fours. The joints for the splices shall be staggered on opposite sides of the pole at least four feet apart. Joints shall be no less than four feet from either end of the pole.
- (i) A ladder, in accordance with WAC 296-155-480, shall be provided for access to the platform during use.
- (j) Not more than two persons shall be permitted at one time upon a pump jack scaffold between any two supports.
- (k) Pump jack scaffolds shall be provided with standard guardrails, unless full body harnesses with lifelines are used by employees.
- (1) When a work bench is used at an approximate height of 42 inches, the top guardrail may be eliminated, if the work bench is fully decked, the planking secured, and is capable of withstanding 200 pounds pressure in any direction.
- (m) Employees shall not be permitted to use a work bench as a scaffold platform.
- (24) Factory-built scaffold units. Factory-built or prefabricated scaffold units intended for assembly on the job, prefabricated plank, staging, etc., mechanical hoisting units, or other devices for use on or in connection with any type scaffolds, shall be approved by an agency or laboratory approved by the department before being used.

(25) Waler bracket scaffolds.

- (a) Water brackets shall be constructed of 1 5/8" x 1 1/2" x 3/16" angle iron minimum size, or material of equivalent strength.
- (b) All steel connections shall be welded and riveted or bolted, except where detrimental to strength of materials.
- (c) The maximum length of horizontal leg shall not be more than 36" between bracket hook and railing standard.
- (d) A 4" x 4" x 3/16" gusset plate shall be securely welded at inside of leg angle.
- (e) Nailing holes shall be provided in lower end of vertical leg for purpose of securing bracket against lifting or shifting.
- (f) Waler hook or hooks shall be a minimum of 4-inch depth and be constructed of material of a strength to support a minimum of 400 pounds at extreme outer end of bracket.
 - (26) Chimney, stack and tank bracket scaffolds.
- (a) General. A chimney, stack or tank bracket scaffold shall be composed of a platform supported by brackets which are hooked over a steel cable which surrounds the circumference of the chimney, stack or tank approximately in a horizontal plane. The platform shall be not less than two 2 x 10 inch planks. For a minimum width of eighteen inches wide and be designed with a safety factor of not less than 4.
- (b) All brackets shall have a mild steel suspension hook 2 inches by 1/4-inch with at least 3 inches projecting beyond the throat of the hook. Hooks shall be integral with or securely attached to the bracket.
- (c) Wood spacer blocks shall be provided to hold the suspending cable away from the structure at the points where brackets are hooked on. These spacer blocks shall be not less than 2 inches by 4 inches by 12 inches.
- (d) All suspending cables shall be improved plow steel 6 x 19 wire rope or equivalent. In no case shall less than 1/2-inch diameter wire rope be used.
- (e) The turnbuckle used to tighten suspending cables shall be not less than 1 inch drop forged steel. The cables shall be provided with thimbles and not less than 3 U-bolt type clips at each end and be attached to the turnbuckles by means of shackles. Open hooks shall not be used.

- (f) All chimney, stack and tank bracket scaffolds shall be provided with standard guard rails, intermediate rails and toeboards.
- (g) For access to a chimney, stack or tank bracket scaffold, ladders or a boatswain's chair shall be used.
- (h) All chimney, stack or tank brackets for scaffolds shall be welded and riveted or bolted.
 - (27) Scaffold platforms supported by catenary or stretch cables.
- (a) When a scaffold platform is supported by cables at least 4 cables shall be used, two near each end of the scaffold.
- (b) The cables shall be attached to the scaffold by means of U-bolts or the equivalent through which the cables pass.
- (c) Cables shall not be tightened beyond their safe working load. A hanger or set of falls shall be used approximately every 50 feet to pick up the sag in the cable.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91, effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-500 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PART. (1) "Built-up-roofing" means a weatherproofing cover, applied over roof decks, consisting of either a liquid-applied system, a singleply system, or a multiple-ply system. Liquid-applied systems generally consist of silicone rubber, plastics, or similar material applied by spray or roller equipment. Single-ply systems generally consist of a single layer of synthetic rubber, plastic, or similar material, and a layer of adhesive. Multiple-ply systems generally consist of layers of felt and bitumen, and may be covered with a layer of mineral aggregate.

(2) "Built-up-roofing work" means the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of built-up roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not in-

cluding the construction of the roof deck.

(3) "Floor hole" means an opening measuring less than 12 inches but more than 1 inch in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform through which materials but not persons may fall, such as a belt hole, pipe opening, or slot opening.

(4) "Floor opening" means an opening measuring 12 inches or more in its least dimension in any floor, roof, or platform, through which

persons may fall.

- (5) "Handrail" means a ((single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition, as on a stairway or ramp, to furnish persons)) rail used to provide employees with a handhold ((in case of tripping)) for support.
- (6) "Low-pitched roof" means a roof having a slope less than or equal to four in twelve.
- (7) "Mechanical equipment" means all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment except for wheelbarrows and mopcarts.
- (8) "Nose, nosing" means that portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.
- (9) "Platform" means a walking/working ((space)) surface for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground, such as a balcony or platform for the operation of machinery and equipment.
- (10) (("Rise")) "Riser height" means the vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing or the distance from the top of a platform/landing to the top of the next higher tread or platform/landing.
- (11) "Roof" means the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors which, because a building has not been completely built, temporarily become the top surface of a building.
- (12) "Runway" means a passageway for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground level, such as a footwalk along shafting or a walkway between buildings.
- (13) "Safety-monitoring system" means a safety system in which a competent person monitors the safety of all employees in a roofing crew, and warns them when it appears to the monitor that they are unaware of the hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner. The competent person must be on the same roof and within visual distance of the employees, and must be close enough to verbally communicate with the employees.
- (14) "Stair platform" means an extended step or landing breaking a continuous run of stairs.
- (15) (("Stair railing" means a vertical barrier crected along exposed sides of a stairway to prevent falls of persons.)) "Stairrail system" means a vertical barrier erected along the unprotected sides and edges of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to lower levels. The top surface of a stairrail system may also be a "handrail."

 (16) "Stairs, stairways" means a series of steps leading from one
- level or floor to another, or leading to platforms, pits, boiler rooms, crossovers, or around machinery, tanks, and other equipment that are

used more or less continuously or routinely by employees or only occasionally by specific individuals. For the purpose of this part, a series of steps and landings having three or more rises constitutes stairs or

stairway.
(17) "Standard railing" means a vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or run-

way to prevent falls of persons.

(18) "Standard strength and construction" means any construction of railings, covers, or other guards that meets the requirements of this

(19) "Toeboard" means a vertical barrier at floor level erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, platform, runway, or ramp to prevent falls of materials.

(20) "Tread ((width")) depth" means the horizontal distance from front to back of a tread((; including)) (excluding nosing, ((when used)) if any).

(21) "Unprotected side or edge" means any side or edge of a roof perimeter where there is no wall three feet (.9 meters) or more in height.

- (22) "Wall opening" means an opening at least 30 inches high and 18 inches wide, in any wall or partition, through which persons may fall, such as an opening for a window, a yard-arm doorway or chute
- (23) "Work area" means that portion of a roof where built-up roofing work is being performed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-18, filed 1/10/91. effective 2/12/91)

WAC 296-155-505 GUARDRAILS, HANDRAILS, AND COVERS. (1) General provisions. This part applies to temporary or emergency conditions where there is danger of employees or materials falling through floor, roof, or wall openings, or from stairways, runways, ramps, open sided floors, open sides of structures, bridges, or other open sided walking or working surfaces. When guardrails or covers required by this section must be temporarily removed to perform a specific task, the area shall be constantly attended by a monitor to warn others of the hazard or shall be protected by a movable barrier.

(2) Guarding of floor openings and floor holes.

- (a) Floor openings shall be guarded by a standard railing and toe boards or cover, as specified in subsections (2)(g) and (((6))) (5) of this section. In general, the railing shall be provided on all exposed sides, except at entrances to stairways. All vehicle service pits shall have a cover or removable type standard guardrail. When not in use, pits shall be covered or guarded. Where vehicle service pits are to be used again immediately, and the service man is within a 50 foot distance of the unguarded pit and also within line of sight of the unguarded pit, the cover or guardrail need not be replaced between uses. Where vehicle service pits are used frequently, the perimeters of the pits shall be delineated by high visibility, luminescent, skid resistant paint. Such painted delineation shall be kept clean and free of extraneous materials.
- (b) Ladderway floor openings or platforms shall be guarded by standard railings with standard toe boards on all exposed sides, except at entrance to opening, with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.

(c) Hatchways and chute floor openings shall be guarded by one of the following:

- (i) Hinged covers of standard strength and construction and a standard railing with only one exposed side. When the opening is not in use, the cover shall be closed or the exposed side shall be guarded at both top and intermediate positions by removable standard railings;
- (ii) A removable standard railing with toe board on not more than two sides of the opening and fixed standard railings with toe boards on all other exposed sides. The removable railing shall be kept in place when the opening is not in use and shall be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable.
- (d) Wherever there is danger of falling through a skylight opening, and the skylight itself is not capable of sustaining the weight of a two hundred pound person with a safety factor of four, standard guardrails shall be provided on all exposed sides or the skylight shall be covered in accordance with (g) of this subsection.
- (e) Pits and trap-door floor openings shall be guarded by floor opening covers of standard strength and construction. While the cover is not in place, the pit or trap openings shall be protected on all exposed sides by removable standard railings.

- (f) Manhole floor openings shall be guarded by standard covers which need not be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the manhole opening shall be protected by standard railings.
- (g) All floor opening covers shall be capable of supporting the maximum potential load but never less than two hundred pounds (with a safety factor of four).
- (i) The cover shall be recessed to conform to the level of the surrounding floor or to be flush with the perimeter of the opening.
- (ii) The cover shall be secured by fastening devices to prevent unintentional removal.
- (iii) If it becomes necessary to remove the cover, a monitor shall remain at the opening until the cover is replaced. The monitor shall advise persons entering the area of the hazard, shall prevent exposure to the fall hazard and shall perform no other duties.
- (h) Floor holes, into which persons can accidentally walk, shall be guarded by either a standard railing with standard toe board on all exposed sides, or a floor hole cover of standard strength and construction that is secured against accidental displacement. While the cover is not in place, the floor hole shall be protected by a standard railing.
- (((i) Where doors or gates open directly on a stairway, a platform shall be provided, and the swing of the door shall not reduce the effective width of the platform to less than 20 inches.))
 - (3) Guarding of wall openings.
- (a) Wall openings, from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet, and the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the working surface, shall be guarded as follows:
- (i) When the height and placement of the opening in relation to the working surface is such that either a standard rail or intermediate rail will effectively reduce the danger of falling, one or both shall be provided;
- (ii) The bottom of a wall opening, which is less than 4 inches above the working surface, regardless of width, shall be protected by a standard toe board or an enclosing screen either of solid construction or as specified in (((6)(g))) (5)(e)(ii) of this section.
- (b) An extension platform, outside a wall opening, onto which materials can be hoisted for handling shall have standard guardrails on all exposed sides or equivalent. One side of an extension platform may have removable railings in order to facilitate handling materials.
- (c) When a chute is attached to an opening, the provisions of (a) of this subsection shall apply, except that a toe board is not required.
 - (4) Guarding of open-sided surfaces.
- (a) Every open-sided floor, platform or surface four feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing, or the equivalent, as specified in subsection (((6))) (5)(a) of this section, on all open sides, except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder. The railing shall be provided with a standard toe board wherever, beneath the open sides, persons can pass, or there is moving machinery, or there is equipment with which falling materials could create a hazard.
- (b) Runways shall be guarded by a standard railing, or the equivalent, as specified in subsection (((6))) (5) of this section, on all open sides, 4 feet or more above floor or ground level. Wherever tools, machine parts, or materials are likely to be used on the runway, a toe board shall also be provided on each exposed side.
- (c) Runways used exclusively for special purposes may have the railing on one side omitted where operating conditions necessitate such omission, providing the falling hazard is minimized by using a runway not less than 18 inches wide.
- (d) Where employees entering upon runways become thereby exposed to machinery, electrical equipment, or other danger not a falling hazard, additional guarding shall be provided.
- (e) Regardless of height, open-sided floors, walkways, platforms, or runways above or adjacent to dangerous equipment, pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, and similar hazards, shall be guarded with a standard railing and toe board.
- (f) Open sides of gardens, patios, recreation areas and similar areas located on roofs of buildings or structures shall be guarded by permanent standard railings or the equivalent. Where a planting area has been constructed adjacent to the open sides of the roof and the planting area is raised above the normal walking surface of the roof area, the open side of the planting area shall also be protected with standard railings or the equivalent.
 - (5) ((Stairway railings and guards.
- (a) Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails as specified below, the width of the stair to be measured clear of all obstructions except handrails:

- (i) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides enclosed; at least one handrail, preferably on the right side descending;
- (ii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having one side open, at least one stair railing on the open side;
- (iii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides open; one stair railing on each side;
- (iv) On stairways more than 44 inches wide but less than 88 inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side;
- (v) On stairways 88 or more inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side, one stair railing on each open side, and one intermediate stair railing located approximately midway of the width.
- (b) Winding stairs shall be equipped with a handrail offset to prevent walking on all portions of the treads having width less than 6 inches.
 - (6))) Standard specifications.
- (a) A standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail, toe board, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of 36 inches to 42 inches from upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level. Each length of lumber shall be smooth-surfaced throughout the length of the railing. The intermediate rail shall be halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. The ends of the rails shall not overhang the terminal posts except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard. Minimum requirements for standard railings under various types of construction are specified in the following items:
- (i) For wood railings, the posts shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock spaced not to exceed 8 feet; the top rail shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock; the intermediate rail shall be of at least 1-inch by 6-inch stock.
- (ii) For pipe railings, posts and top and intermediate railings shall be at least 1 1/2 inches nominal OD diameter with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.
- (iii) For structural steel railings, posts and top and intermediate rails shall be of 2-inch by 2-inch by 3/8-inch angles or other metal shapes of equivalent bending strength, with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.
- (iv) For wire rope railings, the top and intermediate railings shall be at least 1/2—inch fibre core rope, or the equivalent to meet strength factor and deflection of subsection (((6))) (5)(a)(v). Posts shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on centers. The rope shall be stretched taut, so as to present a minimum deflection.
- (v) The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be of such construction that the completed structure shall be capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail, with a minimum of deflection.
- (vi) Railings receiving heavy stresses from employees trucking or handling materials shall be provided additional strength by the use of heavier stock, closer spacing of posts, bracing, or by other means.
- (vii) Other types, sizes, and arrangements of railing construction are acceptable, provided they meet the following conditions:
- (A) A smooth-surfaced top rail at a height above floor, platform, runway, or ramp level of between 36 inches and 42 inches;
- (B) A strength to withstand at least the minimum requirement of 200 pounds top rail pressure with a minimum of deflection;
- (C) Protection between top rail and floor, platform, runway, ramp, or stair treads, equivalent at least to that afforded by a standard intermediate rail;
- (D) Elimination of overhang of rail ends unless such overhang does not constitute a hazard.
- (b) ((A stair railing shall be of construction similar to a standard railing, but the vertical height shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface to top rail to surface of tread in line with face of riser at forward edge of tread.
- (c))(i) A standard toe board shall be 4 inches minimum in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. It shall be securely fastened in place and have not more than 1/4-inch clearance above floor level. It may be made of any substantial material, either solid, or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.
- (ii) Where material is piled to such height that a standard toe board does not provide protection, paneling, or screening from floor to intermediate rail or to top rail shall be provided.
- (((d)(i) A standard handrail shall be of construction similar to a standard railing except that it is mounted on a wall or partition, and does not include an intermediate rail. It shall have a smooth surface

along the top and both sides of the handrail. The handrail shall have an adequate handhold for any one grasping it to avoid falling. Ends of the handrail shall be constructed so as not to constitute a projection hazard.

(ii) The height of handrails shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface of handrail to surface of tread, in line with face of riser or to surface of ramp.

(iii) All handrails and railings shall be provided with a clearance of approximately 3 inches between the handrail or railing and any other object.

(c))) (c) Floor opening covers shall be of any material that meets the following strength requirements:

(i) Conduits, trenches, and manhole covers and their supports, when located in roadways, and vehicular aisles shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle load of at least 2 times the maximum intended load;

(ii) All floor opening covers shall be capable of supporting the maximum potential load but never less than two hundred pounds (with a safety factor of four).

(A) The cover shall be recessed to conform to the level of the surrounding floor or to be flush with the perimeter of the opening.

(B) The cover shall be secured by fastening devices to prevent unintentional removal.

(C) If it becomes necessary to remove the cover, a monitor shall remain at the opening until the cover is replaced. The monitor shall advise persons entering the area of the hazard, shall prevent exposure to the fall hazard and shall perform no other duties.

(((f))) (d) Skylight openings that create a falling hazard shall be guarded with a standard railing, or covered in accordance with (((e))) (c)(ii) of this subsection.

(((g))) (e) Wall opening protection shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Barriers shall be of such construction and mounting that, when in place at the opening, the barrier is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction (except upward), with a minimum of deflection at any point on the top rail or corresponding member.

(ii) Screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied horizontally at any point on the near side of the screen. They may be of solid construction, of grill work with openings not more than 8 inches long, or of slat work with openings not more than 4 inches wide with length unrestricted.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-155-510 ((STAIRWAYS)) RESERVED. (((1)

(a) In all buildings or structures two or more stories or twenty-four feet or more in height or depth, suitable permanent or temporary stairways shall be installed.

EXCEPTIONS:

At those locations where unusual site conditions prevail, an alternate effective means of access acceptable to the division may be afforded:

(b) For the purpose of this section, scaffolds shall not be considered to be structures. Stairways shall be at least twenty-four inches in width and shall be equipped with handrails, treads and landings. Temporary stairs shall have a landing not less than thirty inches wide in the direction of travel at each floor, or level, but never less than one landing for every twelve feet of vertical rise.

EXCEPTIONS:

Stairways forty-four inches or less in width may have one handrail, except that stairways open on one or both sides shall have handrails provided on the open side or sides:

Prefabricated metal scaffold stairway systems.

(c) Stairways, ramps or ladders shall be provided at all points where a break in elevation of eighteen inches or more occurs in a frequently traveled passageway, entry or exit.

(d) A minimum of one stairway shall be provided for access and exit for buildings and structures to three stories or thirty-six feet; if more than three stories or thirty-six feet, two or more stairways shall be provided. Where two stairways are provided and work is being performed in the stairways, one shall be maintained clear for access between levels at all times.

NOTE:

For stairway access at demolition projects, refer to WAC 296-155-775 through 296-155-830:

EXCEPTIONS

At those locations where unusual site conditions prevail, an alternate effective means of access acceptable to the division may be afforded:

For the purpose of this section, scaffolds shall not be considered to be structures.

- (c) Stairways shall conform to the criteria shown in Figure K-1.
- (f) Wood frame buildings:
- (i) The stairway to a second or higher floor shall be completed before study are raised to support the next higher floor.

(ii) Roof and attic work areas of all buildings shall be provided with a safe means of access and egress, such as stairways, ramps or ladders.

(iii) Cleats shall not be nailed to study to provide access to and

egress from roof or other work areas.

(g) Steel frame buildings. Stairways shall extend to the uppermost floor that has been planked or decked. Ladders may be used above that point.

(h) Reinforced concrete or composite steel—Concrete buildings. Stairways shall extend to the lowermost floor upon which a complete vertical shoring system is in place. A minimum of two ladders at different locations for each floor may be used above this floor but not to exceed three floors.

(2) Stairway railing and guardrails shall meet the requirements of WAC 296-155-505 (5) and (6).

(3) All parts of stairways shall be free of hazardous projections, such as protruding nails.

(4) Debris, and other loose materials, shall not be allowed on or under stairways.

(5) Slippery conditions on stairways shall be eliminated as soon as possible after they occur.

(6) Permanent steel or other metal stairways, and landings with hollow pan-type treads that are to be filled with concrete or other materials, when used during construction, shall be filled to the level of the nosing with solid material. The requirement shall not apply during the period of actual construction of the stairways themselves.

(7) Wooden treads for temporary service shall be full width:

(8) Metal landings shall be secured in place before filling.

(9) Temporary stairs shall have a landing not less than thirty inches in the direction of travel at every twelve feet of vertical rise.

(10) Stairs shall be installed at angles to the horizontal of between thirty degrees and fifty degrees. Because of space limitations, stairways sometimes have to be installed at angles above the fifty degree critical angle. Such installations are commonly called inclined ladders or ship's ladders. These shall have hand rails on both sides and open risers. They shall be capable of sustaining a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a safety factor of four. The following preferred and critical angles from the horizontal shall be considered for inclined ladders and ship's ladders:

(a) Thirty-five to sixty degrees - preferred angle from horizontal.

(b) Sixty to seventy degrees - critical angle from horizontal.

(11) Rise height and tread width shall be uniform throughout any flight of stairs including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs.

(12) All stairs shall be lighted in accordance with Part B of this chapter.

(13) Spiral stairways shall not be permitted except for special limited usage and secondary access situations where it is not practical to provide a conventional stairway.

(14) Employers are permitted to use alternating tread type stairs as long as they install, use, and maintain the stairs in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and the following:

(a) The stair must be installed at an angle of seventy degrees or less.

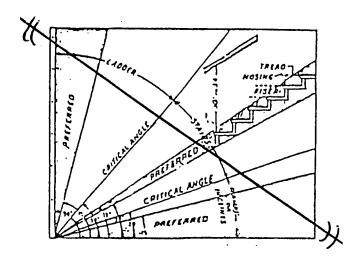
(b) The stair must be capable of withstanding a minimum uniform load of one hundred pounds per square foot with a design factor of 1.7, and the treads must be capable of carrying a minimum concentrated load of three hundred pounds at the center of any treadspan or exterior are with a design factor of 1.7. If the stair is intended for greater loading, construction must allow for that loading.

(c) The stair must be equipped with a handrail on each side to assist the user in climbing or descending.

(15) Due to space limitations, when a permanent stairway must be installed at an angle above fifty degrees, such an installation (commonly called an inclined or ship's ladder) shall have treads, open risers and handrails on both sides.

(16) Where ladders are permitted for access under subsection (1) of this section, means shall be provided for employee hoisting of tools and material, such as a well wheel and hoisting line or the equivalent, so employees will have both hands free for ascending and descending ladders.

PREFERRED AND CRITICAL ANGLES OF FIXED LADDERS AND STAIRS



AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 74-26, filed 5/7/74, effective 6/6/74)

WAC 296-155-59904 TABLE 4.

TABLE 4
STANDARD 6 x 37 WIRE ROPE¹

Diameter	Approximate - Weight Per Foot	Breaking Strength in Tons of 2,000 Pounds	
		Improved Plow Steel	Plow Steel
Inches	Pounds		
1/4	0.10	2.59	2.25
5/16	.16	4.03	3.50
3/8	.22	5.77	5.02
7/16	.30	7.82	6.80
1/2	.39	10.2	8.85
9/16	.49	12.9	11.2
5/8	.61	15.8	13.7
3/4	.87	22.6	19.6
7/8	1.19	30.6	26.6
1	1.55	39.8	34.6
1-1/8	1.96	50.1	43.5
1-1/4	2.42	61.5	53.5
1-3/8	2.93	74.1	64.5
1-1/2	3.49	87.9	76.4
1-5/8	4.09	103.0	89.3
1-3/4	4.75	119.0	103.0
1-7/8	5.45	136.0	118.0
2	6.20	154.0	134.0
2-1/8	7.00	173.0	150.0
2-1/4	7.85	193.0	168.0
2-1/2	9.69	236.0	205.0
2-3/4	11.72	284.0	247.0
3	13.95	335.0	291.0
3–1/4	16.37	390.0	339.0
3–1/2	((19400)) <u>19.40</u>	449.0	390.0

For these ropes with steel centers, add 7 1/2% to the above strengths. For these ropes when galvanized, deduct 10% from the above strengths.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-305-025 ((EMPLOYER'S)) MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) It shall be the responsibility of ((the employer)) management to establish ((and)), supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

(a) A safe and healthful working environment, as it applies to non combat conditions or to combat conditions at the fire scene after fire has been extinguished, as determined by the officer in charge.

(b) An accident prevention program as required by this chapter.

- (c) Programs for training employees in the fundamentals of accident prevention.
- (2) The employer shall be responsible for providing suitable expertise to comply with all testing requirements in this chapter. Such expertise may be secured from within the fire department, from equipment and apparatus manufacturers or other suitable sources.
- (3) Alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed in station houses, except at those times when station houses are used as community centers.
- (4) Controlled substances shall not be allowed in station houses, with the exception of those used by the profession to be administered to patients or medication prescribed by a physician, unless such prescribed medication would impair the performance of the individual.
- (5) A bulletin board or posting area exclusively for safety and health and large enough to display the required safety and health poster (((Form-WISHA-1))) (Job safety and health protection, form F416-081-000) and other safety education material shall be provided. A bulletin board of "white background" and "green trim" is recommended.
- (6) The employer shall develop and maintain a hazard communication program as required by WAC 296-62-054 through 296-62-05427 which will provide information to all employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may become exposed, in the course of their employment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-11, filed 7/6/88)

WAC 296-305-063 RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT. (1) Approved self-contained respiratory equipment shall be available and used by all employees who enter into hazardous atmospheres. Filter canister masks are not approved.

(2) Respiratory protection equipment used in fire combat situations shall be classified as self-contained pressure demand type and shall have a minimum rating of one-half hour nominal service life.

All respirators using compressed air shall have an audible warning device which will activate when the air pressure drops below twenty percent of the rated capacity.

- (3) In structural or confined space fires at least one person trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment and equipped with such equipment shall remain free of the contaminated area in order to afford rescue potential for exposed, disabled fire fighters.
- (4) The respiratory protection requirements of the general occupational health standards—safety and health standards for carcinogens, chapter 296-62 WAC, shall apply. A respirator program shall be developed which includes standard operating procedures addressing the following:
- (a) Respiratory equipment inspections. The step-by-step inspection procedures included in the Washington state fire service training program shall be considered the criteria for a minimum inspection procedure.
- (b) Breathing air cylinder filling and testing. Only personnel trained, experienced, and knowledgeable in the equipment and procedures shall fill or test air cylinders.
 - (c) Respiratory equipment training.
- (i) Training shall address the same subjects as those covered by the Washington state fire service training program and shall involve at least the same number of hours.
- (ii) After completing such training, each fire fighter shall practice at least quarterly, for each type and manufacture of respirator available for use, the step-by-step procedure for donning the respirator and checking it for proper function.
- (5) At the end of suppression activities to include fire overhaul and before returning to quarters.
- (a) Fire fighters shall be decontaminated prior to removal of respirators whenever fire fighting activities result in exposure to hazardous substances.
- (b) When exchanging air supply bottles during suppression or overhaul activities, reasonable precautions shall be taken to maintain an

uncontaminated atmosphere to the breathing zone and facepiece supply hose.

(c) The effective date of this item shall be nine months after the effective date of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-46, filed 4/22/87)

WAC 296-306-025 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. It shall be the responsibility of management to ((maintain and supervise)) establish, supervise, and enforce, in a manner which is effective in practice:

- (1) A safe and healthful working environment.
- (2) An accident prevention program as required by these standards.
- (3) A system for reporting and recording accidents that will fulfill statistical requirements of the department of labor and industries. (See chapter 296-27 WAC.)
 - (4) Safety education and training programs.
- (5) Temporary labor camps, as prescribed in WAC 296-24-125 through 296-24-12523, and shall comply with these rules and regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 75-2, filed 1/24/75)

WAC 296-306-040 SAFETY BULLETIN BOARD. (1) A bulletin board or posting area large enough to display the required safety and health poster (((Form WISHA-1))), Job safety and health protection (F416-081-000), and other safety education material shall be provided.

- (2) The bulletin board shall be positioned so as to be readily visible and located in a place where employees gather during some part of the work day (i.e., at the entrance to a field, a parking area, or in a farm building).
- (3) If for any reason any employee is unable to read the notices posted on the bulletin board, the employer shall ensure that the message of the required poster explaining employee rights is communicated to the employee in terms he or she understands. This same requirement shall apply to variance application, denials or grants and to any other notice affecting the employee's rights under WISHA.
 - (4) Posting shall be in appropriate language, Spanish, etc.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-03, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89)

WAC 296-306-165 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT. (1) Definitions.

- (a) "Agricultural equipment" means equipment used in production or handling of agricultural products.
- (b) "Agricultural field equipment" means tractors, self-propelled implements, implements and combinations thereof used in agricultural operations.
- (c) "Agricultural tractor" means a two-wheel or four-wheel drive type vehicle, or a track vehicle, of more than twenty net engine horse-power (continuous brake power rating per Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J816b or the power recommended by the manufacturer for satisfactory operation under the manufacturer specified continuous duty conditions), designed to furnish the power to pull, carry, propel, or drive implements that are designed for agriculture. All self-propelled implements are excluded.
- (d) "Augers" means screw conveyors and related accessories designed primarily for conveying agricultural materials on farms.
- (e) "Constant-running drives" means those drives which continue to rotate when the engine is running. (With all clutches disengaged.)
- (f) "Farm field equipment" means tractors or implements, including self-propelled implements, or any combination thereof used in agricultural operations.
- (g) "Farmstead equipment" means agricultural equipment normally used in a stationary manner. This includes, but is not limited to, materials handling equipment and accessories for such equipment whether or not the equipment is an integral part of a building.
- (h) "Guarding by location" means a component may be considered guarded by location when, because of its location, it does not present a hazard during operation or maintenance. A component seven feet or more above a working surface is considered guarded by location.
- (i) "Ground-drive equipment" means equipment using power supplied by its pulled wheels to move gears, chains, sprockets, belts, pulleys, augers, tines, etc.
- (j) "Low profile tractor" means a wheel or track equipped vehicle possessing the following characteristics:

(i) The front wheel spacing is equal to the rear wheel spacing, as measured from the centerline of each right wheel to the centerline of the corresponding left wheel((; or rear wheel spacing may be increased to gain stability, but in no instance shall the front wheel spacing be less than shown in Table 1)).

((TABLE I

HORSEPOWER	MINIMUM SPAN
20 - 30	48 Inches
31 - 40 	50 Inches
41 - 50	52 Inches
51 - 60	54 Inches
61 - 70	-56 Inches
71 and Over	60 Inches))

- (ii) The clearance from the bottom of the tractor chassis to the ground does not exceed eighteen inches.
- (iii) The highest point of the hood does not exceed sixty inches, and
- (iv) The tractor is designed so that the operator straddles the transmission when seated.
- (k) A "guard" or "shield" is a barrier which insures that no part of an employee may come into contact with a hazard created by a moving machinery part.
- (1) "Power take-off shafts" are the shafts and knuckles between the tractor, or other power source, and the first gear set, pulley, sprocket, or other components on power takeoff shaft driven equipment.
- (2) Immediate priority shall be given to guarding of power take-off drives on all tractors and equipment. These must be guarded no later than January 1, 1976.
- (3) All other power transmission components must be guarded on all equipment manufactured on or after January 1, 1976.
- (4) If unguarded power transmission components on older field equipment show evidence that they were once guarded, the guards shall be replaced by January 1, 1976.
- (5) The manufacturer's instruction manual, if published by the manufacturer and currently available, shall be the source of information for the safe operation and maintenance of field equipment.
- (6) Operating instructions. At the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter, the employer shall instruct every employee in the safe operation and servicing of all covered equipment with which he is or will be involved, including at least the following safe operating practices:
 - (a) Keep all guards in place when the machine is in operation;
- (b) Passengers, other than persons required for instruction or machine operation shall not be permitted to ride on equipment unless a passenger seat or other protective device is provided.
- (c) Stop engine, disconnect the power source, and wait for all machine movement to stop before servicing, adjusting, cleaning, or unclogging the equipment, except where the machine must be running to be properly serviced or maintained, in which case the employer shall instruct employees as to all steps and procedures which are necessary to safely service or maintain the equipment;
- (d) Make sure everyone is clear of machinery before starting the engine, engaging power, or operating the machine;
- (e) Lock out electrical power before performing maintenance or service on farmstead equipment.
- (7) Methods of guarding. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each employer shall protect employees from coming into contact with moving machinery parts as follows:
- (a) Through the installation and use of a guard or shield or guarding by location;
- (b) Whenever a guard or shield or guarding by location is infeasible, by using a guardrail or fence.
 - (8) Strength and design of guards.
- (a) Where guards are used to provide the protection required by this section, they shall be designed and located to prevent inadvertent contact with the hazard being guarded.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified, each guard and its supports shall be capable of withstanding the force that a two hundred fifty pound individual, leaning on or falling against the guard, would exert upon that guard.
- (c) Guards shall be free from burrs, sharp edges, and sharp corners, and shall be securely fastened to the equipment or building.
- (9) Guarding by railings. Guardrails or fences shall be capable of preventing employees from inadvertently entering the hazardous area.
- (10) Servicing and maintenance. Whenever a moving machinery part presents a hazard during servicing or maintenance, the engine

shall be stopped, the power source disconnected, and all machine movement stopped before servicing or maintenance is performed, except where the employer can establish that:

(a) The equipment must be running to be properly serviced or maintained;

(b) The equipment cannot be serviced or maintained while a guard or guards are in place; and

(c) The servicing or maintenance is safely performed.

(11) Shields, guards and access doors that will prevent accidental contact with rotating machine parts on constant-running drives shall be in place when the machine is running. This requirement shall not apply to combines where such guards could create fire hazards.

(12) A guard or shield on stationary equipment shall be provided at the mesh point or pinch point where the chain or belt contacts the sprocket or pulley. Revolving shafts shall be guarded by a standard safeguard unless guarded by location. Shafts that protrude less than one-half the outside diameter of the shaft are exempt from this section.

(13) Projections, such as exposed bolts, keys, or set screws on sprockets, sheaves or pulleys on stationary equipment shall be shielded unless guarded by location.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 89-19, filed 5/9/90, effective 7/1/90)

WAC 296-306-400 POSTING REQUIREMENTS. (1) When a pesticide having a reentry interval greater than twenty-four hours is applied to a labor-intensive agricultural crop, the pesticide-treated area shall be posted with warning signs in accordance with the requirements of this section. Sign design may be either the state design as illustrated by figure 1 or the officially adopted sign of the Environmental Protection Agency (Reference federal regulation 40 CFR 170.44)

(2) Definitions for the purposes of this section are:

(a) "Labor-intensive agricultural crop" means crops requiring substantial hand-labor for planting, thinning, cultivating, pruning, harvesting, or other agricultural activities. Labor-intensive agricultural crops include but are not limited to apples, cherries, peaches, borsies, hops, grapes, asparagus, pears, plums, nectarines, ((potatoes.)) onions, cucumbers, cauliflower, and squash. By virtue of mechanization, crops such as, but not limited to, wheat, oat, and barley are excluded unless substantial hand-labor is utilized.

(b) "Reentry interval" means the length of time after an application until personnel will be allowed to reenter a treated area for work pur-

poses without personal protective equipment.

- (3) Pesticide warning signs required under this section shall be posted in such a manner as to be clearly visible from all usual points of entry to the pesticide-treated area. If there are no usual points of entry or the area is adjacent to an unfenced public right of way, signs shall be posted:
 - (a) At each corner of the pesticide-treated area; and
 - (b) At intervals not exceeding six hundred feet; and/or
- (c) At other locations approved by the department that provide maximum visibility.
- (4) The signs shall be posted at least twenty-four hours but not more than 7-days before scheduled application of the pesticide, and remain posted during application and throughout the applicable reentry interval. Signs shall be removed within two days after the expiration of the applicable reentry interval and before employee reentry is permitted.
- (5) Signs shall be legible for the duration of use and wording shall be in English and Spanish.
- (6) Signs shall meet the following criteria: (Unless EPA signs are used).

(a) The background color shall be white.

(b) The border at least one-half inch in width shall be red.

- (c) The words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO" shall be at the top. Letters for these words shall be black and at least two and one-half inches in height.
- (d) The words "pesticides" and "pesticidas" shall be at the top but below the words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO," respectively. Letters for these words shall be black and at least one inch in height.
- (e) The center of the sign shall contain a circle comprised of a one-inch thick red line and contain an upraised hand in black with the white words "STOP" and "ALTO," respectively shown on the palm in the center of the circle. The hand shall be at least six inches in length.

- (f) The words "NO ENTRY" and "ENTRADA PROHIBIDA" shall be at the bottom. Letters for these words shall be black and at least one and one-half inches in height.
- (g) Sizes of letters and symbols listed are minimum acceptable size posters. Larger posters may be used provided the proportionate size of letters and symbols are maintained.
- (7) A small black and white facsimile of the warning sign meeting these requirements is shown in Figure 1.

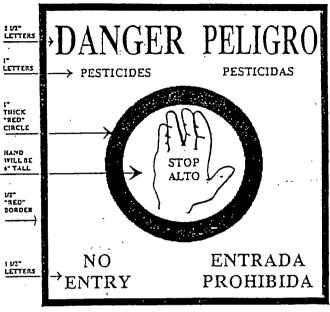


FIGURE I

(8) The effective date of WAC 296-306-400 through 296-306-40005 is July 1, 1990.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-02, filed 1/17/86)

WAC 296-350-400 POSTING OF NOTICES—POSTING OF CITATION AND NOTICE—AVAILABILITY OF ACT AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS. (1) Definitions. The definitions of WAC 296-350-010 and 296-27-020 shall apply to this section.

- (2) Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices (the WISHA poster, ((WISHERS No. 1)) Job safety and health protection, F416-081-000) to be furnished by the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the act and that for assistance and information, including copies of the act, and of specific safety and health standards employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the department of labor and industries. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer at each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to assure that such notices are not altered, defaced or covered by other material.
- (3) The notice identified in subsection (2) of this section shall be posted in each establishment of the employer as defined in WAC 296-27-020(((77))) (8).
- (4) All notices required to be posted by provisions of the act, provisions of this chapter or the provisions of any other safety and health standard, rule or regulation adopted pursuant to the authority of the act, shall be posted as required by this section, or as required by the act, or as required by the provision of the applicable safety and health standard, rule or regulation.

(5) Unless otherwise specified in this section, the act, or the applicable safety and health standard, rule or regulation, notices or other materials required to be posted, shall be posted in each establishment of

the employer, as defined in WAC 296-27-020(($\frac{(7)}{}$)) (8).

(6) Copies of the act, all regulations published in this chapter and all applicable standards shall be available at all regional offices of the division of industrial safety and health, department of labor and industries. If an employer has obtained copies of these materials, he shall make them available upon request to any employee or his authorized representative on the same day the request is made, or at the earliest

time mutually convenient to the employee or his authorized representative and the employer, for review by the requesting employee or authorized representative.

- (7) Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of section 12 and 18 of the act. (RCW 49.17.120 and 49.17.180.)
- (8) Documents required to be posted include, but shall not be limited to the following:
- (a) A copy or copies of an application or applications for a variance or variances from any safety and health standards applied for in accordance with RCW 49.17.080 or 49.17.090 shall be posted at each establishment to which the variance, if granted, will apply. The manner of posting such applications shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
- (b) Upon receipt of any CITATION AND NOTICE issued by the department pursuant to RCW 49.17.120 or 49.17.130, the employer shall immediately post the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof in a prominent place at or near each place a violation referred to in the CITATION AND NOTICE occurred. Where, because of the nature of the employer's operations, it is not practicable to post the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof at or near each place of violation, the CITATION AND NOTICE or a copy thereof shall be posted in the establishment of the employer, as defined in WAC 296-27-020(((7))) (8).

The posted CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall be complete and shall not be abstracted, edited or otherwise changed from the original. The posted CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall be readily visible, and shall not be defaced or covered by other material.

The CITATION AND NOTICE or copy thereof shall remain posted as required by this subsection until all violations have been abated, or for three working days, whichever is longer. Whenever an employer verifies abatement of a violation in writing, see WAC 296-27-16009, a copy of the written verification shall be posted with the CITATION AND NOTICE for at least three working days.

- (c) A copy of the notice of filing of appeal pursuant to RCW 49.17-.140, the notice of conference pursuant to WAC 263-12-090, and the notice of hearing pursuant to WAC 263-12-100 shall be posted by the employer at each establishment to which the notices apply in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. The manner of posting such notices shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
- (d) In the event that a proposed agreement settling an appeal of a citation and notice to the board of industrial insurance appeals is reached between the employer and the department without the concurrence of the affected employees or employee groups, a copy of the proposed agreement shall be posted by the employer at each establishment to which the agreement applies in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. The agreement shall be posted for 10 days before it is filed with the board of industrial insurance appeals. The manner of posting shall be in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section.
- (e) Notices required to be posted by specific provisions of any safety and health standard or other rule or regulation duly adopted by the director shall be posted according to the standard, rule or regulation requiring such posting. If the provision containing the requirement for posting does not specify the manner of posting, such posting shall conform to the requirements of subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 296-350-300 REPEAT VIOLATIONS.

WSR 91-17-069
EXECUTIVE ORDER
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
[EO 91-05]

SUPERSEDING EXECUTIVE ORDERS 76-03, 82-23, 85-03

STATE DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
PLANNING COUNCIL

On April 27, 1976, Governor Daniel J. Evans issued Executive Order 76–03 establishing the State Developmental Disabilities Planning Council. The order was subsequently amended in 1982 by Governor John Spellman in Executive Order 82–23 and in 1985 by Governor Booth Gardner in Executive Order 85–03. In 1990, the earlier federal enabling law, Public Law 95–602, was amended by Public Law 101–496, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1990, ("The Act".)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BOOTH GARDNER, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby reaffirm the establishment of the State Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, ("The Council") and require the following:

- 1. The Council pursuant to The Act shall serve as an advocate and planning body for people with developmental disabilities in the State of Washington. It shall advise the Governor of significant issues and future trends in the provision of services to people with developmental disabilities.
- 2. The Council shall establish priorities, set the principles, and determine the service delivery needs to be met in the state plan required under The Act. The Council's duties shall also include the monitoring, review and evaluation, not less often than annually, of the implementation of the state plan; to the extent feasible, review and comment on all state plans which relate to programs affecting persons with developmental disabilities; submit to the Secretary of the federal Department of Health and Human Services, through the Governor, such periodic reports on the Council's activities as the Secretary may reasonably request.
- 3. In order to fulfill its planning and advocacy functions, the Council will have access to all necessary information from the principal state agencies whose responsibilities include serving persons with developmental disabilities. The Council and the principal state agencies shall have the responsibility to develop written agreements setting forth their working relationship in order to meet the requirements of The Act.
- The Act requires a state agency to be designated to receive, account for, and disburse funds available under this act. The Department of Community Development is designated as that agency. The Council shall operate within federal and state policies and procedures in all its administrative functions and the Department of Community Development shall assist the Council in maintaining compliance. The Executive Director for the Council is an exempt employee and shall be hired by the Council from a list of three candidates selected through a screening committee and the selection process shall be mutually agreed upon between the Council and the Director of the Department of Community Development. Termination of the Executive Director of the Council by the Council may be done only after notification and in consultation with the Director of Community Development.

The Executive Director of the Council shall be supervised by the Council Chairperson. The Executive Director of the Council shall hire and be responsible for the staff, except staff assigned to the functions of accounting and auditing, which shall be hired by and responsible to the Director of the Department of Community Development.

- The Council and staff shall be funded from monies available under The Act.
- The Council shall be composed of thirty-three (33) members of which twelve (12) shall constitute a quorum. Members of the Council shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Governor shall designate the Chairperson of the Council who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Council members shall serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms. The membership of the Council shall include representatives of the principal state agencies, higher education facilities, the state protection and advocacy system, local agencies, and non-governmental agencies and groups concerned with services to people with developmental disabilities within the state provided further at least one-half of the membership of the Council shall consist of persons who are:
 - A. Persons with developmental disabilities or parents or guardians or such persons; or
 - B. Immediate relatives or guardians of persons with mentally impairing developmental disabilities.
 - C. Persons designated in A and B above shall not be employees of a state agency that receives funds or provides services to people with developmental disabilities or are managing employees of any other entity that receives funds or provides services, or persons with an ownership or controlling interest with respect to any such entity.
 - D. Of the members of the Council described in paragraphs A and B:
 - (1) at least one-third shall be persons with developmental disabilities;
 - (2) at least one-third shall be immediate relatives or guardians of persons with mentally impairing developmental disabilities; and
 - (3) at least one individual shall be an immediate relative or guardian of an institutionalized or previously institutionalized person with a developmental disability.
- 7. All aspects of the State Developmental Disabilities Planning Council shall comply with, and conform to the requirements of federal law.

IN WITNESS WHERE-OF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 9th day of August 1991 A.D. nineteen hundred and ninety one.

Booth Gardner

Governor of Washington

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Ralph Munro

Secretary of State

WSR 91-17-070 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

[Memorandum-August 21, 1991]

This notice is given pursuant to provisions of RCW 42.03.075 and WAC 222-08-040.

The Washington Forest Practices Board has changed the date of the regular quarterly meeting scheduled for November 13, 1991.

The regular quarterly meeting will be held December 17, 1991.

Additional information may be obtained from: Forest Practices Division, 1007 South Washington, Mailstop EL-03, Olympia, WA 98504, (206) 753-5315.

WSR 91-17-071 EMERGENCY RULES FOREST PRACTICES BOARD

[Filed August 21, 1991, 10:05 a.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 15, 1991.

Purpose: To provide direction for a watershed analysis system to address watershed concerns.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 222-16-045.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 76.09.040, 76.09.050, and 34.05.350.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: On October 25, 1990, the Snohomish County Superior Court issued a final judgment declaring WAC 222-16-050(1) invalid as it existed on that date. Snohomish County v. DNR, No. 89-2-06923-5 (Snohomish Cy. Super. Ct.). On November 14,

1990, the Forest Practices Board adopted an emergency rule to replace the one declared invalid, and adopted a second emergency rule directing the Department of Natural Resources to develop a watershed screening and analysis process (WSR 90-23-041). Revisions of the watershed screening and analysis rule (WAC 222-16-045) were adopted on March 13, 1991, (WSR 91-07-034) and June 25, 1991, (WSR 91-14-102). On March 15, 1991, the Forest Practices Board filed a request for preproposal comments on permanent rule changes to WAC 222-16-050(1) (WSR 91-07-030). Watershed analysis will be an integral part of the rule changes involved in the changes to WAC 222-16-050(1). The cumulative effects committee of the board continues to review the development of the watershed analysis process with the intention of proposing permanent rules governing that process to the Forest Practices Board for adoption. This emergency rule was adopted by the Forest Practices Board at their meeting on August 15, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 20, 1991
Brian Boyle
Commissioner of Public Lands

NEW SECTION

WAC 222-16-046 WATERSHED ANALYSIS IMPLEMENTATION. The purpose of this rule is to provide direction for a watershed analysis system to address watershed concerns. Water resource inventory areas or sub-basins are the basis for forest practices rules to address watershed concerns. Earliest possible implementation shall be achieved by the following:

- (1) the department shall present to the board by October 1, 1991, an operational methodology for prioritizing watershed analysis. Such methodology shall reflect screening and other sources of information.
- (2) the department shall develop and present to the board by January 1, 1992, a proposed prototype watershed analysis methodology. The department shall develop this methodology in consultation with the Timber-Fish-Wildlife's Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER).
- (3) the department shall complete the initial prioritization of watersheds for analysis by March 1, 1992. Such prioritization shall consider existing and potential damage to fish, water, and public capital improvements.
- (4) the department shall present to the cumulative effects committee of the board by March 1, 1992 an operational watershed analysis methodology. The department shall develop this methodology in consultation with CMER.
- (5) the cumulative effects committee by March 15, 1992, shall develop and recommend to the board for adoption a regulatory system using watershed analysis. Such recommendations shall include the establishment of defined resource goals. Upon adoption of watershed analysis rules by the board the interim guidelines adopted by the board on March 28, 1990 shall expire. The regulatory system should include elements for both conditioning and classification of forest practices. Such a regulatory approach shall consider the following criteria.

- (a) use of best science and management advice available;
- (b) use of existing rules and conditioning authorities to the fullest extent possible. Of particular importance is the use of road maintenance and abandonment plans or hazard reduction plans to achieve protection of public resources;
- (c) guidance for conditioning, approval, or denial of forest practices applications so as to provide protection of public resources;
 - (d) responsiveness to regional or local variation;
- (e) consistency and certainty in management and regulation in forest practices;
 - (f) principles of adaptive management,
- (g) use of the best available scientific information, expertise, professional judgment, including local expertise, during actual on-the-ground implementation; and
- (h) use of information developed during watershed planning processes. Federally recognized tribal fish managers, the departments of fisheries, wildlife, and ecology, and local governments are asked to develop resource objectives and goals.
- (6) the cumulative effects committee shall periodically report to the board on progress.
- (7) effective September 3, 1991, the department shall condition the size of clearcut harvest applications in the significant rain-on-snow zones where the department determines local evidence of peak flows which have resulted in material damage to public resources. Such conditioning authority shall expire upon completion of watershed analysis in a water resource inventory area or sub-basin.
- (8) effective September 3, 1991, the department shall concentrate and exercise its authority in implementing the use of existing road construction, maintenance and abandonment rules where there is evidence of road related damage to public resources.

Cultural resources and wildlife habitat requirements have not been specifically addressed. The board shall continue consultation with the departments of ecology, fisheries, wildlife, natural resources and federally recognized tribes on these resource issues.

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 222-16-045 WATERSHED SCREENING AND ANALYSIS

> WSR 91-17-072 NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS HIGHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL BOARD

[Memorandum-August 21, 1991]

Notice of Location and Date Changes and New
Meeting Date
RESCHEDULED MEETING

WSR 91-17-072

Cancelled Date and Location

Washington State University Thursday Pullman, Washington

October 3

New Date and Location

Thursday November 7 Grays Harbor College Library Building, Room 1512 Aberdeen, Washington

NEW SCHEDULED MEETING

Thursday December 5 University of Washington

South Campus Center, Rooms 248-250

Seattle, Washington

WSR 91-17-073 PROPOSED RULES STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

[Filed August 21, 1991, 10:47 a.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 180-26-057 State Board of Education project commitment at preliminary funded status; 180-26-058 Suspension of state building assistance commitments pending adoption of new priority system for allocating state assistance; 180-29-1075 State Board of Education commitment when district is authorized to open bids; 180-29-115 Authorization for contract award; 180-29-1076 Suspension of state building assistance commitments pending adoption of new priority system for allocating state assistance; and 180-29-116 Suspension of state building assistance commitments pending adoption of new priority system for allocating state assistance.

Purpose: To restrict state funding commitments and priorities to certain school construction projects approved after January 26, 1991.

RCW Authority Adoption: Statutory for 28A.525.020.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 14, Laws of 1991.

Summary: Amendments and new sections restrict state funding commitments and priorities to certain school construction projects approved after January 26, 1991.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Amendments and new sections are necessary to implement legislative capital budget provisos requiring priority rule changes for school construction projects approved after January 26,

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Richard Wilson, Old Capitol Building, 753-2298; Implementation: Michael Roberts, Old Capitol Building, 753-6729; and Enforcement: David Moberly, Old Capitol Building, 753-6742.

Name of Proponent: State Board of Education, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Suspends school construction funding assistance on projects approved by the State Board of Education after January 26, 1991.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Conference Room A and B, Educational Service District No. 112, 1313 N.E. 134th Street, Vancouver, WA 98685-2788, on September 26, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Dr. Monica Schmidt, Executive Director, State Board of Education, Old Capitol Building, FG-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, by September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 27, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Dr. Monica Schmidt **Executive Director**

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-068, filed 12/5/90, effective 1/5/91)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION WAC 180-26-057 PROJECT COMMITMENT AT PRELIMINARY FUNDED STATUS. Except as provided at WAC 180-26-058 when preliminary funding status for a project is requested and granted pursuant to WAC 180-26-050, the state board of education commitment is limited to the eligibility of the project for state assistance, the eligible square footage, the maximum area cost allowance and the priority standing of the project as determined pursuant to the state building assistance rules in effect at the time such preliminary funding status is granted. This commitment is effective only for the initial one-year period set forth at WAC 180-26-060. The state board of education otherwise reserves the right to amend and/or repeal any rule(s) respecting state assistance in school building construction. Such rule changes may be made regardless of the negative and/or positive impact of such changes upon the eligibility of any project and/or the extent of eligibility of any project for state assistance.

NEW SECTION

WAC 180-26-058 SUSPENSION OF STATE BUILDING AS-SISTANCE COMMITMENTS PENDING ADOPTION OF NEW PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING STATE ASSIST-ANCE. Notwithstanding the terms of WAC 180-26-057, there is no commitment whatsoever by the state board of education or the state to any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, or to any amount of state assistance therefor. Furthermore, no commitment whatsoever to any such project or the amount of state assistance therefor is or may be made until such time as the state board of education hereafter develops a new priority system for allocating state assistance for school construction and modernization projects and repeals this rule. The eligibility and the extent of eligibility for state assistance, if any, of any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, shall be determined in accordance with amendments hereafter made to chapters 180-25 through 180-33 WAC which implement the new priority system for allocating state assistance, regardless of the negative and/or positive impact of such changes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 1-86, filed 2/4/86)

WAC 180-29-1075 STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION COM-MITMENT WHEN DISTRICT IS AUTHORIZED TO OPEN BIDS. Except as provided at WAC 180-29-1076 when a district is granted approval to open bids pursuant to WAC 180-29-107, the state board of education is committed as provided at WAC 180-29-107 as well as to all other state building assistance determinations including but not limited to, for example, additional state assistance, and professional fees, determined pursuant to state building assistance rules and regulations in effect at the time such approval to open bids is granted. This commitment is subject to the district's compliance with time limitation for requesting an authorization for contract award as set forth in WAC 180-29-108.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 12-83, filed 10/17/83)

WAC 180-29-115 AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTRACT AWARD. (1) Upon receipt of the items as per WAC 180-29-110, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) Analyze the bids;

(b) Determine the amount of state moneys allocable; and

- (c) Except as provided at WAC 180-29-116 make an allocation of state moneys for construction and other items as per chapter 180-27 WAC.
- (2) Authorization for contract award and allocation of state moneys shall be contingent upon the following:
- (a) The contract price for the construction has been established by competitive bid(s); and
- (b) The school district has available sufficient local funds pursuant to chapter 180-25 WAC.

NEW SECTION

WAC 180-29-1076 SUSPENSION OF STATE BUILDING ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS PENDING ADOPTION OF NEW PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING STATE AS-SISTANCE. Notwithstanding the terms of WAC 180-29-1075, there is no commitment whatsoever by the state board of education or the state to any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, or to any amount of state assistance therefor. Furthermore, no commitment whatsoever to any such project or the amount of state assistance therefor is or may be made until such time as the state board of education hereafter develops a new priority system for allocating state assistance for school construction and modernization projects and repeals this rule. The eligibility and the extent of eligibility for state assistance, if any, of any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, shall be determined in accordance with amendments hereafter made to chapters 180-25 through 180-33 WAC which implement the new priority system for allocating state assistance, regardless of the negative and/or positive impact of such changes.

NEW SECTION

WAC 180-29-116 SUSPENSION OF STATE BUILDING AS-SISTANCE COMMITMENTS PENDING ADOPTION OF NEW PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING STATE ASSIST-ANCE. Notwithstanding the terms of WAC 180-29-115, there is no commitment whatsoever by the state board of education or the state to any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, or to any amount of state assistance therefor. Furthermore, no commitment whatsoever to any such project or the amount of state assistance therefor is or may be made until such time as the state board of education hereafter develops a new priority system for allocating state assistance for school construction and modernization projects and repeals this rule. The eligibility and the extent of eligibility for state assistance, if any, of any project which has been or is hereafter granted project approval pursuant to WAC 180-25-040 subsequent to January 26, 1991, shall be determined in accordance with amendments hereafter made to chapters 180-25 through 180-33 WAC which implement the new priority system for allocating state assistance, regardless of the negative and/or positive impact of such changes.

WSR 91-17-074 PERMANENT RULES HORSE RACING COMMISSION

[Filed August 21, 1991, 1:47 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 13, 1991.

Purpose: Repealing WAC 260-20-080 Exclusion of certain horses, five years or older.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 260-20-080.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 67.16.040. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-08-073 on April 3. 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991

John Crowley

Executive Secretary

REPEALER

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 260–20–080 EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN HORSES, FIVE YEARS OR OLDER.

WSR 91-17-075 PERMANENT RULES SPOKANE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

[Filed August 21, 1991, 1:51 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: Establishes rules concerning the possession, use or sale of legend drugs and anabolic steroids.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.50.140. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-057 on June 8, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991

Terrance R. Brown
Chief Executive Officer

CHAPTER 132Q-03 WAC STUDENT ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-03-005 GROUNDS FOR INELIGI-BILITY. Any student found by Washington Community College District 17 to have violated chapter 69.41 RCW by virtue of a criminal conviction or otherwise insofar as it prohibits the possession, use or sale of legend drugs, including anabolic steroids, will be disqualified from participation in any college sponsored athletic event or activity.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-03-010 RIGHT TO BRIEF ADJU-DICATIVE PROCEDURE. Any student notified of a claimed violation of WAC 132Q-03-005 shall have the right to a brief adjudicative hearing if a written request for such a hearing is received by the appropriate college vice president of student services within three days of receipt of a declaration of further athletic ineligibility. If no written request is received within three days after receipt of the declaration of athletic ineligibility, the student will be deemed to have waived any right to a brief adjudication hearing and will be declared ineligible from further participation in college sponsored athletic events or activities.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-03-020 BRIEF ADJUDICATIVE PROCEDURE. If a timely written request for a hearing is made, the vice president of student services shall designate a presiding officer who shall be a college administrator who is not involved with the athletic program to conduct the brief adjudicative proceeding. The presiding officer shall promptly conduct the hearing and permit affected parties to explain both the college's view of the matter and the student's view of the matter. The brief adjudicative proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, RCW 34.05.482.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-03-030 DECISION. The college administrator who acts as presiding officer shall issue a written decision which shall include a brief statement of the reasons for the decision and a notice that judicial review may be available. All documents presented, considered or prepared by the presiding officer shall be maintained as the official record of the brief administrative proceeding. A decision must be promptly rendered after the conclusion of the brief adjudicative proceeding and in no event later than 20 days after the request for a brief adjudicative proceeding is received by the vice president of student services.

WSR 91-17-076 PERMANENT RULES SPOKANE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

[Filed August 21, 1991, 1:53 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.
Purpose: Adopt model rules of procedure.
Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.50.140.
Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-058 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
August 20, 1991

Terrance R. Brown Chief Executive Officer

CHAPTER 132Q-108 RULES OF PROCEDURE

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-010 ADOPTION OF MODEL RULES OF PROCEDURE. The model rules of procedure adopted by the chief administrative law judge pursuant to RCW 34.05.250, as now or hereafter amended, are hereby adopted for use at this institution. Those rules may be found at Chapter 10-08 Washington Administrative Code. Other procedural rules adopted in this title are supplementary to the model rules of procedure. In the case of a conflict between the model rules of procedure and procedural rules adopted in this title, the procedural rules adopted by this institution shall govern.

Rules adopted at this institution prior to July 1, 1989, remain in full force and effect unless specifically repealed or amended.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-020 APPOINTMENT OF PRE-SIDING OFFICERS. The chief executive officer or a designee of the chief executive officer shall designate a presiding officer for an adjudicative proceeding. The presiding officer shall be an administrative law judge, a member in good standing of the Washington State Bar Association, a panel of individuals, the chief executive officer or a designee of the chief executive officer, or any combination of the above. Where more than one individual is designated to be the presiding officer, one person shall be designated by the chief executive officer or the designee of the chief executive officer to make decisions concerning discovery, closure, means of recording adjudicative proceedings, and similar matters.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-030 METHOD OF RECORD-ING. Proceedings shall be recorded by a method determined by the presiding officer, among those available pursuant to the model rules of procedure in WAC 10-08-170.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-040 APPLICATION FOR ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDING. An application for adjudicative proceeding shall be in writing. Application forms are available at the following address: Community Colleges of Spokane, North 2000 Greene Street, Room 01-0119A, Spokane, Washington, 99207. Written application for an adjudicative proceeding should be submitted to the above address within 20 days of the agency action giving rise to the application, unless provided for otherwise by statute or rule.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-050 BRIEF ADJUDICATIVE PROCEDURES. This rule is adopted in accordance with RCW 34.95.482-494, the provisions of which are hereby adopted. Brief adjudicative procedures shall be used in all matters related to:

- (1) Residency determinations made pursuant to RCW 28B.15.013, conducted by the admissions office;
 - (2) Disputes concerning educational records;
- (3) Student conduct proceedings. The procedural rules in Chapter WAC 132Q-04 apply to these procedures;
- (4) Parking violations. The procedural rules in Chapter WAC 132Q-20 apply to these proceedings;
 - (5) Outstanding debts owed by students or employees;
- (6) Loss of eligibility for participation in institutionsponsored athletic events, pursuant to WAC 132Q-03-

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-060 DISCOVERY. Discovery in adjudicative proceedings may be permitted at the discretion of the presiding officer. In permitting discovery, the presiding officer shall make reference to the civil rules of procedure. The presiding officer shall have the power to control the frequency and nature of discovery permitted, and to order discovery conferences to discuss discovery issues.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-070 PROCEDURE FOR CLOSING PARTS OF THE HEARINGS. All adjudicative proceedings shall be open to public observation except that a party may apply for a protective order to close part or all of a hearing. The party making the request shall state the reasons for making the application to the presiding officer. If the other party opposes the request, a written response to the request shall be made to the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall determine which, if any, parts of the proceeding shall be closed, and state the reasons therefor in writing.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-080 RECORDING DEVICES. No cameras or recording devices shall be allowed in those parts of proceedings which the presiding officer has determined shall be closed pursuant to WAC 132Q-108-010, except for the method of official recording selected by the institution.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-090 PETITIONS FOR STAY OF EFFECTIVENESS. Disposition of a petition for stay of effectiveness of a final order shall be made by the official, officer, or body of officers, who entered the final order.

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-108-100 INFORMAL SETTLE-MENTS. It is the intent of this district to resolve all disputes by informal settlements utilizing the normal internal grievance procedures or applicable collective bargaining agreements pursuant to RCW 34.05.060.

WSR 91-17-077 PERMANENT RULES SPOKANE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

[Filed August 21, 1991, 1:54 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: Establishes rule in compliance with SEPA requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.50.140. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-059 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

August 20, 1991

Terrance R. Brown
Chief Executive Officer

CHAPTER 132Q-135 WAC ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-135-050 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (SEPA). It is the policy of the Community Colleges of Spokane that capital projects shall be accomplished in compliance with chapter 43-.21C RCW, the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and in accordance with chapter 197-11 WAC and all subsequent amendments thereto, and WAC 131-24-030.

In compliance with chapter 197-11 WAC, the chief executive officer or a duly appointed administrator designee shall be the responsible official for implementing this policy.

WSR 91-17-078 PERMANENT RULES SPOKANE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

[Filed August 21, 1991, 1:55 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 20, 1991.

Purpose: Establishes rule concerning student identification.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.50.140. Pursuant to notice filed as WSR 91-14-060 on June 28, 1991.

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.
August 20, 1991
Terrance R. Brown
Chief Executive Officer

NEW SECTION

WAC 132Q-06-016 DEFINITION OF PERSON-ALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION. Personally identifiable information refers to that information which includes either (a) the name of the student, the student's parent, or other family member, (b) the address of the student's family, (c) a personal identifier such as the student's social security number or student number, (d) a list of personal characteristics which would make it possible to identify the student with reasonable certainty, or (e) other information which would make it possible to identify the student with reasonable certainty.

WSR 91-17-079 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 91-26-Filed August 21, 1991, 1:59 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 173-360 WAC, Underground storage tank regulation amendments.

Purpose: These proposed amendments will change the deadline for compliance with the financial responsibility requirements to be the same as the federal regulation. Additional changes have been made to clarify requirements.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 90.76 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 90.76 RCW.

Summary: The proposed amendments clarify existing regulatory language and make financial responsibility compliance deadlines the same as the federal requirements.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Thom Lufkin, Rowesix, Lacey, 459–6272; and Enforcement: Tom Eaton, Program Manager, Rowesix, Lacey, 459–6272.

Name of Proponent: Washington State Department of Ecology, Solid and Hazardous Waste, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: The purpose of chapter 173-360 WAC is to protect human health and the environment from leaks from underground storage tank systems containing petroleum and other regulated substances.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: The amendments are being proposed to clarify existing regulatory language and to make the financial responsibility compliance deadlines the same as the federal requirements.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Attorney General Conference Center, 4224 6th Avenue S.E., Lacey, WA 98504, on September 24, 1991, at 7:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Thom Lufkin, Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, UST Section, Olympia, Washington 98504-8711, by September 30, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 15, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Fred Olson Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-110 APPLICABILITY, EXEMPTIONS, AND DEFERRALS. (1) The requirements of this chapter apply to all owners and operators of an underground storage tank (UST) system as defined in WAC 173-360-120 except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section. It is the responsibility of owners and operators to ensure that any UST system service providers and supervisors they employ are properly licensed in accordance with WAC 173-360-600 through 173-360-690.

(2) Exemptions. The following UST systems, including any piping connected thereto, are exempt from the requirements of this chapter:

- (a) Any UST system holding hazardous wastes subject to Subtitle C of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances.
- (b) Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.
- (c) Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks.

- (d) Any UST system whose capacity is one hundred ten gallons or less.
- (e) Any UST system that contains a de minimis concentration of regulated substances.
- (f) Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use.
- (g) Farm or residential UST systems of one thousand one hundred gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes (i.e., not for resale);
- (h) UST systems ((of one thousand one hundred gallons or less capacity)) used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored; except that such systems which store in excess of one thousand one hundred gallons are subject to the release reporting requirements of WAC 173-360-372;
 - (i) Septic tanks;
 - (j) Any pipeline facility (including gathering lines) regulated under:
- (i) The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. App. 1671, et seq.); or
- (ii) The Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. App. 2001, et seq.); or
- (iii) Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws comparable to the provisions of the law referred to in (j) (i) or (ii) of this subsection;
 - (k) Surface impoundments, pits, ponds, or lagoons;
 - (1) Storm water or wastewater collection systems;
 - (m) Flow-through process tanks;
- (n) Liquid traps or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or
- (o) Storage tanks situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, vault, mineworking drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.
- (3) Deferrals. The following UST systems are subject only to the requirements of WAC 173-360-130, 173-360-140, 173-360-160, 173-360-170, 173-360-190, 173-360-200, 173-360-372 and 173-360-385((, except that any UST system included in (f) of this subsection shall only be subject to the requirements of WAC 173-360-372, and)). Any new deferred UST systems shall also be subject to the ((requirements)) performance standards of WAC 173-360-300:
- (a) Wastewater treatment tank systems not regulated under section 307(b) or 402 of the Clean Water Act;
- (b) Any UST systems containing radioactive material that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
- (c) Any UST system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix A;
 - (d) Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems;
 - (e) UST systems with field-constructed tanks((; and
- (f) UST systems in excess of one thousand one hundred gallons used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored)).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-120 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

"Abandoned" means left unused indefinitely, without being substantially emptied or permanently altered structurally to prevent reuse.

"Aboveground release" means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the above-ground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

"Accidental release" means any sudden or nonsudden release of petroleum from an underground storage tank that results in a need for corrective action and/or compensation for bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended by the tank owner or operator.

"Ancillary equipment" means any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

"Belowground release" means any release to the subsurface of the land and to ground water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

"Beneath the surface of the ground" means beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

"Bodily injury" shall have the meaning given to this term by applicable state law; however, this term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for bodily injury.

"Cathodic protection" means a technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or im-

"Cathodic protection tester" means a person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems by passing an examination and obtaining a license for supervision of cathodic protection installation and testing in compliance with WAC 173-360-600 through 173-360-690. At a minimum, such persons shall have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

"Closure" means to take an underground storage tank out of operation, either temporarily or permanently, in accordance with WAC 173-360-380 or 173-360-385. The term is synonymous with "decommissioning."

"Compatible" means the ability of two or more substances or materials to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another such that the stored substance will not pass through the wall or lining of the tank and connected piping for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

Connected piping" means all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

"Consumptive use" with respect to heating oil means consumed on the premises.

"Controlling interest" means direct ownership of at least fifty percent of the voting stock of another entity.

"Corrosion expert" means a person who possesses a thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, and is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person shall be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

"Decommissioning" means to take an underground storage tank out of operation, either temporarily or permanently, in accordance with WAC 173-360-380 or 173-360-385. The term is synonymous with "closure.'

"Deferral" means a category of UST systems which are subject to certain, but not all, of the requirements of this chapter as specified in WAC 173-360-110(3).

"Delegated agency" means the local government agency which has been delegated responsibility by the department for administering any portion of an UST program approved in accordance with WAC 173-360-500.

"Department" means the department of ecology.

"Dielectric material" means a material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

"Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

"Electrical equipment" means underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

"Emergency power generator" means an engine that uses fuel to produce auxiliary electrical or mechanical energy for use in emergencies.

"Emergency power generator tank" means a tank that stores fuel solely for use by an emergency power generator.

"Excavation zone" means the volume containing the UST system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

"Existing UST system" means an UST system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation had commenced on or before December 22, 1988. Installation is considered to have commenced if: The owner or operator had obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if

Either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program had begun; or

The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligationswhich cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss-for physical construction at the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

"False alarm" means indicating that an UST system is leaking when in fact it is tight.

'Farm tank" is a tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. "Farm" includes fish hatcheries, rangeland, and nurseries with growing operations. It does not include laboratories where animals are raised, land used to grow timber, pesticide aviation operations, retail stores or garden centers where nursery products are marketed but not grown, cemeteries, golf courses, or other facilities dedicated primarily to recreation or aesthetics, or other non-agricultural activities

"Field-constructed tank" means an underground storage tank that is constructed in the field rather than factory built because of its large

"Financial reporting year" means the latest consecutive twelvemonth period for which any of the following reports used to support a financial test is prepared: A 10-K report submitted to the SEC; an annual report of tangible net worth submitted to Dun and Bradstreet; or annual reports submitted to the Energy Information Administration or the Rural Electrification Administration. "Financial reporting year" may thus comprise a fiscal or a calendar year period.

"Firm" means any business, including but not limited to corporations, limited partnerships, and sole proprietorships, engaged in performing tank services.

"Flow-through process tank" is a tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

"Free product" refers to a regulated substance that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

"Gathering lines" means any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

'Ground water" means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body.

"Hazardous substance UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

Heating oil" means petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4-heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

"Hydraulic lift tank" means a tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

"Immiscible" means largely incapable of blending or mixing.
"Installation" means the activity of placing an underground storage tank system or any part thereof in the ground and preparing it to be placed in service.

"Legal defense cost" is any expense that an owner or operator or provider of financial assurance incurs in defending against claims or actions brought: By the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or a state to require corrective action or to recover the costs of corrective action; by or on behalf of a third party for bodily injury or property damage caused by an accidental release; or by any person to enforce the terms of a financial assurance mechanism.

"Licensed" means a firm or a person which has been issued a license

by the department under this chapter.

"Liquid trap" means sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

"Maintenance" means the normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing a regulated substance.

"Motor fuel" means petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine.

"New UST system" means a tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation commenced after December 22, 1988. (See also "existing tank system.")

"Noncommercial purposes" with respect to motor fuel means not for resale.

"Occurrence" means an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in a release from an underground storage tank.

Note: This definition is intended to assist in the understanding of WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499 and is not intended either to limit the meaning of "occurrence" in a way that conflicts with standard insurance usage or to prevent the use of other standard insurance terms in place of "occurrence."

"On the premises where stored" with respect to heating oil means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

"Operational life" refers to the period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under WAC 173-360-380 through 173-360-398.

"Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

"Overfill release" is a release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

"Owner" means: In the case of an UST system in use on November 8, 1984, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns an UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and in the case of any UST system in use before November 8, 1984, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use. In the event that the owner of an UST system cannot be physically located, the owner shall be the person who owns the property where the UST system is located, except any lien holder and any agency of the state or unit of local government which acquired ownership or control involuntarily through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or circumstances in which the government involuntarily acquires title. This exclusion does not apply to an agency of the state or unit of local government which has caused or contributed to a release or threatened release of a regulated substance from the UST system.

"Owner or operator," means, for the purposes of WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499, when the owner or operator are separate parties, the party that is obtaining or has obtained financial assurances.

"Party" means a person or group concerned or having or taking part in any affair, matter, transaction, or proceeding.

"Permanently closed" means: (1) In the case of an UST system taken out of operation before December 22, 1988, the UST system was substantially emptied of regulated substances or permanently altered structurally to prevent reuse; (2) in the case of an UST system taken out of operation after December 21, 1988, and before the effective date of this chapter, the UST system was closed in accordance with 40 CFR 280; and (3) in the case of an UST system taken out of operation on or after the effective date of this chapter, the UST system was closed in accordance with WAC 173-360-385.

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political

subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. "Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States government.

"Petroleum marketing facilities" include all facilities at which petroleum is produced or refined and all facilities from which petroleum is sold or transferred to other petroleum marketers or to the public.

"Petroleum marketing firms" are all firms owning petroleum marketing facilities. Firms owning other types of facilities with USTs as well as petroleum marketing facilities are considered to be petroleum marketing firms.

"Petroleum UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

"Pipe" or "piping" means a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of nonearthen materials.

"Pipeline facilities (including gathering lines)" are new and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.

"Property damage" shall have the meaning given this term by applicable state law. This term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage. However, such exclusions for property damage shall not include corrective action associated with releases from tanks which are covered by the policy.

"Provider of financial assurance" means an entity that provides financial assurance to an owner or operator of an underground storage tank through one of the mechanisms listed in WAC 173-360-413 through 173-360-436, including a guarantor, insurer, risk retention group, surety, issuer of a letter of credit, issuer of a state-required mechanism, or a state.

"Regulated substance" means:

Any substance defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and any other regulated substances); and

Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (sixty degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term "regulated substance" includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum—based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils. The term "regulated substance" does not include propane or asphalt or any other petroleum product which is not liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure.

"Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from an UST system to ground water, surface water or soils.

"Release detection" means determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

"Repair" means to restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of a regulated substance from the UST system.

"Residential tank" is a tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes; such properties do not include dormitories, convents, mobile parks, apartments, hotels and similar facilities, unless the tank is used by the owner solely ((to maintain)) for his or her own ((residence)) personal use, rather than to maintain the overall facility.

"Retrofitting" means the repair or upgrading of an existing underground storage tank system including, but not limited to, installation of splash, spill and overfill protection, installing or replacing monitoring systems, adding cathodic protective systems, tank repair, replacement of piping, valves, fill pipes or vents and installing tank liners.

"Septic tank" is a water-tight covered receptacle designed and used to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

"Site assessment" means investigating an UST site for the presence of a release at the time of closure or change-in-service.

'Site check" means investigating an UST site for the presence of a release when evidence indicates that a release may have occurred.

"Stormwater or wastewater collection system" means piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

"Structural defect" means a hole or crack in the tank portion of the UST system, which has either caused a release from the system or is

being repaired to prevent a release from the system.

"Substantial business relationship" means the extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable state law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A guarantee contract is issued "incident to that relationship" if it arises from and depends on existing economic transactions between the guarantor and the owner or operator.

"Supervisor" means a licensed person operating independently or employed by a contractor, who is responsible for directing and over-

seeing the performance of tank services at a facility.

"Surface impoundment" is a natural topographic depression, excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with synthetic materials) that is not an injection well.

"Tangible net worth" means the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets do not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties. For purposes of this definition, "assets" means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions.

"Tank" is a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of nonearthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

"Tank permit" means a tank tag, as required by RCW 90.76.020(4).

"Tank services" include underground storage tank installation, de-

commissioning, retrofitting, and testing.
"Tank services provider" is a person or firm licensed to perform tank services on regulated underground storage tanks in Washington.

"Termination" under WAC 173-360-476 and 173-360-480 means only those changes that could result in a gap in coverage as where the insured has not obtained substitute coverage or has obtained substitute coverage with a different retroactive date than the retroactive date of the original policy.

Testing" means applying a method to determine the integrity of an

underground storage tank.

"Tightness testing" means a procedure for testing the ability of a tank system to prevent an inadvertent release of any stored substance into the environment or, in the case of an underground storage tank system, intrusion of ground water into a tank system.

"Underground area" means an underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

"Underground release" means any below ground release.

"Underground storage tank" or "UST" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any of the exempt UST systems specified in WAC 173-360-110(2), or any piping connected thereto.

"Upgrade" means the addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of

regulated substances.

"UST site" or "site" means the location at which underground storage tanks are in place or will be placed. An UST site encompasses all of the property within a contiguous ownership that is associated with the use of the tanks.

"UST system" or "tank system" means an underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

"Wastewater treatment tank" means a tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-130 TANK PERMITS AND DELIVERY OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES. (1) Requirement for a permit. After July 1, 1991, no underground storage tank system, as defined in this chapter, shall be operated without a valid permit from the department. However, possession of a valid permit does not preclude enforcement against the owner or operator of the underground storage tank under this or other laws.

- (2) Application for a permit. Permits for UST systems shall be obtained as follows:
- (a) To apply for a permit for an UST system which is to be newly installed, the owner or operator shall complete a notice of intent to install an UST system, as specified in WAC 173-360-200(1), and submit it to the department at least thirty days prior to installation of the system. An initial permit, valid for ninety days, will be provided by the department so the UST system can be tested and operation of the system can begin. If necessary, and if circumstances warrant, an additional permit valid for ninety days will be provided by the department. Upon receipt of the following items, a permit valid until the following June 30, if the UST system remains in compliance, will be provided by the department for the newly installed UST system:
- (i) A properly completed UST notification form, as specified in WAC 173-360-200(2);
- (ii) A properly completed installation checklist, as specified in WAC 173-360-200(3)((; and
- (iii) The applicable annual tank fee, as specified in WAC 173-360-190)).
- (b) To apply for a permit for an existing UST system not previously reported to the department, the owner or operator shall complete a Washington state underground storage tank notification form, as specified in WAC 173-360-200(2), and submit it to the department with a payment of the applicable annual fee, as specified in WAC 173-360-190, including any fees which should have been paid for earlier fiscal years if the UST system had been properly registered, but which were not paid.
- (c) ((In January of)) To apply for a permit for a tank which has been temporarily out of service, the owner or operator shall notify the department of the change in status and follow the provisions of WAC 173-360-380.
- (d) Each year the department will request owners and operators of reported UST systems to certify compliance with the requirements of this chapter. UST systems which are in the department's notification data base when the department requests this certification will receive permits by July 1 of each year if:
- (i) Adequate documentation of compliance, as specified by the department, is submitted to the department; and
- (ii) The documentation of compliance is submitted by the deadline for submittal established by the department in its request.
- (3) Eligibility for a permit. Tanks which are temporarily closed under WAC 173-360-380 are not eligible to receive permits. Underground storage tank systems are eligible for a permit if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The owner or operator is in compliance with all requirements of this chapter, including the financial responsibility requirements, and chapter 173-340 WAC, if applicable, or the owner or operator is in conformance with a compliance schedule negotiated with and agreed to by the department;
- (b) The storage tank system is not known by the owner or operator to be leaking; and
- (c) All annual state tank fees and local environmentally sensitive area tank fees have been remitted.
- (4) Delivery of regulated substances. Regulated substances shall not be delivered to any underground storage tank requiring a permit under this section unless a valid permit is displayed on such tank itself or the dispensing or measuring device connected thereto or, where appropriate. in the office or kiosk of the facility where the tank is located. This subsection applies only to suppliers who directly transfer regulated substances into underground storage tank systems.
- (5) Waste oil tanks. Tanks used to collect and store used or waste oil regulated under this chapter shall not be pumped by a used or waste oil collector unless a valid permit is displayed on such tank itself

or a device connected thereto or, where appropriate, in the office or kiosk of the facility where the tank is located. This prohibition does not apply to a one-time removal of substances from tanks which will not be used again for the storage of used or waste oil once the substances are removed; such tanks must be properly closed or undergo the procedures for a change-in-service in accordance with WAC 173-360-385. This subsection applies only to used or waste oil collectors who directly transfer regulated substances from underground storage tanks.

(6) Delivery prohibited to leaking tanks. Except as specified in subsection (10) of this section, suppliers shall not deliver regulated substances to any underground storage tank which is known by the supplier to be leaking, or to have leaked and not been properly repaired,

regardless of the permit status of the tank.

- (7) Delivery of regulated substances. If a confirmed release occurs from a permitted tank, in addition to meeting the reporting requirements of WAC 173-360-372, within twenty-four hours of having knowledge of the release the owner or operator shall lock the fill pipe and remove from display the permit for the tank from which the release has occurred. At no time can the owner or operator receive regulated substances, except as specified in subsection (10) of this section, until all the applicable requirements of this chapter and chapter 173-340 WAC have been met. If the department determines that reasonable progress is not being made in meeting these requirements it may request that the owner or operator surrender the permit, as specified in subsection (8) of this section, for the tank from which the release occurred.
- (8) Permit revocation. The department may request the surrender of a permit for any tank which does not remain in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, including financial responsibility requirements and payment of fees, or for any violation of the chapter by an underground storage tank owner or operator, including refusal of access to property under WAC 173-360-140. Upon request of a representative of the department or delegated agency or upon receipt of a letter from the department or delegated agency requesting surrender of the permit, the owner or operator must return the permit to the department or delegated agency within seven days.

(9) When a tank is closed, the permit must be returned to ecology within thirty days of the completion of the closure procedures.

(10) Appeals. The revocation of a permit may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board, pursuant to chapter 43.21B RCW.

(((10))) (11) Display of permits for tightness testing. A permit which has been removed from display in accordance with subsection (7) of this section may be redisplayed for the purpose of receiving regulated substances in order to conduct a volumetric tightness test on the storage system. If a leak is determined to exist in the uppermost level of the system, the regulated substance shall be immediately removed to a point below the source of the leak. If a leak is determined to exist below the uppermost level of the system, all regulated substances shall be immediately removed from the system. The requirements of subsection (7) of this section and the requirement for reporting of confirmed releases specified in WAC 173-360-372 shall be followed, regardless of the location of the source of the release in the storage tank system.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-200 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. (1) Notice of intent to install a new UST system. Except in the circumstances defined in subsection (5) of this section, any owner who intends to install a new UST system shall submit a notice of such intent to the department or delegated agency at least thirty days prior to installing the UST system. Such notice shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The notice of intent shall be provided on the appropriate Washington state form, which is available from the department;

(b) Each UST system to be installed which is regulated under this chapter shall be reported;

- (c) Owners may provide notice for more than one UST system using a single form, but UST systems to be installed at separate sites shall be reported on separate forms; and
- (d) The completed form shall include all of the information required on the form.
- (2) Notification of new UST systems in use. Within thirty days of bringing any newly installed UST system regulated under this chapter into use, the owner shall submit notice of such UST system to the department. This notice shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) The notice shall be provided on the appropriate Washington state underground storage tank notification form, which is available from the department;

- (b) Each tank regulated under this chapter shall be reported;
- (c) Owners may provide notice for more than one tank using a single notification form, but owners who own tanks located at more than one site shall file a separate notification form for each site;
- (d) Notification required under this section shall include all of the information required on the form for each tank for which notice must be given; and
- (e) Notification for tanks installed after December 22, 1988, shall also certify compliance with the following requirements:
- (i) Corrosion protection of steel tanks and piping under WAC 173-360-305 (1) and (2);
- (ii) Financial responsibility under WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499; and
- (iii) Release detection under WAC 173-360-335 and 173-360-340.
- (3) Installation checklist. All owners and operators of new UST systems shall ensure that a licensed installation supervisor certifies that the methods used to install the tanks and piping comply with the requirements in WAC 173-360-305(4). Such certification shall be accomplished by completing an installation checklist, which is available from the department, as specified in WAC 173-360-305(5).
- (4) Notification of existing UST systems. Owners of any existing UST system regulated under this chapter which has not previously been reported to the department shall provide notification regarding such UST system immediately, following the requirements of subsection (2) (a) through (e) of this section.

Note: Owners and operators of UST systems that were in the ground on or after May 8, 1986, unless taken out of operation on or before January 1, 1974, were required to notify the department in accordance with the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, Public Law 98-616, on a form published by Washington state ((in December 1985 (Form ECY 020-32))) unless notice was given pursuant to section 103(c) of CERCLA.

(5) Emergency replacement of UST systems.

- (a) An exception to the thirty-day notice requirement for new installations in subsection (1) of this section is allowed when an UST system is being replaced on an emergency basis due to a release from the system being replaced. An emergency shall be regarded as a newly discovered release from an UST system which is:
 - (i) In operation at the time of the release;

(ii) Located at an operating facility; and

(iii) Necessary for the normal operation of the facility.

(b) Under the circumstances described in (a) of this subsection, the notice of intent to install an UST system may be provided after the installation of the new system but no more than seven days after the installation is completed. The information which must be included in the notice of intent form is the same as in subsection (1) of this section. A site assessment meeting the requirements of WAC 173-360-390 shall be completed prior to installing a tank in the excavation pit of a tank being replaced and prior to installing new piping in the piping trench of piping being replaced.

(6) Changes to UST systems. Any changes in the information initially reported in the notification form submitted under subsection (2), (4) or (5) of this section, including temporary closure of an UST system that was initially reported as being in use, shall be reported to the department or delegated agency by submitting a new notification form

within thirty days after such changes occur.

(7) Beginning October 24, 1988, any person who sells a new tank which is intended to be used as an underground storage tank, or an existing UST system or property including an existing UST system which is intended to be used as an UST system, shall notify the purchaser of such tank or UST system of the owner's notification obligations under this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-305 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEW UST SYSTEMS. In order to prevent releases due to structural failure, corrosion, or spills and overfills for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances, all owners and operators of new UST systems shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Tanks. Each tank shall be properly designed and constructed with material that is compatible with and impermeable to the stored substance, and any portion underground that routinely contains regulated substances shall be protected from corrosion, in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified under (a) through (d) below:

(a) The tank is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

Note: The following industry codes may be used to comply with subsection (1)(a) of this section: Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1316, "Standard for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products"; Underwriter's Laboratories of Canada CAN4-S615-M83, "Standard for Reinforced Plastic Underground Tanks for Petroleum Products'; or American Society of Testing and Materials Standard D4021-86, "Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks."

- (b) The tank is constructed of steel and cathodically protected in the following manner:
 - (i) The tank is coated with a suitable dielectric material;
- (ii) The tank is equipped with a factory-installed or field-installed cathodic protection system designed by a corrosion expert;
- (iii) Cathodic protection systems are designed and installed to include provisions for testing to allow a determination of current operating status as required in WAC 173-360-320(2) and to facilitate testing by the department or delegated agency in accordance with WAC 173-360-325 (5) and (6); and
- (iv) Cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with WAC 173-360-320 or according to guidelines established by the department or delegated agency; or

Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with subsection (1)(b) of this section:

- (A) Steel Tank Institute "Specification for STI-P3 System of External Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks";
- (B) Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, "Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Storage Tanks";
- (C) Underwriters Laboratories of Canada CAN4-S603-M85, "Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids," and CAN4-G03.1-M85, "Standard for Galvanic Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids," and CAN4-S631-M84, "Isolating Bushings for Steel Underground Tanks Protected with Coatings and Galvanic Systems"; or
- (D) National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," and Underwriters Laboratories Standard 58, "Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids."
- (c) The tank is constructed of a steel-fiberglass-reinforced-plastic composite; or
- Note: The following industry codes may be used to comply with subsection (1)(c) of this section: Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, "Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Storage Tanks," or the Association for Composite Tanks ACT-100, "Specification for the Fabrication of FRP Clad Underground Storage Tanks."
- (d) The tank construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department or delegated agency to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than subsection (1)(a) through (c) of this section.
- (2) Piping. The piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground shall be properly designed and constructed with material that is compatible with and impermeable to the stored substance, and protected from corrosion in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified below:
 - (a) The piping is constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic; or

Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with subsection (2)(a) of this section:

- (i) Underwriters Laboratories Subject 971, "UL Listed Non- Metal Pipe";
- (ii) Underwriters Laboratories Standard 567, "Pipe Connectors for Flammable and Combustible and LP Gas":
- (iii) Underwriters Laboratories of Canada Guide ULC-107, "Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic Pipe and Fittings for Flammable Liquids"; and
- (iv) Underwriters Laboratories of Canada Standard CAN 4-S633-M81, "Flexible Underground Hose Connectors."
- (b) The piping is constructed of steel and cathodically protected in the following manner:
 - (i) The piping is coated with a suitable dielectric material;
- (ii) Field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed by a corrosion expert;

- (iii) Cathodic protection systems are designed and installed to include provisions for testing to allow a determination of current operating status as required in WAC 173-360-320(2) and to facilitate testing by the department or delegated agency in accordance with WAC 173-360-325 (5) and (6); and
- (iv) Cathodic protection systems are operated and maintained in accordance with WAC 173-360-320 or guidelines established by the department or delegated agency; or

Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with subsection (2)(b) of this section:

- (A) National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code";
- (B) American Petroleum Institute Publication 1615, "Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems";
- (C) American Petroleum Institute Publication 1632, "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems"; and
- (D) National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-01-69, "Control of External Corrosion on Submerged Metallic Piping Systems."
- (c) The piping construction and corrosion protection are determined by the department or delegated agency to be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the requirements in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section.
- (d) Metal flexible underground hose connectors shall be cathodically protected or covered with sleeves or jackets that will provide corrosion protection over the operating life of the UST system.
 - (3) Spill and overfill prevention equipment.
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b) of this section, to prevent spilling and overfilling associated with transfer of regulated substances to the UST system, owners and operators shall use the following spill and overfill prevention equipment:
- (i) Spill prevention equipment that will prevent release of regulated substances to the environment when the transfer hose is detached from the fill pipe (for example, a spill catchment basin); and
 - (ii) Overfill prevention equipment that will:
- (A) Automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than ninety-five percent full;
- (B) Alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than ninety percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high-level alarm; or
- (C) Restrict flow thirty minutes prior to overfilling, alert the operator with a high level alarm one minute before overfilling, or automatically shut off flow into the tank so that none of the fittings located on top of the tank are exposed to regulated substances due to overfilling.

Note: Overflow prevention equipment that will automatically shut off or restrict flow into the tank should not be used where a pressurized ((dclivery)) fuel transfer system may be employed since an overflow may occur when the flow is suddenly shut off or restricted.

- (b) Owners and operators are not required to use the spill and overfill prevention equipment specified in subsection (3)(a) of this section if:
- (i) Alternative equipment is used that is determined by the department or delegated agency to be no less protective of human health and the environment than the equipment specified in subsection (3)(a)(i) or (ii) of this section; or
- (ii) The UST system is filled by transfers of no more than twenty-five gallons at one time.
- (4) Installation. All tanks and piping shall be properly installed by a licensed tank services provider in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Tank and piping system installation practices and procedures described in the following codes may be used to comply with the requirements of subsection (4) of this section:

- (a) American Petroleum Institute Publication 1615, "Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage System"; or
- (b) Petroleum Equipment Institute Publication RP100((=90)), "Recommended Practices for Installation of Underground Liquid Storage Systems"; or
- (c) American National Standards Institute Standard B31.3, "Petroleum Refinery Piping," and American National Standards Institute Standard B31.4 "Liquid Petroleum Transportation Piping System."
- (5) Certification of installation. All owners and operators shall ensure that a licensed tank services provider certifies compliance with

subsection (4) of this section by submitting a properly completed installation checklist to the department on a form provided by the department as required in WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-310 UPGRADING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING UST SYSTEMS. (1) Alternatives allowed. Not later than December 22, 1998, all existing UST systems shall comply with one of the following requirements:

- (a) New UST system performance standards under WAC 173-360-305;
- (b) The upgrading requirements in subsections (2) through (4) of this section; or
- (c) Closure requirements under WAC 173-360-380 through 173-360-398, including applicable requirements for corrective action under WAC 173-360-399.
- (2) Tank upgrading requirements. Steel tanks shall be upgraded by a licensed tank services provider to meet one of the following requirements in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory:
 - (a) Interior lining. A tank may be upgraded by internal lining if:
- (i) The lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-360-325; and
- (ii) Within ten years after lining, and every five years thereafter, the lined tank is internally inspected and found to be structurally sound with the lining still performing in accordance with original design specifications, unless cathodic protection is also installed within ten years of lining the tank, as specified in WAC 173-360-310 (2)(c).
- (b) Cathodic protection. A tank may be upgraded by cathodic protection if the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of WAC 173-360-305 (1)(b)(ii), (iii), and (iv) and the integrity of the tank is ensured using one of the following methods:
- (i) The tank is internally inspected and assessed to ensure that the tank is structurally sound and free of corrosion holes prior to installing the cathodic protection system; or
- (ii) The tank has been installed or internally lined for less than ten years and is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with WAC 173-360-345 (6)(e) through (6)(i); or
- (iii) The tank has been installed or internally lined for less than ten years and is assessed for corrosion holes by conducting two tightness tests that meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-345 (6)(d). The first tightness test shall be conducted prior to installing the cathodic protection system. The second tightness test shall be conducted between three and six months following the first operation of the cathodic protection system: or
- (iv) The tank is assessed for corrosion holes by a method that is determined by the department or delegated agency to prevent releases in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than subsection (2)(b)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (c) Internal lining combined with cathodic protection. A tank may be upgraded by both internal lining and cathodic protection if:
- (i) The lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-360-325; and
- (ii) The cathodic protection system is installed within ten years of the tank being lined and meets the requirements of WAC 173-360-305 (1)(b)(ii), (iii), and (iv).

Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with this section:

- (A) American Petroleum Institute Publication 1631, "Recommended Practice for the Interior Lining of Existing Steel Underground Storage Tanks";
- (B) National Leak Prevention Association Standard 631, "Spill Prevention, Minimum 10 Year Life Extension of Existing Steel Underground Tanks by Lining Without the Addition of Cathodic Protection";
- (C) National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems"; ((and))
- (D) American Petroleum Institute Publication 1632, "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems((:))"; and
 - (E) Steel Tank Institute Publication STI F984-89.
- (3) Piping upgrading requirements. Metal piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground shall be cathodically protected in accordance with a code of practice developed

by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and shall meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-305 (2)(b)(ii), (iii), and (iv).

Note: The codes and standards listed in the note following WAC 173-360-305 (2)(b) may be used to comply with this requirement.

(4) Spill and overfill prevention equipment. To prevent spilling and overfilling associated with transfer of regulated substances to the UST system, all existing UST systems shall comply with new UST system spill and overfill prevention equipment requirements specified in WAC 173-360-305(3), except that an UST system that is filled by transfers of no more than twenty-five gallons at a time is not required to use spill and overfill prevention equipment.

(5) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section shall certify that such services comply with the requirements of this section by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-330 RELEASE DETECTION COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE. Owners and operators of all UST systems shall comply with the release detection requirements of WAC 173-360-330 through 173-360-355 by December 22 of the year listed in the following table:

TABLE: SCHEDULE FOR PHASE-IN OF RELEASE DETECTION

Year System was				ase detect 22 of the			
installed	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Before 1965 or date un- known.	RD	P	E				
1965–69		P/RD		E			
1970–74		P	RD		E	_	
1975–79		P		RD		Е	_
1980–88		P			RD		E

New tanks (after December 22, 1988,) immediately upon installation, except that emergency generator tanks installed between 1989 and 1990 must have release detection by 1996 and emergency generator tanks installed after December 29, 1990, must have release detection immediately upon installation.

P- Except for <u>pressurized piping associated with</u> emergency power generator tanks, must begin release detection ((for all pressurized piping as defined in WAC 173-360-350 (2)(a))) by December 22, 1992.

RD- Except for emergency power generator tanks, must begin release detection for tanks and suction piping in accordance with WAC 173-360-335 (2)(a), 173-360-350 (2)(b), and 173-360-340.

E- Must begin release detection for emergency power generator tanks and piping in accordance with WAC 173-360-335 (2)(a) and 173-360-350 (2)(a) or (b).

Note: Dates preceding the effective date of this rule correspond to federal requirements under 40 CFR 280 and are included here to reflect conformity to the federal rule.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-345 METHODS OF RELEASE DETECTION FOR TANKS. (1) Any method of release detection for tanks shall meet the performance requirements of this section. In addition, methods used after December 22, 1990, except for methods permanently installed prior to that date, shall be capable of detecting the leak rate or quantity specified for that method in subsection (6)(b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05. (That is, under test conditions, a method will correctly detect at least ninety-five of one hundred actual releases, and will falsely indicate a release no more than five times in one hundred tests of nonleaking systems.)

Note: The establishment of leak indication thresholds is a means of setting a standard for the equipment or method used. It is not in any way meant to imply that actual leak rates less than these limits are allowable. No release is acceptable, and any indication that a release may have occurred should be investigated in accordance with WAC 173-360-360. Manufacturers and tank services providers installing or utilizing leak detection equipment and/or methods are encouraged to follow EPA's standard test procedures for evaluating leak detection methods to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

- (2) UST systems that meet the new tank or upgraded tank performance standards in WAC 173-360-305 or 173-360-310, and the inventory control requirements in subsection (6) (a) or (b) of this section, may use tank tightness testing (conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(d) of this section) at least every five years until December 22, 1998, or until ten years after the tank is installed or upgraded under WAC 173-360-310(2), whichever is later.
- (3) UST systems that do not meet the new tank or upgraded tank performance standards in WAC 173-360-305 or 173-360-310 may use inventory controls (conducted in accordance with subsection (6) (a) or (b) of this section) and annual tank tightness testing (conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(d) of this section) until December 22, 1998, when the tank shall be upgraded under WAC 173-360-310 or permanently closed under WAC 173-360-385.
- (4) Tanks with capacity of 550 gallons or less may use weekly tank gauging conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(b) of this section.
- (5) Tanks that store fuel solely for use by emergency power generators may use the following methods of release detection:
- (a) Emergency power generator tanks with nominal capacity of five hundred fifty gallons or less may use monthly tank gauging conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(c) of this section.
- (b) Emergency power generator tanks with nominal capacity of five hundred fifty—one to two thousand gallons may use monthly tank gauging conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(c) of this section, in conjunction with annual tank tightness testing conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(d) of this section.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, emergency power generator tanks with nominal capacity greater than two thousand gallons may use weekly tank gauging conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(b) of this section, in conjunction with annual tank tightness testing conducted in accordance with subsection (6)(d) of this section.
- (6) Each method of release detection for tanks used to meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-335 shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
- (a) Daily inventory control. Daily inventory control (or another test of equivalent performance) shall be conducted in a manner capable of detecting a release of at least 1.0 percent of flow-through plus 130 gallons on a monthly basis in the following manner:
- (i) Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank are recorded each operating day;
- (ii) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of regulated substance in the tank over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;
- (iii) The regulated substance inputs are reconciled with delivery receipts by measurement of the tank inventory volume before and after delivery;
- (iv) Deliveries are made through a drop tube that extends to within one foot of the tank bottom:
- (v) Dispensing of regulated substances is metered and recorded within the local standards for meter calibration or an accuracy of at least six cubic inches for every five gallons of regulated substances which is withdrawn; and
- (vi) The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank is made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month.

Note: Practices described in the American Petroleum Institute Publication 1621, "Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets," may be used, where applicable, as guidance in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

- (b) Weekly tank gauging. Only tanks of ((five hundred fifty)) one thousand gallons or less nominal capacity may use weekly tank gauging as the sole method of release detection. Tanks of five hundred fifty—one to two thousand gallons may use the method in place of daily inventory control in (a) of this subsection, in conjunction with tank tightness testing, as specified in (d) of this subsection. Tanks of greater than two thousand gallons nominal capacity may use this method to meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-330 through 173-360-355 only if such tanks store fuel solely for use by emergency power generators. Weekly tank gauging shall meet the following requirements:
- (i) Tank liquid level measurements are taken weekly at the beginning and ending of a period of at least thirty-six hours during which no liquid is added to or removed from the tank;
- (ii) Level measurements are based on an average of two consecutive stick readings at both the beginning and ending of the period (that is, four measurements shall be taken, two consecutive measurements at

- the beginning and two consecutive measurements at the end of the period during which no liquid has been added or removed from the tank):
- (iii) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of regulated substance in the tank over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;
- (iv) If the variation between beginning and ending measurements exceeds the weekly or monthly standards in the following table, a leak may be occurring and the requirements of WAC 173-360-360 through 173-360-375 shall be followed:

Nominal	Weekly Standard	Monthly Standard
Tank Capacity	(one test)	(average of four tests)
550 gallons or less	10 gallons	5 gallons
551-1,000 gallons	13 gallons	7 gallons
1,001-2,000 gallons	26 gallons	13 gallons
2,001 gallons or more*	.75% of capacity	.5% of capacity
(*Emergency Pow	er Generator Tanks only.)	. ,

- (c) Monthly tank gauging. Only tanks that store fuel solely for use by emergency power generators with a nominal capacity of two thousand gallons or less may use monthly tank gauging as a method of release detection. Such tanks with nominal capacity of five hundred fifty—one to two thousand gallons shall also have an annual tank tightness test conducted in accordance with (d) of this subsection. Monthly tank gauging shall meet the following requirements:
- (i) Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank are recorded whenever inputs or withdrawals occur;
- (ii) Tank liquid level measurements reconciled with inventory volume measurements are taken monthly at the beginning and ending of a period of at least twenty-one days, except when extreme snowfall or other travel obstructions occurring in remote locations and preventing access are specifically documented by the owner and operator;
- (iii) Level measurements are based on an average of two consecutive readings at both the beginning and ending of the period (that is, four measurements shall be taken, two consecutive measurements at the beginning and two consecutive measurements at the end of the period);
- (iv) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of regulated substance in the tank over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch or a corresponding amount of gallons;
- (v) The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank is made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month;
- (vi) If the variation between beginning and ending measurements exceeds the monthly standards in the following table, a leak may be occurring and the requirements of WAC 173-360-360 through 173-360-375 shall be followed:

Nominal Monthly Standard
Tank Capacity (average of four tests)
550 gallons or less 5 gallons
551-1,000 gallons 7 gallons
1,001-2000 gallons 13 gallons

- (d) Tank tightness testing. Tank tightness testing (or another test of equivalent performance) shall be capable of detecting at least a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance while accounting for the effects of thermal expansion or contraction of the regulated substance, vapor pockets, tank deformation, evaporation or condensation, and the location of the water table.
- (e) Automatic tank gauging. Equipment for automatic tank gauging that tests for the loss of regulated substance and conducts inventory control shall meet the following requirements:
- (i) The automatic product level monitor test can detect at least a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance; and
- (ii) Daily inventory control (or another test of equivalent performance) is conducted in accordance with the requirements of (a) of this subsection.
- (f) Vapor monitoring. Testing or monitoring for vapors within the soil gas of the excavation zone shall meet the following requirements:
- (i) The materials used as backfill are sufficiently porous (e.g., gravel, sand, crushed rock) to readily allow diffusion of vapors from releases into the excavation area:
- (ii) The stored regulated substance, or a tracer compound placed in the tank system, is sufficiently volatile (e.g., gasoline) to result in a vapor level that is detectable by the monitoring devices located in the excavation zone in the event of a release from the tank;

- (iii) The measurement of vapors by the monitoring device is not rendered inoperative by the ground water, rainfall, or soil moisture or other known interferences so that a release could go undetected for more than thirty days;
- (iv) The level of background contamination in the excavation zone will not interfere with the method used to detect releases from the tank:
- (v) The vapor monitors are designed and operated to detect any significant increase in concentration above background of the regulated substance stored in the tank system, a component or components of that substance, or a tracer compound placed in the tank system;
- (vi) In the UST excavation zone, the site is evaluated for its appropriateness for installation of vapor monitors to ensure compliance with the requirements of this subsection and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring wells that will detect releases within the excavation zone from any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance; and
- (vii) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.
- Note: Monitoring wells must also comply with the minimum standards for construction, maintenance, and abandonment of wells specified in chapter 173-160 WAC.
- (g) Ground water monitoring. Testing or monitoring for liquids on or in the ground water shall meet the following requirements:
- (i) The regulated substance stored is immiscible in water and has a specific gravity of less than one;
- (ii) Ground water is never more than twenty feet from the ground surface and the hydraulic conductivity of the soil(s) between the UST system and the monitoring wells or devices is not less than 0.01 cm/sec (e.g., the soil should consist of gravels, coarse to medium sands, coarse silts or other permeable materials);
- (iii) The slotted portion of the monitoring well casing shall be designed to prevent migration of natural soils or filter pack into the well and to allow entry of regulated substance on the water table into the well under both high and low ground-water conditions;
- (iv) Monitoring wells shall be sealed from the ground surface to the top of the filter pack;
- (v) Monitoring wells or devices intercept the excavation zone or are as close to it as is technically feasible;
- (vi) The continuous monitoring devices or manual methods used can detect the presence of at least one-eighth of an inch of free product on top of the ground water in the monitoring wells;
- (vii) Within and immediately below the UST system excavation zone, the site is evaluated for its appropriateness for installation of ground water monitors to ensure compliance with the requirements in (g)(i) through (v) of this subsection and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring wells or devices that will detect releases from any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance; and
- (viii) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.
- Note: Monitoring wells must also comply with the minimum standards for construction, maintenance, and abandonment of wells specified in chapter 173-160 WAC.
- (h) Interstitial monitoring. Interstitial monitoring between the UST system and a secondary barrier immediately around or beneath it may be used, but only if the system is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance and also meets one of the following requirements:
- (i) For double-walled UST systems, the sampling or testing method can detect a release through the inner wall in any portion of the tank that routinely contains a regulated substance;
- Note: The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank Institute's "Standard for Dual Wall Underground Storage Tanks" may be used as guidance for aspects of the design and construction of underground steel double-walled tanks.
- (ii) For UST systems with a secondary barrier within the excavation zone, the sampling or testing method used can detect a release between the UST system and the secondary barrier;
- (A) The secondary barrier around or beneath the UST system consists of artificially constructed material that is sufficiently thick and impermeable (at least 10⁻⁶ cm/sec for the regulated substance stored) to direct a release to the monitoring point and permit its detection;
- (B) The barrier is compatible with the regulated substance stored so that a release from the UST system will not cause a deterioration of the barrier allowing a release to pass through undetected;

- (C) For cathodically protected tanks, the secondary barrier shall be installed so that it does not interfere with the proper operation of the cathodic protection system;
- (D) The ground water, soil moisture, or rainfall will not render the testing or sampling method used inoperative so that a release could go undetected for more than thirty days;
- (E) The site is evaluated for its appropriateness for installation of interstitial monitors to ensure that the secondary barrier is always above the ground water and not in a twenty-five-year flood plain, unless the barrier and monitoring designs are for use under such conditions; and
- (F) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.
- (iii) For tanks with an internally fitted liner, an automated device can detect a release between the inner wall of the tank and the liner, and the liner is compatible with the substance stored.
- (i) Other methods. Any other type of release detection method, or combination of methods, can be used if:
- (i) It can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate or a release of one hundred fifty gallons within a month with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05; or
- (ii) The department or delegated agency may approve another method if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release as effectively as any of the methods allowed in (d) through (i) of this subsection. In comparing methods, the department or delegated agency shall consider the size of release that the method can detect and the frequency and reliability with which it can be detected. If the method is approved, the owner and operator shall comply with any conditions imposed by the department or delegated agency on its use to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.
- (7) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section shall certify that such services comply with the requirements of this section by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-350 METHODS OF RELEASE DETECTION FOR PIPING. (1) Any method of release detection for piping shall meet the performance requirements of this section, with any performance claims and their manner of determination described in writing by the equipment manufacturer or installer. In addition, methods used after December 22, 1990, except for methods permanently installed prior to that date, shall be capable of detecting the leak rate or quantity specified for that method in subsection (3)(a) and (b) of this section with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05. (That is, under test conditions, a method will correctly detect at least ninety-five of one hundred actual releases, and will falsely indicate a release no more than five times in one hundred tests of nonleaking systems.)

Note: The establishment of leak indication thresholds is a means of setting a standard for the equipment or method used. It is not in any way meant to imply that actual leak rates less than these limits are allowable. No release is acceptable, and any indication that a release may have occurred should be investigated in accordance with WAC 173-360-360.

- (2) Underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances shall be monitored for releases in a manner that meets one of the following requirements:
- (a) Pressurized piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure shall:
- (i) Be equipped with an automatic line leak detector conducted in accordance with subsection (3)(a) of this section; and
- (ii) Have an annual line tightness test conducted by a licensed tank services provider in accordance with subsection (3)(b) of this section or have monthly monitoring conducted in accordance with subsection (3)(c) of this section.
- (b) Suction piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under suction shall either have a line tightness test conducted at least every three years and in accordance with subsection (3)(b) of this section, or use a monthly monitoring method conducted in accordance with subsection (3)(c) of this section. No release detection is required for suction piping that is designed and constructed to meet the following standards:
- (i) The below-grade piping operates at less than atmospheric pressure;

- (ii) The below-grade piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released;
 - (iii) Only one check valve is included in each suction line;
- (iv) The check valve is located directly below and as close as practical to the suction pump; and
- (v) A method is provided that allows compliance with subsection (2)(b)(ii) through (iv) of this section to be readily determined.
- (3) Each method of release detection for piping used to meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-335 shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
- (a) Automatic line leak detectors. Methods which alert the operator to the presence of a leak by restricting or shutting off the flow of regulated substances through piping or triggering an audible or visual alarm may be used only if they detect leaks of three gallons per hour at ten pounds per square inch line pressure within one hour. An annual test of the operation of the leak detector shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
- (b) Line tightness testing. A periodic test of piping may be conducted only if it can detect a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate at one and one-half times the operating pressure.
- ((Note: National Fire Protection Association Standard 329, "Underground Leakage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids", may be used to comply with this requirement.))
- (c) Applicable tank methods. Any of the methods in WAC 173-360-345 (6)(f) through (i) may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.
- (4) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section shall certify that such services comply with the requirements of this section by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-370 RELEASE INVESTIGATION AND CON-FIRMATION STEPS. Unless corrective action is initiated in accordance with WAC 173-360-399, owners and operators shall immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases of regulated substances requiring reporting under WAC 173-360-360 within seven days of discovery, or another reasonable time period specified by the department or delegated agency, using either the following steps or another procedure approved by the department or delegated agency:

(1) System test. Owners and operators shall have a licensed tank services provider conduct tests (according to the requirements for tightness testing in WAC 173-360-345 (6)(d) and 173-360-350 (3)(b)) that determine whether a leak exists in any portions of the UST system that routinely contains a regulated substance, including the tank and the attached delivery piping, and in any connected tanks and piping that may or may not be in use. All such portions shall be tested either separately or together or in combinations thereof.

(a) Owners and operators shall have a licensed tank services provider repair, replace, upgrade, or close the UST system, and shall begin corrective action in accordance with WAC 173-360-399 if the test results for the system, tank, or delivery piping indicate that a leak exists.

- (b) Further investigation is not required if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists and if environmental contamination is not the basis for suspecting a release.
- (c) Owners and operators shall conduct a site check in accordance with subsection (2) of this section if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists but environmental contamination is the basis for suspecting a release.
- (2) Site check. Owners and operators shall have a person registered by the department to perform site assessments, as specified in WAC 173-360-610, sample for the presence of a release. Such samples shall be taken ((and)), analyzed, and results reported to the department or delegated agency in accordance with the department's guidance document for site checks and site assessments, or as otherwise directed by the department or delegated agency, where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site.
- (a) If the site check results indicate that a release has occurred, owners and operators shall report to the department or delegated agency in accordance with WAC 173-360-372 and begin corrective action in accordance with WAC 173-360-399.
- (b) If the site check results do not indicate that a release has occurred, further investigation is not required.

(3) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section, and persons who perform site checks, shall certify that such services or site checks, as applicable, comply with the requirements of this section by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-380 TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF UST SYSTEMS. (1) When an UST system is temporarily closed, owners and operators shall continue operation and maintenance of corrosion protection in accordance with WAC 173-360-320, and any release detection in accordance with WAC 173-360-330 through 173-360-355. WAC 173-360-360 through 173-360-375 and 173-360-399 shall be complied with if a release is suspected or confirmed. However, release detection is not required as long as the UST system is empty. The UST system is empty when all materials have been removed using commonly employed practices so that no more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue, or 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the UST system, remain in the system.

- (2) When an UST system is temporarily closed for three months or more, owners and operators shall also comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) Leave vent lines open and functioning; and
- (b) Cap and secure all other lines, pumps, entryways, and ancillary equipment.
- (3) Any UST system temporarily closed for three months or more shall be tightness tested by a licensed tank services provider in accordance with WAC 173-360-345 (6)(d) and 173-360-350 (3)(b) prior to being put back into service unless the system is subject to and in compliance with the release detection requirements of WAC 173-360-330.
- (4) When an UST system is temporarily closed for more than twelve months, owners and operators shall have a licensed tank services provider permanently close the UST system if it does not either meet the performance standards in WAC 173-360-305 for new UST systems or the upgrading requirements in WAC 173-360-310 (2) and (3). Such UST systems shall be permanently closed in accordance with WAC 173-360-385 through 173-360-398 at the end of the twelve-month period unless the department or delegated agency provides an extension before expiration of the twelve-month temporary closure period. Owners and operators shall have a site assessment completed in accordance with WAC 173-360-390 before such an extension is applied for.
- (5) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section, and persons who perform site assessments, shall certify that such services and site assessments, as applicable, comply with the requirements of this chapter by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).
- (6) Any active permits for those systems being temporarily closed shall be returned to the department within thirty days of completion of the temporary closure activities.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-385 PERMANENT CLOSURE AND CHANGE-IN-SERVICE. (1) At least thirty days before beginning either permanent closure or a change-in-service under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, or within another reasonable time period determined by the department or delegated agency, owners and operators shall notify the department or delegated agency in writing of their intent to permanently close or make the change-in-service, unless such action is in response to corrective action. The site assessment required under WAC 173-360-390 shall be performed after notifying the department or delegated agency but before completion of the permanent closure or a change-in-service.

(2) Permanent closure shall be completed by a licensed tank services provider within sixty days after expiration of the thirty—day notice, unless a written request for an extension, explaining the reason for the request, is approved by the department or delegated agency. Any UST system not permanently closed by a compliance date that the UST system is subject to, shall be in compliance with the requirement associated with the compliance date, including the payment of fees. Any UST system not in compliance with any such requirement will be subject to the penalties described in WAC 173-360-170.

(3) To permanently close an UST system, the tank services provider shall empty and clean the tank by removing all liquids and accumulated sludges.

Note: Any sludges removed must also be designated and disposed of in accordance with chapter 173-303 WAC.

- (4) All tanks taken out of service permanently shall also be either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material. All piping shall either be capped (except any vent lines) or removed from the ground.
- (5) Continued use of an UST system to store a non-regulated substance is considered a change-in-service. Before a change-in-service, owners and operators shall have a licensed tank services provider empty and clean the tank by removing all liquid and accumulated sludge, and shall have a site assessment conducted in accordance with WAC 173-360-390.

Note: The following cleaning and closure procedures may be used to comply with this section:

- (A) American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1604, "Removal and Disposal of Used Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks":
- (B) American Petroleum Institute Publication 2015, "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks";
- (C) American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1631, "Interior Lining of Underground Storage Tanks," may be used as guidance for compliance with this section; and
- (D) The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health "Criteria for a Recommended Standard...Working in Confined Space" may be used as guidance for conducting safe closure procedures at some hazardous substance tanks.
- (5) Tank services providers who perform any of the tank services described in this section, and persons who perform site assessments, shall certify that such services or site assessments, as applicable, comply with the requirements of this section by submitting the appropriate checklist(s) to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12). Any active tank permits for the systems being closed shall be returned to the department within thirty days of closure activities.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-390 SITE ASSESSMENT AT CLOSURE OR CHANGE-IN-SERVICE. (1) Before permanent closure or a change-in-service is completed, except as specified in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section, owners and operators shall have a person registered by the department to perform site assessments, as specified in WAC 173-360-610, sample for the presence of a release. Such samples shall be taken ((and)), analyzed, and the results reported to the department or delegated agency in accordance with the department's guidance document for site assessments, or as otherwise directed by the department or delegated agency, where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site.

(2) The requirements of this section are satisfied if one of the external release detection methods allowed in WAC 173-360-345 (6)(f) and (g) is employed for the UST system being closed or undergoing a change-in-service, if the following conditions are met:

(a) The external release detection method is operating, at the time of closure or change-in-service, in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-360-345 (6)(f) or (g), as applicable; and

(b) A report is provided to the department with sufficient information to clearly demonstrate that:

(i) The external release detection method employed was appropriately designed, installed, and operated to adequately detect any releases from the UST system; and

(ii) No release was detected from the UST system.

- (3) If the department determines that the conditions specified in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section have not been satisfactorily met, the department may require that a site assessment be performed for the site.
- (4) If contaminated soils, contaminated ground water, or free product is discovered under subsection (1) of this section, or by any other manner, owners and operators shall report to the department or delegated agency in accordance with WAC 173-360-372 and take appropriate action in accordance with WAC 173-360-399.
- (5) Persons who perform site assessments shall certify that such site assessments comply with the requirements of this section by submitting

the appropriate checklist to the department in accordance with WAC 173-360-630(12).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-395 APPLICABILITY TO PREVIOUSLY CLOSED UST SYSTEMS. When directed by the department or delegated agency, the owner ((and)) or operator of an UST system permanently closed or abandoned before December 22, 1988, shall have a person registered to perform site assessments assess the site and shall have a licensed tank services provider close the UST system in accordance with WAC 173-360-380 through 173-360-398 if releases from the UST may, in the judgment of the department or delegated agency, pose a current or potential threat to human health and the environment.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-403 COMPLIANCE DATES. Owners of petroleum underground storage tanks are required to comply with the requirements of WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499 by the following dates:

- (1) All petroleum marketing firms owning 1,000 or more USTs and all other UST owners that report a tangible net worth of twenty million dollars or more to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Dun and Bradstreet, the Energy Information Administration, or the Rural Electrification Administration; January 24, 1989, except that compliance with WAC 173-360-410 (2) is required by July 24, 1989.
- (2) All petroleum marketing firms owning 100-999 USTs; October 26, 1989.
- (3) All petroleum marketing firms owning a combined total of 13-99 USTs which are located at more than one facility; April 26, 1991.
- (4) All petroleum UST owners not described in subsections (1), (2), or (3) of this section, including all local government entities; ((October 26, 1991)) the same as the requirements and deadlines adopted under 40 C.F.R. 280.91.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-473 APPENDIX B-GUARANTEE.

GUARANTEE

Guarantee made this [date] by name of guaranteeing entity, a business entity organized under the laws of ((the state of Washington)) (name of state), herein referred to as guarantor, to the Washington state department of ecology and to any and all third parties, and obligees, on behalf of [owner or operator] of [business address].

Recitals.

(1) Guarantor meets or exceeds the financial test criteria of WAC 173-360-413 (2) or (3) and (4) and agrees to comply with the requirements for guarantors as specified in WAC 173-360-416(2).

(2) [Owner or operator] owns or operates the following underground storage tank(s) covered by this guarantee: [List the number of tanks at each facility and the name(s) and address(es) of the facility(ies) where the tanks are located. If more than one instrument is used to assure different tanks at any one facility, for each tank covered by this instrument, list the tank identification number provided in the notification submitted pursuant to WAC 173-360-200, and the name and address of the facility.] This guarantee satisfies WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499 requirements for assuring funding for [insert: "Taking corrective action" and/or "compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by" either "sudden accidental releases" or "nonsudden accidental releases" or "accidental releases"; if coverage is different for different tanks or locations, indicate the type of coverage applicable to each tank or location] arising from operating the above-identified underground storage tank(s) in the amount of [insert dollar amount] per occurrence and [insert dollar amount] annual aggregate.

(3) [Insert appropriate phrase: "On behalf of our subsidiary" (if guarantor is corporate parent of the owner or operator); "On behalf of our affiliate" (if guarantor is a related firm of the owner or operator); or "Incident to our business relationship with" (if guarantor is providing the guarantee as an incident to a substantial business relationship with owner or operator)] [owner or operator], guarantor guarantees to

the Washington state department of ecology and to any and all third parties that:

In the event that [owner or operator] fails to provide alternate coverage within 60 days after receipt of a notice of cancellation of this guarantee and the director of the Washington state department of ecology has determined or suspects that a release has occurred at an underground storage tank covered by this guarantee, the guarantor, upon instructions from the director, shall fund a standby trust fund in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-360-453, in an amount not to exceed the coverage limits specified above.

In the event that the director determines that [owner or operator] has failed to perform corrective action for releases arising out of the operation of the above-identified tank(s) in accordance with WAC 173-360-399, the guarantor, upon written instructions from the director, shall fund a standby trust in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-360-453, in an amount not to exceed the coverage limits specified above.

If [owner or operator] fails to satisfy a judgment or award based on a determination of liability for bodily injury or property damage to third parties caused by ["sudden" and/or "nonsudden"] accidental releases arising from the operation of the above-identified tank(s), or fails to pay an amount agreed to in settlement of a claim arising from or alleged to arise from such injury or damage, the guarantor, upon written instructions from the director, shall fund a standby trust in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-360-453 to satisfy such judgment(s), award(s), or settlement agreement(s) up to the limits of coverage specified above.

- (4) Guarantor agrees that if, at the end of any fiscal year before cancellation of this guarantee, the guarantor fails to meet the financial test criteria of WAC 173-360-413 (2) or (3) and (4), guarantor shall send within 120 days of such failure, by certified mail, notice to [owner or operator]. The guarantee will terminate 120 days from the date of receipt of the notice by [owner or operator], as evidenced by the return receipt.
- (5) Guarantor agrees to notify [owner or operator] by certified mail of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming guarantor as debtor, within 10 days after commencement of the proceeding.

(6) Guarantor agrees to remain bound under this guarantee notwithstanding any modification or alteration of any obligation of [owner

or operator] pursuant to chapter 173-360 WAC.

- (7) Guarantor agrees to remain bound under this guarantee for so long as [owner or operator] shall comply with the applicable financial responsibility requirements of WAC 173-360-400 through 173-360-499 for the above-identified tank(s), except that guarantor may cancel this guarantee by sending notice by certified mail to [owner or operator], such cancellation to become effective no earlier than 120 days after receipt of such notice by [owner or operator], as evidenced by the return receipt.
- (8) The guarantor's obligation does not apply to any of the following:
- (a) Any obligation of [insert owner or operator] under a workers' compensation, disability benefits, or unemployment compensation law or other similar law:
- (b) Bodily injury to an employee of [insert owner or operator] arising from, and in the course of, employment by [insert owner or operator 1:
- (c) Bodily injury or property damage arising from the ownership, maintenance, use, or entrustment to others of any aircraft, motor vehicle, or watercraft;
- (d) Property damage to any property owned, rented, loaned to, in the care, custody, or control of, or occupied by [insert owner or operator] that is not the direct result of a release from a petroleum underground storage tank;
- (e) Bodily damage or property damage for which [insert owner or operator] is obligated to pay damages by reason of the assumption of liability in a contract or agreement other than a contract or agreement entered into to meet the requirements of WAC 173-360-406.
- (9) Guarantor expressly waives notice of acceptance of this guarantee by the Washington state department of ecology, by any or all third parties, or by [owner or operator].

I hereby certify that the wording of this guarantee is identical to the wording specified in WAC 173-360-473 as such regulations were constituted on the effective date shown immediately below.

Effective date:

[Name of guarantor]

[Authorized signature for guarantor] [Name of person signing] [Title of person signing] Signature of witness or notary:

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-480 APPENDIX D-CERTIFICATE OF IN-SURANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

Name: [Name of each covered location] Address: [Address of each covered location]

Policy number:

Endorsement (if applicable):

Period of coverage: [Current policy period] Name of [insurer or risk retention group]:

Address of [insurer or risk retention group]:

Name of insured:

Address of insured:

Certification:

1. [Name of insurer or risk retention group], [the "insurer" or "group"], as identified above, hereby certifies that it has issued liability insurance covering the following underground storage tank(s):

[List the number of tanks at each facility and the name(s) and address(es) of the facility(ies) where the tanks are located. If more than one instrument is used to assure different tanks at any one facility, for each tank covered by this instrument, list the tank identification number provided in the notification submitted pursuant to WAC 173-360-200, and the name and address of the facility].
for [insert: "Taking corrective action" and/or "compensating third

parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by" either "sudden accidental releases" or "nonsudden accidental releases" or "accidental releases"; in accordance with and subject to the limits of liability, exclusions, conditions, and other terms of the policy; if coverage is different for different tanks or locations, indicate the type of coverage applicable to each tank or location] arising from operating the underground storage tank(s) identified above.

The limits of liability are [insert the dollar amount of the "each occurrence" and "annual aggregate" limits of the insurer's or group's liability; if the amount of coverage is different for different types of coverage or for different underground storage tanks or locations, indicate the amount of coverage for each type of coverage and/or for each underground storage tank or location], exclusive of legal defense costs, which are subject to a separate limit under the policy. This coverage is provided under [policy number]. The effective date of said policy is [date].

2. The ["insurer" or "group"] further certifies the following with respect to the insurance described in Paragraph 1:

a. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the insured shall not relieve the ["insurer" or "group"] of its obligations under the policy to which this certificate applies.

b. The ["insurer" or "group"] is liable for the payment of amounts within any deductible applicable to the policy to the provider of corrective action or a damaged third-party, with a right of reimbursement by the insured for any such payment made by the ["insurer" or "group"]. This provision does not apply with respect to that amount of any deductible for which coverage is demonstrated under another mechanism or combination of mechanisms as specified in WAC 173-360-413 through 173-360-433.

c. Whenever requested by the director of the Washington state department of ecology, the ["insurer" or "group"] agrees to furnish the director a signed duplicate original of the policy and all endorsements.

d. Cancellation or any other termination of the insurance by the ["insurer" or "group"], except for nonpayment of premium or misrepresentation by the insured, will be effective only upon written notice and only after the expiration of 60 days after a copy of such written notice is received by the insured. Cancellation for nonpayment of premium or misrepresentation by the insured will be effective only upon written notice and only after expiration of a minimum of 10 days after a copy of such notice is received by the insured.

[Insert for claims-made policies:

e. The insurance covers claims otherwise covered by the policy that are reported to the ["insurer" or "group"] within six months of the effective date of the cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy except where the new or renewed policy has the same retroactive date or a retroactive date earlier than that of the prior policy, and which arise out of any covered occurrence that commenced after the policy retroactive date, if applicable, and prior to such policy renewal or termination date. Claims reported during such extended reporting period are subject to the terms, conditions, limits, including limits of liability, and exclusions of the policy.]

I hereby certify that the wording of this instrument is identical to the wording in WAC 173-360-480 and that the ["insurer" or "group"] is ["licensed to transact the business of insurance, or eligible to provide insurance as an excess or surplus lines insurer, in one or

more states"].

[Signature of authorized representative of insurer]

[Type name]

[Title], authorized representative of [name of insurer or risk retention group]

[Address of representative]

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-610 SCOPE. (1) WAC 173-360-610 through 173-360-690 establishes requirements for:

(a) Registration and licensing of firms that perform services on underground storage tank((s)) systems;

(b) Examination, qualification, and licensing of persons who supervise the performance of underground storage tank system service;

- (c) Examination and licensing of persons conducting underground storage tank system inspections for determination of compliance with the state underground storage tank regulations; and
- (d) Administration and enforcement of these rules by the department.
- (2) Except as specified in WAC 173-360-655, 173-360-610 through 173-360-690 applies to any person or firm who performs the installation, retrofitting, decommissioning, testing, site check, site assessment, and inspection for compliance with state regulations, by any person, of underground storage tanks regulated by chapter 90.76 RCW.
- (3) A site assessment or site check shall only be performed by a hydrogeologist, geologist, licensed professional engineer, professional soil scientist, certified ground water professional or other person whose experience, education, and/or training meet criteria established by the department. A person performing site assessments and site checks must register with the department ((as per the requirements of WAC 173=360-630 (1) and (2), except that)) on a form provided by the department. No license ((will be)) is required for this activity.
- (4) The requirements of this licensing program do not apply to persons performing the activities specified in subsection (2) of this section for tanks which are exempt or deferred from the UST rule, as provided in WAC 173-360-110 (1) and (2).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-630 REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF TANK SERVICE PROVIDERS. (1) ((After August 1, 1990,)) Only firms that ((have registered with)) are licensed by the department shall perform tank services in the state of Washington.

(2) ((Registration and)) Application for a license shall be accomplished by:

- (a) Completing ((a registration)) an application form provided by the department, including submission of the following information to the department:
 - (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the firm;

(ii) The nature of the tank services to be offered;

(iii) A summary of the recent project history of the firm (the twoyear period immediately preceding the application) including the number of projects completed by the firm in each tank services category and identification of any other industry or government licenses held by the firm related to specific tank services;

- (iv) Identifying the names of employees or principals responsible for on-site project supervision; and
 - (b) Including a signed statement that certifies that:
- "I (name), am the chief executive officer of (company) and do hereby certify that I will comply with the applicable laws, and rules, and procedures pertaining to the regulation of underground storage tanks in the state of Washington and will direct the employees and principals of this company to perform the tank services rendered by this company in a manner that is consistent with these requirements."
- (3) ((After January 1, 1991,)) Only tank services providers who have obtained a license from the department may install, retrofit, test, decommission, or inspect for the purpose of determining compliance with state regulations, an underground storage tank system in the state of Washington.
- (4) ((After January 1, 1991,)) An application for a tank services provider license must be submitted to the department and must include:
- (a) The information required by subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section;
- (b) A list of employees licensed by the department to supervise tank services, and identification of the specific tank services for which they are licensed; the date the employee received a license from the department; and the license number of the employee.
- (5) The department will review the license application for completeness. If the application is incomplete, the department shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies. The department shall deny, in writing, a license to an applicant who has not satisfied the license application requirements. The department shall issue a license to the applicant after approving the application.
- (6) The department shall issue licenses for a period not to exceed two years.
 - (7) Renewals:
- (a) License renewals must be applied for in the same manner as is required for an initial license, pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.
- (b) The complete license renewal application shall be submitted to the department no later than thirty days prior to the expiration date of the current license.
- (8) The department may suspend or revoke a license if the tank services provider:
 - (a) Fraudulently obtains or attempts to obtain a license;
- (b) Fails at any time to satisfy the requirements for a license or comply with any rules or procedures adopted by the department;
- (c) Fails to meet any applicable state or federal standard relating to the service performed under the license; or
- (d) Fails to employ and designate a licensed supervisor for each underground storage tank project which is directly overseen by the tank services provider.
- (9) A tank services provider who has a license suspended or revoked may reapply for a license after demonstrating to the department that the cause of the revocation has been resolved.
- (10) In the event a tank services provider no longer employs a supervisor licensed to perform a particular tank service, the tank services provider must stop providing this service on any regulated underground storage tank system. Work involving this service shall not start until a supervisor licensed for the particular service is again employed by the provider and written notice of the hiring of a licensed supervisor is received by the department.
- (11) Any tank services provider licensed by the department under the provisions of this chapter shall:
 - (a) Comply with WAC 173-360-600 through 173-360-690;
 - (b) Maintain a current address on file with the department; and
- (c) Comply with all federal and state regulations and procedures when performing tank services.
- (12)(a) A checklist must be completed for each regulated activity performed. The service provider shall submit the checklist to the department within thirty days following the completion of an underground storage tank installation, retrofit, decommissioning, or test, using the appropriate form provided by the department. The checklist must be signed by the owner or operator, by an executive officer of the service provider firm, or his or her designee, and by the licensed tank services supervisor.
- (b) A checklist must be completed for each site check or site assessment performed. The person performing the site check or site assessment shall submit the checklist to the department within thirty days following the completion of the site check or site assessment. A checklist for a site check or site assessment must be signed by the person

registered to perform site assessments (rather than a licensed supervisor) and an executive officer of the firm or his or her designee, and the tank owner or operator.

- (c) The firm shall submit an as-built site plan, showing the location of completed tank system installations or retrofitted tank system, including adjacent structures, if present. The as-built site plan shall be submitted on the appropriate form provided by the department, or shall be an 8 1/2 inch by 11 inch single page drawing.
- (13) A licensed tank services provider, or person qualified to conduct a site assessment or site check shall report to the department and the tank owner or operator the existence of any confirmed release from an underground tank system that poses a threat to human health and the environment. This report shall be provided to the tank owner or operator immediately, and to the department within seventy-two hours of the discovery of the condition. If the owner or operator are not immediately available, the report should be made immediately to the department.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-650 EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF TANK SERVICES SUPERVISORS. (1) ((After January 1, 1991;)) A licensed tank services supervisor shall be present on site at all times tank service activities are being carried out at a tank installation, retrofit, testing, or decommissioning project unless otherwise determined by the department. These tasks may include but may not be limited to:

(a) Preparing the excavation immediately prior to receiving backfill

and placement of the tank into the excavation;

- (b) Any movement of the tank vessel, including but not limited to transferring the vessel from the vehicle used to transport it to the project site;
- (c) Setting the tank and its associated piping into the excavation, including placing any anchoring devices and strapping, if any, and backfilling to the level of the tank;
 - (d) Placing and connecting the piping system to the tank vessel;

(e) Installing cathodic protection systems;

(f) All pressure testing of the underground storage tank system, including associated piping, performed during the installation or retrofitting;

(g) Completing the backfill and filling of the installation;

(h) Evaluating preparation for and installing any tank lining system;

(i) Tank purging or inerting;

- (j) Removal of the tank, removal of sludge from the tank, and cleaning of the tank;
 - (k) Removing flammable vapors from tanks;

(1) Excavating around tanks for removal;

- (m) Field installation and operational testing of cathodic protection
 - (n) Inspecting of existing tank and piping systems for corrosion;

(o) Tank or line tightness testing;

- (p) Inspection of existing tanks for structural integrity; and
- (q) Inspection of existing tank and piping systems for the purpose of determining compliance with the Washington state underground storage tank regulations; and

(r) Installation of release detection equipment.

- (2) If a licensed supervisor, or person ((qualified to conduct)) registered as a site ((assessment or site check)) assessor, obtains knowledge, in the course of performing regulated activities, that a regulated underground storage tank has not been registered with the department, or is otherwise out of compliance with the requirements of this chapter, the ((supervisor)) individual shall inform the tank owner or operator of the notification requirement and any other applicable requirements.
- (3) ((After January 1, 1991;)) Only persons licensed by the department under this section may perform the duties of a tank services supervisor.
- (4) To obtain a license from the department as a tank services supervisor, a person shall take and pass a qualifying examination approved by the department.
- (5) ((At least once prior to January 1, 1991, and)) Twice ((every)) each year ((thereafter,)) the department shall offer a qualifying examination for any person who wishes to become licensed to install, remove, test, or retrofit underground storage tank systems. Not less than thirty days prior to offering an examination, the department shall prepare and make available to interested persons, a study guide which

may include sample examination questions. The department shall develop and administer the qualifying examinations in a manner consistent with the objectives of this section.

(6) An application for a supervisor examination and license shall be submitted to the department on a form provided at least forty-five

days prior to the date of the qualifying examination.

(7) A tank services supervisor license is valid for a period not to exceed two years after the date of issue. Upon issuance of a supervisor's license, the department shall issue an identification card showing the license number and license expiration date to the successful applicant.

The supervisor's license identification card shall be available for inspection at any project site supervised by the licensee.

(8) License renewals shall be applied for in the same manner as the original license, including taking a qualifying examination.

(9) The department may suspend or revoke a supervisor's license for failure to comply with any state or federal law, regulation, or procedure pertaining to underground storage tanks.

(10) If a supervisor's license is revoked, that person may not apply for another supervisor license prior to ninety days after the revocation

(11) The requirements of this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other licensing and registration requirement imposed by other laws or regulations.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 90-24-017, filed 11/28/90, effective 12/29/90)

WAC 173-360-655 EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF PERSONS WHO PERFORM INSPECTIONS. ((After January 1, 1991;)) Only persons who have the appropriate supervisor license shall conduct underground storage tank system inspections for the purpose of determining compliance with the Washington state underground storage tank regulations. Persons wishing to obtain such a license shall comply with the requirements of WAC 173-360-650. This requirement applies only to inspectors who are employed by the department or by an agency which has received delegation of regulatory authority from the department.

NEW SECTION

WAC 173-360-695 INACTIVE LICENSE. An individual or firm may voluntarily deactivate their license by notifying the department in writing and requesting that the license be made inactive.

WSR 91-17-080 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 91-49-Filed August 21, 1991, 2:03 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 173-19-3206 City of Pateros shoreline master program.

Purpose: Adoption of revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 90.58.200.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 90.58 RCW, Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

Summary: The amendment revises the shoreline master program for city of Pateros.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Shoreline Management Act and the Administrative Procedure Act.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Peter Skowlund, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 438-7430; Implementation and Enforcement: D. Rodney Mack, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, 459-6777.

Name of Proponent: Department of Ecology, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: A comprehensive rewrite of the city of Pateros shoreline master program (SMP), revising shoreline use and activity policies and regulations, and shoreline administrative procedures and requirements along those portions of the Columbia and Methow rivers that are within the city limits and subject to the Shoreline Management Act; and also revising the environment designations applied to Pateros shorelines consistent with the newly revised SMP.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Amends chapter 173-19 WAC, Shoreline Management Act of state master program.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

This regulatory proposal is an adoption of a revised shoreline master program for the town of Pateros.

This revised master program was developed by the local government. As such this agency's action is procedural only, and will not produce a significant economic impact.

Chapter 6, Laws of 1982, the Regulatory Fairness Act, states that regulations which have an economic impact on more than 20 percent of all industries, or more than 10 percent of any one industry shall have a small business economic impact statement prepared and filed with the code reviser.

The amendment proposed by the town of Pateros does not meet the criteria which determines that a small business economic impact statement is necessary.

Hearing Location: City Hall, City Council Chambers, 113 Lakeshore Drive, Pateros, WA 98846, on September 25, 1991, at 7:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Master Program Coordinator, Washington State Department of Ecology, Shorelands and Coastal Zone Management Program, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, by October 2, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: December 17, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Fred Olson Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order DE 79-34, filed 1/30/80)

WAC 173-19-3206 PATEROS, TOWN OF. Town of Pateros master program approved December 16, 1975. Revision approved March 9, 1976. Revision approved December 17, 1991.

WSR 91-17-081 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 91-50-Filed August 21, 1991, 2:07 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 173-19-1701 City of Bridgeport shoreline master program.

Purpose: Adoption of revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 90.58.200.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 90.58 RCW, Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

Summary: The amendment revises the shoreline master program for city of Bridgeport.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Shoreline Management Act and the Administrative Procedure Act.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Peter Skowlund, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 438-7430; Implementation and Enforcement: D. Rodney Mack, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, 459-6777.

Name of Proponent: Department of Ecology, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: A comprehensive rewrite of the city of Bridgeport shoreline master program (SMP), revising shoreline use and activity policies and regulations, and shoreline administrative procedures and requirements along those portions of the Columbia River that are within the city limits and subject to the Shoreline Management Act; and also revising the environment designation applied to Bridgeport shorelines consistent with the newly revised SMP

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Amends chapter 173-19 WAC, Shorelines Act of 1971 state master program.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

This regulatory proposal is an adoption of a revised shoreline master program for the town of Bridgeport.

This revised master program was developed by the local government. As such this agency's action is procedural only, and will not produce a significant economic impact.

Chapter 6, Laws of 1982, the Regulatory Fairness Act, states that regulations which have an economic impact on more than 20 percent of all industries, or more than 10 percent of any one industry shall have a small business economic impact statement prepared and filed with the code reviser.

The amendment proposed by the town of Bridgeport does not meet the criteria which determines that a small business economic impact statement is necessary.

Hearing Location: City Council Meeting Room, City Hall, 1206 Columbia Avenue, Bridgeport, WA, on September 24, 1991, at 7:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Master Program Coordinator, Washington State Department of Ecology, Shorelands and Coastal Zone Management Program, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, by October 1, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: December 17, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Fred Olson Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order DE 79-34, filed 1/30/80)

WAC 173-19-1701 BRIDGEPORT, TOWN OF. Town of Bridgeport master program approved February 20, 1975. Revision approved December 17, 1991.

WSR 91-17-082 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 91-51—Filed August 21, 1991, 2:10 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 173-19-2601 City of Bremerton shoreline master program.

Purpose: Adoption of revised shoreline master program into state master program, chapter 173-19 WAC.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 90.58.200. Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 90.58 RCW,

Shoreline Management Act of 1971.

Summary: The amendment revises the shoreline master program for city of Bremerton.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Shoreline master programs and revisions thereto are developed by local governments and submitted to the department for approval. The programs do not become effective until adopted by the department in accordance with the Shoreline Management Act and the Administrative Procedure Act.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Peter Skowlund, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, (206) 438-7430; Implementation and Enforcement: D. Rodney Mack, Washington Department of Ecology, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, 459-6777.

Name of Proponent: Department of Ecology, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: A shoreline master program text and environment designation map amendment adding public access policies/regulations for various shoreline uses and activities; establishing new shore modification (including bulkhead construction) policies/regulations; adding view protection policies/regulations; revising residential joint—use moorage requirements and pier, dock, and float standards; and including various housekeeping amendments relating to vesting in plat development, administrative decision appeals, SMP amendment, exempt development, and preapplication procedures, adjacent lands policy, nonconforming development, and environment preapplication procedures, adjacent lands policy, nonconforming development, and predesignation of areas expected to be annexed.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Amends chapter 173-19 WAC, Shoreline Management Act of 1971 state master program.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

This regulatory proposal is an adoption of a revised shoreline master program for the city of Bremerton.

This revised master program was developed by the local government. As such this agency's action is procedural only, and will not produce a significant economic impact.

Chapter 6, Laws of 1982, the Regulatory Fairness Act, states that regulations which have an economic impact on more than 20 percent of all industries, or more than 10 percent of any one industry shall have a small business economic impact statement prepared and filed with the code reviser.

The amendment proposed by the city of Bremerton does not meet the criteria which determines that a small business economic impact statement is necessary.

Hearing Location: City Council Chambers, City Hall, 238 Fourth Street, Bremerton, WA 98310, on October 3, 1991, at 7:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Master Program Coordinator, Washington State Department of Ecology, Shorelands and Coastal Zone Management Program, Mailstop PV-11, Olympia, Washington 98504, by October 3, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: December 17, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Fred Olson Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-32, filed 11/2/88)

WAC 173-19-2601 BREMERTON, CITY OF. City of Bremerton master program approved January 9, 1978. Revision approved March 3, 1978. Revision approved June 28, 1978. Revision approved August 22, 1978. Revision approved October 24, 1978. Revision approved January 19, 1982. Revision approved March 4, 1982. Revision approved November 1, 1988. Revision approved December 17, 1991.

WSR 91-17-083 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

[Filed August 21, 1991, 2:39 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 246-338 WAC, Medical test site rules.

Purpose: To establish in WAC the rules for licensure of medical test sites for implementation of chapter 70.42 RCW.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 70.42 RCW.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 70.42 RCW.

Summary: Chapter 246-338 WAC, Medical test site rules, is amended. Amendments include revisions of test categories, fees, approval of accreditation bodies, procedure for adding tests to the waiver list and other house-keeping changes.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: This rule is necessary to implement chapter 70.42 RCW which requires the Department of Health to adopt rules for licensure of all medical test sites. The amendments will make the emergency rule changes filed May 10, 1991, permanent.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Martha G. Simon, Department of Health, 361–2806.

Name of Proponent: Department of Health,

governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: Same as above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on September 24, 1991, at 1:00 p.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Leslie Baldwin, 1300 S.E. Ouince Street, Mailstop EY-16, Olympia, WA 98504, by September 23, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 25, 1991.

June 19, 1991 Pam Campbell Mead for Kristine M. Gebbie Secretary

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-010 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, the following words and phrases have these meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) "Accreditation body" means a public or private organization or agency which accredits, certifies, or licenses medical test sites, by establishing and monitoring standards judged by the department to be consistent with federal law and regulation, and this chapter.
- (2) "Authorized person" means any individual allowed by Washington state law or rule to order tests or receive test results.
- (3) "Case" means any slide or group of slides, from one patient specimen source, submitted to a medical test site, at one time, for the purpose of cytological or histological examination.
- (4) (("Category I" means a medical test site performing one or more of the following tests, in addition to any or all tests listed under WAC 248-38-030(10), but none of the tests described under subsection (5) of this section for Category II:
- (a) Culture for colony counts for urinary tract infections, not including identification and susceptibility testing;
 - (b) Blood glucose using reagent strip by instrumentation;
 - (c) Manual or instrumentation hematology or coagulation;
- (d) Chemistry tests, limited to glucose; blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, uric acid, sodium, potassium;
- (c) Throat culture screen for beta-hemolytic streptococcus using differentiation discs;
- (f) Cholesterol screening, limited to qualitative and semi-quantitative determinations:
 - (g) Direct streptococcal antigen test.
- (5) "Category II" means a medical test site performing any test, other than or in addition to any or all of the tests listed under subsection (4) of this section for Category I and under WAC 248-38-030(10).
- (6))) "Certificate of waiver" means a medical test site performing one or more of the tests listed under WAC ((248-38-030(10), but none of the tests described under subsections (4) and (5) of this section for Category I or Category II)) 246-338-030(10), and no other tests.
 - (((7))) (5) "Days" means calendar days.
 - $((\frac{(8)}{6}))$ (6) "Department" means the department of health.

(((9))) (7) "Designated specialty test site supervisor" means an available individual, designated in writing by the owner of the medical test site, meeting the qualifications and performing the duties of a designated test site supervisor, as described in this chapter for an assigned specialty or subspecialty.

(((10))) (8) "Designated test site supervisor" means the available individual responsible for the technical functions of the medical test site and meeting the department qualifications under this chapter.

- (((11))) (9) "Disciplinary action" means license or certificate of waiver denial, suspension, condition, revocation, civil fine, or any combination of the preceding actions, taken by the department against a medical test site.
- (((12))) (10) "Facility" means one or more locations where tests are performed, within one campus or complex, under one owner.
- (((13))) (11) "Federal law and regulation" means Public Law 100-578, Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, Public Health Service Act, and regulations implementing the federal amendments.
- (((14))) (12) "Forensic" means investigative testing in which the results are never used for health care or treatment, or referral to health care or treatment, of the individual.
- (((15))) (13) "May" means permissive or discretionary on the part of the department.
- (((16))) (14) "Medical test site" or "test site" means any facility or site, public or private, which analyzes materials derived from the human body for the purposes of health care, treatment, or screening. A medical test site does not mean:
- (a) A facility or site, including a residence, where a test approved for home use by the Federal Food and Drug Administration is used by an individual to test himself or herself without direct supervision or guidance by another and where this test is not part of a commercial transaction; or
- (b) A facility or site performing tests solely for forensic purposes.
- (((17))) (15) "Owner" means the person, corporation, or entity legally responsible for the business requiring licensure or a certificate of waiver as a medical test site under chapter 70.42 RCW.
- (((18))) (16) "Person" means any individual, public organization, private organization, agent, agency, corporation, firm, association, partnership, or business.
- (((19))) (17) "Principle health care provider" means the attending physician or other health care provider recognized as primarily responsible for diagnosis and treatment of a patient or, in the absence of such, the health care provider initiating diagnosis, testing or therapy for a patient.
- (((20))) (18) "Provisional license" or "provisional certificate of waiver" means an interim approval issued by the department to the owner of a medical test site.
- (((21))) (19) "Recordkeeping" means books, files, or records necessary to show compliance with the quality control and quality assurance requirements under this chapter.
- (((22))) (20) "Shall" means compliance is mandatory. (((23))) (21) "Site" or "mobile site" means one or more locations where tests are performed, under one owner, changing or extending lo-
- cation to perform tests on a regular or intermittent basis.

 (((24))) (22) "Specialty" means a group of similar subspecialties or tests. The specialties for a medical test site are as follows:
 - (a) Chemistry;
 - (b) Cytogenetics;
 - (c) Diagnostic immunology;
 - (d) Immunohematology;
 - (e) Hematology;
 - (f) Histocompatibility;
 - (g) Microbiology;
 - (h) Pathology; and
 - (i) Radiobioassay
- (((25))) (23) "Subspecialty" means a group of similar tests. The subspecialties of a specialty for a medical test site are as follows, for:
- (a) Chemistry, the subspecialties are routine chemistry, endocrinology, toxicology, ((urinalysis,)) and other chemistry;
- (b) Diagnostic immunology, the subspecialties are syphilis serology, general immunology, HIV, and alpha feto protein;
- (c) Immunohematology, the subspecialties are blood group and Rh typing, antibody identification, crossmatching, transfusion services and blood banking, and other immunohematology;
- (d) Hematology, the subspecialties are routine hematology, coagulation, and other hematology;

- (e) Microbiology, the subspecialties are bacteriology, mycology, parasitology, virology, and mycobacteriology; and
- (f) Pathology, the subspecialties are histopathology, diagnostic cytology, and oral pathology.
- (((26))) (24) "Supervision" means authoritative procedural guidance by a qualified individual, assuming the responsibility for the accomplishment of a function or activity by technical personnel.
- (((27))) (25) "Technical personnel" means individuals employed to perform any test or part of a test.
- (((28))) (26) "Test" means any examination or procedure conducted on a sample taken from the human body, including screening.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

- WAC 246-338-020 LICENSURE OF THE MEDICAL TEST SITES. (1) After July 1, 1990, no person shall advertise, operate, manage, own, conduct, open, or maintain a medical test site without first obtaining from the department, a license or a certificate of waiver as described under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter.
 - (2) Applicants requesting a medical test site license or renewal shall:
- (a) Submit a completed application and fee to the department on forms furnished by the department, including signature of the owner; and
- (b) Furnish full and complete information to the department in writing, as required for proper administration of rules implementing chapter 70.42 RCW including:
 - (i) Name, address, and phone number of the medical test site;
- (ii) Name, address, and phone number of the owner of the medical test site:
 - (iii) Number and types of tests performed, planned, or projected;
- (iv) Names and qualifications including educational background, training, and experience of the designated test site supervisor, and any designated specialty test site supervisor;
- (v) Names and qualifications including educational background, training, and experience of technical personnel, if requested by the department, in order to determine consistency with federal law and regulation;
- (vi) Name and type of proficiency testing program or programs used by the medical test site;
- (vii) Other information as required to implement chapter 70.42 RCW: and
- (viii) Methodologies for tests performed, when the department determines the information is necessary, consistent with federal law and regulation.
- (3) The department shall also issue a license for a medical test site if the medical test site:
- (a) Is accredited, certified, or licensed by an accreditation body under WAC ((248-38-040)) 246-338-040; and
- (b) Submits the following to the department for department approval:
- (i) Information defined under subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section; and
- (ii) ((Copies of the most recent graded proficiency testing results;
- (iii))) Proof of accreditation, certification, or licensure by an accreditation body including a copy of the most recent:
 - (A) On-site inspection results;
 - (B) Statement of deficiencies;
 - (C) Plan of correction for the deficiencies cited; and
- (D) Any disciplinary action and results of any disciplinary action taken by the accreditation body against the medical test site; or
- (((iv))) (iii) Authorization for an accreditation body to submit to the department such records or other information about the medical test site required for the department to determine whether or not standards are consistent with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter.
- (4) The owner or applicant shall submit an application and fee to the department thirty days prior to the expiration date of the current license.
 - (5) The department shall:
- (a) Issue or renew a license for the medical test site, valid for two years, when the applicant or owner meets the requirements of chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, subject to subsection (6) of this section;
- (b) Terminate a provisional license, at the time a two-year license for the medical test site is issued;
- (c) Establish fees to be paid under WAC ((248-38-120)) <u>246-338-990</u>;

- (d) Prohibit transfer or reassignment of a license without thirty days prior written notice to the department and the department's approval;
- (e) Examine records of the medical test site, if the department believes a person is conducting tests without an appropriate license;
- (f) Give written notice of any violations to the medical test site, including a statement of deficiencies observed and requirements to:
- (i) Present a written plan of correction to the department within fourteen days following the date of postmark; and
- (ii) Comply within a specified time, not to exceed sixty days, after department approval of a written plan of correction;
- (g) Allow the owner a reasonable period of time, not to exceed sixty days, to correct a deficiency unless the deficiency is an immediate threat to life, health, or safety.
 - (6) The department may:
- (a) Issue, to a medical test site applying for licensure for the first time a provisional license((;)) valid for a period of time not to exceed two years from date of issue((; to a medical test site applying for licensure for the first time));
- (b) Conduct on-site review of a medical test site at any time to determine compliance with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter; and
- (c) Initiate disciplinary action, as described under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, if the owner or applicant fails to comply with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, consistent with chapter 34.05 RCW, Administrative Procedure Act.
- (7) The owner shall notify the department, in writing, at least thirty days prior to the date of a proposed change of ownership and provide the following information:
- (a) Full name, address, and location of the current owner and prospective new owner, if known;
- (b) Name and address of the medical test site and the new name of the medical test site, if known;
 - (c) Changes in technical personnel and supervisors, if known; and
 - (d) The date of the proposed change of ownership.
- (8) The prospective new owner shall submit the information required under subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section, at least thirty days prior to the change of ownership.
 - (9) The owner shall inform the department, in writing, of:
 - (a) The date of opening or closing the medical test site; and
- (b) Any change in the information related to license application, excluding tests which would not affect category change, within thirty days after the change, unless specifically stated otherwise under chapter 70.42 RCW or this chapter.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-030 WAIVER FROM LICENSURE OF MEDI-CAL TEST SITES. (1) The department shall grant a certificate of waiver to a medical test site performing only the tests listed under this section.

- (2) Applicants requesting a certificate of waiver or renewal shall:
- (a) Submit a completed application and fee for initial certificate of waiver or renewal to the department on forms furnished by the department, including signature of the owner; and
- (b) Furnish full and complete information to the department in writing, as required for proper administration of rules to implement chapter 70.42 RCW including:
 - (i) Name, address, and phone number of the medical test site;
- (ii) Name, address, and phone number of the owner of the medical test site;
 - (iii) Number and types of tests performed, planned or projected;
- (iv) Names and qualifications including educational background, training and experience of the designated test site supervisor;
- (v) Names and qualifications including educational background, training, and experience of technical personnel, if requested by the department, in order to determine consistency with federal law and regulation;
- (vi) Other information as required to implement chapter 70.42 RCW; and
- (vii) Methodologies for tests performed, when the department determines the information is necessary consistent with federal law and regulation.
- (3) The owner or applicant shall submit an application and fee to the department thirty days prior to the expiration date of the current certificate of waiver.
 - (4) The department shall:
- (a) Grant a certificate of waiver or renewal of a certificate of waiver for the medical test site valid for two years when the applicant or

owner meets the requirements of chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, subject to subsection (5) of this section;

- (b) Terminate a provisional certificate of waiver at the time a two-year certificate of waiver for the medical test site is issued;
- (c) Establish fees to be paid under WAC ((248-48-120)) <u>246-338-</u>990; and
- (d) Prohibit transfer or reassignment of a certificate of waiver without thirty days prior written notice to the department and the department's approval.
- (5) If the department has reason to believe a waivered site is conducting tests requiring a license, the department shall:
 - (a) Conduct on-site reviews of the medical test site;
 - (b) Examine records of the medical test site;
- (c) Give written notice of any violations to the medical test site, including a statement of deficiencies observed and requirements to:
- (i) Present a written plan of correction to the department within fourteen days following the date of postmark; and
- (ii) Comply within a specified time not to exceed sixty days after department approval of a written plan of correction;
- (d) Allow the owner a reasonable period of time, not to exceed sixty days, to correct a deficiency unless the deficiency is an immediate threat to life, health, or safety.
 - (6) The department may:
- (a) Grant a provisional certificate of waiver to a medical test site, applying for a certificate of waiver for the first time, valid for a period of time not to exceed two years from date of issue;
- (b) Conduct on-site review of a medical test site at any time to determine compliance with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter; and
- (c) Initiate disciplinary action, as described under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, if the owner or applicant fails to comply with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter, consistent with chapter 34.05 RCW, Administrative Procedure Act.
- (7) The owner shall notify the department, in writing, at least thirty days prior to the date of a proposed change of ownership and provide the following information:
- (a) Full name, address, and location of the current owner and prospective new owner, if known;
- (b) Name and address of the medical test site and the new name of the medical test site, if known;
 - (c) Changes in technical personnel and supervisors, if known; and
 - (d) The date of the proposed change of ownership.
- (8) The prospective new owner shall submit the information required under subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section, at least thirty days prior to the change of ownership.
 - (9) The owner shall inform the department, in writing of:
 - (a) The date of opening or closing the medical test site; and
- (b) Any change in the information related to certificate of waiver application, excluding tests which would not effect category change or licensure, within thirty days after the change, unless specifically stated otherwise under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter.
- (10) The department shall grant a certificate of waiver if the medical test site performs only the tests listed in this section and no other tests unless specifically disallowed or allowed under federal law and regulation:
 - (a) Microscopic examination:
 - (i) For pinworms by adhesive method;
 - (ii) Of urine sediment;
 - (iii) Of wet mounts;
 - (iv) Of potassium hydroxide (KOH) preparations;
 - (v) For fern tests;
 - (vi) Of gram stains, limited to discharges and exudates;
 - (vii) Of nasal smears by Hansel or Wright-Giemsa stain;
- (b) Any microscopic examination by an individual meeting the qualifications of a designated test site supervisor, only when the same individual diagnoses and treats his or her own patients;
 - (c) Examination of urine by reagent strip or tablet methods;
 - (d) Urine specific gravity;
- (e) Examination of whole blood ((by visual reading of reagent strip or tablet methods)), limited to whole blood glucose, by visual reading of reagent strip, tablet method or using instrumentation approved for home use by the Federal Food and Drug Administration;

 (f) ((Examination of whole blood, limited to blood glucose, using
- (f) ((Examination of whole blood, limited to blood glucose, using instrumentation approved for home use by the Federal Food and Drug Administration and performed in the patient's residence)) Group A strep screen by direct antigen test;
- (g) Qualitative serum and urine pregnancy test kits, excluding instrumentation methods;

- (h) Micro hematocrit, spun hematocrit;
- (i) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate;
- (i) Qualitative examination of stool specimens for occult blood;
- (k) Primary inoculation of bacteriological or mycological media for visual reading of a color reaction only for presence or absence of growth, not including identification and susceptibility testing;
 - (1) Semen analysis;
- (m) Screening tests for Sickle cell, other than electrophoresis methods;
- (n) Ovulation test using visual color test for human luteinizing hormone:
 - (o) Whole blood clotting time;
- (p) Antistreptolysin O (ASO) screen by slide agglutination test or equivalent;
- (q) C reactive protein (CRP) screen by slide agglutination test or equivalent:
- (r) Rheumatoid factor screen by slide agglutination test or equivalent; ((and))
- (s) Infectious mononucleosis screen by slide agglutination test or equivalent; and
- (t) Culture for colony counts for urinary tract infections, not including identification and susceptibility testing.
- (11) The department ((shall use the following criteria when determining additional waivered tests not listed under subsection (10) of this section, which are determined to have insignificant risk of an erroneous result, including those which)) may make additions or deletions to the list of waivered tests under subsection (10) of this section, by rule, when requests are received:
- (a) ((Are approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for home use;
- (b))) In compliance with the department's established protocol, available upon request from the department; and
 - (b) On or before each May 31.
- (12) Requests for additions or deletions to the list of waivered tests shall include:
- (a) Evidence that the test meets the criteria in subsection (13) (a), (b), or (c) of this section; and
- (b) A written agreement to pay the department a fee based on the cost of direct staff time, as defined in WAC 246-338-990 (1)(h)(iii).
- (13) The department shall use the following criteria when determining additional waivered tests not listed under subsection (10) of this section, which are determined to have insignificant risk of an erroneous result, including those which:
- (a) Pose no reasonable risk of harm to the patient if performed incorrectly;
- (b) Are approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for home use; or
- (c) Are so simple and accurate as to render the likelihood of erroneous result negligible, and judged by the department to require three or less of the following functions:
 - (i) Calculation;
 - (ii) Specimen or reagent preparation;
 - (iii) Six or more steps in the test procedure;
 - (iv) Calibrated or volumetric measurement;
- (v) Independent judgment other than a single observation and recording of results;
 - (vi) External calibration;
 - (vii) External quality control; and
 - (viii) Equipment maintenance((;)).
- (c) Pose no reasonable risk of harm to the patient if performed incorrectly.
- (((12))) (14) If the medical test site performs tests not included under subsection (10) of this section, the owner shall apply for licensure as defined under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

- WAC 246-338-040 APPROVAL OF ACCREDITATION BODIES. (1) The department recognizes the following accreditation bodies under RCW 70.42.040:
- (a) United States Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA);
 - (b) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA);
- (c) United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), limited to the manufacture of blood and blood products;
 - (d) College of American Pathologists (CAP);

- (e) Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO); and
- (f) Commission on Office Laboratory Accreditation (COLA).
 (2) If the owner or applicant of a medical test site requests the department to consider accreditation bodies not currently approved by the department under this section, the owner or applicant shall:
- (a) Apply for acceptance of a specified accreditation body for a medical test site with the department;
- (b) Require the accreditation body to submit to the department a copy of the rules, regulations, and standards used by the accreditation body;
- (c) Agree to and request on-site inspections of the medical test site by the accrediting body, at a frequency similar to department inspections of medical test sites; and
- (d) Agree to submit to the department within thirty days of application for licensure or renewal of licensure, information required under WAC ((248-38-020)) 246-338-020 (3)(b)(i) through (((iv))) (iii).
 - (3) The department shall:
- (a) Require the accreditation body to demonstrate to the department the use of accreditation, certification, or licensure standards consistent with federal law and regulations, and this chapter;
- (b) Require department-approved accreditation bodies to submit changes in standards to the department at least thirty days before changes are effective;
- (c) Review accreditation standards of bodies approved under subsection (1) of this section when changes are made in standards;
- (d) Require the accreditation body to demonstrate to the department the use of on-site inspectors with qualifications meeting or exceeding the requirements as follows:
- (i) Qualifies as a designated test site supervisor or specialty test site supervisor as defined under chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter; or
- (ii) Qualifies with any of the requirements in 42 CFR ((405.1313)) 493.1427;
- (e) Require the accreditation bodies to agree in writing to allow the department to have jurisdiction to investigate complaints, do random on-site inspections and take disciplinary action against a medical test site if indicated.
- (4) The department may deny or terminate the license for a medical test site, if the owner or applicant fails to authorize the accreditation body to notify the department of the test site's compliance with the standards of the accreditation body.
- (5) The department shall notify the medical test site if an accreditation body loses department acceptance of approval as an accreditation body for the medical test site.
- (6) The owner or applicant of a medical test site shall reapply for licensure within thirty days, if the acceptance of approval of the accreditation body for the medical test site is denied or terminated.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

- WAC 246-338-050 PROFICIENCY TESTING. (1) Except where there is no available proficiency test, each licensed medical test site shall demonstrate satisfactory participation in a department-approved proficiency testing program appropriate for the test or tests performed on-site, excluding waivered tests as listed under WAC 248-38-030(10).
- (2) The department, upon request, shall furnish a list of the approved proficiency testing programs under RCW 70.42.050.
- (3) The department may approve the owner or applicant's use of a specific proficiency testing program when the program:
 - (a) Assures the quality of test samples;
 - (b) Appropriately evaluates the testing results;
 - (c) Identifies performance problems in a timely manner;
- (d) Has the technical ability required to prepare and distribute samples;
- (e) Uses methods assuring samples mimic actual patient specimens when possible and where applicable;
 - (f) Uses homogenous samples if applicable;
- (g) Maintains stability of samples within the time frame specified in written instructions for analysis by proficiency testing participants;
- (h) Provides necessary documentation to establish requirements under this section;
- (i) Uses an appropriate process for determining the correct answer for each sample; and
 - (j) Uses at least two samples per test each quarter if applicable.
 - (4) The medical test site shall:

- (a) Assure testing of proficiency testing samples in a similar manner as patient specimens are tested, unless otherwise specifically requested by the proficiency testing program;
- (b) Assure testing of proficiency testing samples on-site by the technical personnel performing examinations on patient specimens;
 - (c) Maintain documentation of the:
 - (i) Test methodology;
 - (ii) Identification of technical personnel performing the tests; and
- (iii) Reporting of results of the proficiency testing samples; and
- (d) Request that the proficiency testing program provide a copy of the graded proficiency testing results to the department.
- (5) The department shall evaluate proficiency testing results by using the following grading criteria:
- (a) An evaluation of scores for the last four shipments of proficiency testing samples including:
 - (i) Tests;
 - (ii) Subspecialties; and
 - (iii) Specialties;
- (b) Maintenance of a minimum acceptable score for satisfactory participation as follows:
- (i) Seventy-five percent for all tests, subspecialties, and specialties except for human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and immunohematology; and
- (ii) One hundred percent for all tests, subspecialties, and specialties for HIV/AIDS and immunohematology;
 - (c) A grade of marginal performance occurs when:
- (i) An unsatisfactory score is obtained on any single test in a shipment for immunohematology or HIV/AIDS; or
- (ii) For all other tests, subspecialties, or specialties if:
- (A) Unsatisfactory scores are obtained in any specialty or subspecialty on two of any three successive shipments; or
- (B) An unsatisfactory score is obtained on a single test on two of any three successive shipments; ((or
- (C) An unsatisfactory score is obtained in two or more specialties or subspecialties in a single shipment;))
 - (d) A grade of unsatisfactory performance occurs when (:
- (i))) unsatisfactory shipment scores are obtained on a single test or in a specialty or subspecialty on three of any four successive shipments((; or
- (ii) A medical test site takes unacceptable action to correct marginal performance)).
- (6) For marginal performance on proficiency testing samples the following department and medical test site actions shall occur:
- (a) The department shall mail a cautionary letter ((and a statement of deficiencies to the owner and)) to the designated test site supervisor; and
- (b) The medical test site shall ((respond by submitting a plan of correction within fifteen days from receipt of notice, to the department;
- (c) Following department evaluation of the plan of correction, the department shall mail written notice to the medical test site of acceptance or nonacceptance))
- (i) Determine the cause of the marginal proficiency testing performance; and
- (ii) Keep records at the medical test site showing what action was taken to correct the problem.
- (7) In addition the department may require the owner of the medical test site demonstrating marginal performance in any identified test, subspecialty or specialty, to ((provide or ensure)):

 (a) Submit a plan of correction to the department within fifteen
- days from receipt of notice; and
 - (b) Provide or ensure:
 - (i) Additional training of personnel;
- (((b))) (ii) Necessary technical assistance to meet the requirements of the proficiency testing program and the department;
- (((c))) (iii) Participation in a program of additional proficiency testing, if available; or
- (((d))) (iv) Any combination of training, technical assistance, or testing described under (a)(i), (((b), and (c))) (ii), and (iii) of this subsection.
- (8) For unsatisfactory performance on proficiency testing samples the department shall send to the owner and designated test site supervisor by certified mail:
 - (a) A letter identifying the particular problem;
 - (b) ((A statement of deficiencies;
 - (c))) Acknowledgement of previous contacts; and

(((d))) (c) A notice to the medical test site to cease performing the identified test, subspecialty, or specialty.

(9) The owner shall notify the department within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice of the decision to voluntarily stop performing tests on patient specimens for the identified test, subspecialty, or specialty.

(10) The owner may petition the department for reinstatement of approval to perform tests on patient specimens after demonstrating satisfactory performance on two successive shipments of proficiency testing samples for the identified test, subspecialty, or specialty.

(11) The department shall notify the owner in writing, within fifteen days of receipt of petition, of the decision related to the request for reinstatement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-060 PERSONNEL. (1) Owners shall ensure medical test sites have:

(a) A designated test site supervisor responsible for:

- (i) The overall technical supervision and management of the test site personnel; and
 - (ii) Performing and reporting of testing procedures;
- (b) Technical personnel, competent to perform tests and report test results.
 - (2) Owners of medical test sites shall:
- (a) Verify or arrange for appropriate education and training of personnel on the prevention, transmission, and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) consistent with RCW 70.24.310; and
- (b) Use infection control standards and educational material consistent with the approved curriculum manual "Know HIV/AIDS prevention education for health care facility employees," ((May 31, 1989)) January 1991, published by the department office on HIV/AIDS.
 - (3) Designated test site supervisors shall:
 - (a) Establish and approve policies for:
 - (i) Performing, recording, and reporting of tests;
 - (ii) Maintaining an ongoing quality assurance program;
 - (iii) Supervision of testing; and
 - (iv) Compliance with chapter 70.42 RCW and this chapter;
- (b) Evaluate, verify, and document the following related to technical personnel:
- (i) Education, experience, and training in test performance and reporting tests results;
- (ii) Sufficient numbers to cover the scope and complexity of the services provided;
- (iii) Access to training appropriate for the type and complexity of the test site services offered; and
- (iv) Maintenance of competency to perform test procedures and report test results;
- (c) Be present, on call, or delegate the duties of the designated test site supervisor to a designated specialty test site supervisor or an onsite technical person during testing.

(4) The designated test site supervisor shall meet one or more of the

following qualifications:

(a) A licensed professional under chapter 18.71 RCW Physicians; chapter 18.57 RCW, Osteopathy—Osteopathic medicine and surgery;

- (b) A licensed professional under chapter 18.32 RCW, Dentistry; chapter 18.22 RCW, Podiatry; chapter 18.36A RCW, Naturopathy; chapter 18.50 RCW, Midwifery; and advanced registered nurse practitioner, recognized under chapter 18.88 RCW, Registered Nurses, when they are functioning as the principle health care provider, limited to the tests performed on patients within the legal scope of their practice: or
- (c) Individuals meeting the requirements consistent with 42 CFR ((405.1312)) 493.1415 (b)(1-5).
- (5) The designated test site supervisor or designated specialty test site supervisor shall meet the appropriate requirements under 42 CFR ((405.1314(b))) 493.1421 if the medical test site performs tests in any of the following specialties or subspecialties:
 - (a) Cytology;
 - (b) Histopathology, excluding dermatopathology;
 - (c) Oral pathology;
 - (d) Histocompatibility;
 - (e) Cytogenetics; or
 - (f) Transfusion services and blood banking.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-070 RECORDKEEPING. The medical test site

- (1) Unless specified otherwise in subsection (2)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, maintain documentation for two years of:
 - (a) Test requisitions or equivalent;
 - (b) Test reports;
 - (c) Quality control; and
 - (d) Quality assurance.
 - (2) Maintain documentation of:
- (a) The items listed in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section for transfusion services and blood banking for five years;
 - (b) Abnormal cytology and all histology reports for ten years; and
 - (c) Normal cytology reports for three years.
- (3) Request the following written information to accompany a test-requisition:
 - (a) Patient's name or other method of specimen identification;
- (b) Name or other suitable identifier of the authorized person ordering the test;
 - (c) Date of specimen collection, and time if appropriate;
 - (d) Source of specimen, if appropriate;
 - (e) Type of test ordered;
 - (f) Sex and age of the patient, if appropriate; and
 - (g) For cytology and histology specimens:
 - (i) Pertinent clinical information; and
 - (ii) For pap smears:
 - (A) The last menstrual period; and
- (B) Indication whether the patient has history of cervical cancer or its precursors.
 - (4) Assure specimen records include:
 - (a) A medical test site identification;
 - (b) The patient's name or other method of specimen identification;
- (c) The date the specimen was received at the medical test site, and time if appropriate; and
 - (d) The reason for specimen rejection or limitation.
 - (5) Assure that test reports:
- (a) Are maintained in a manner permitting identification and reasonable accessibility;
 - (b) Are released only to authorized persons or designees;
- (c) Include the name of the medical test site, or where applicable, the name and address of each medical test site performing each test;
 - (d) Include the date reported; and
 - (e) Include the time reported, if appropriate.
 - (6) Assure cytology reports:
- (a) Distinguish between unsatisfactory specimen and negative results; and
- (b) Contain narrative descriptions for any abnormal results, such as the Bethesda system of terminology as published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, 1989, Volume 262, pages 931–934, for any abnormal results.
- (7) Establish and make available reference ranges for use by authorized persons ordering or utilizing the test results.
 - (8) Issue corrected reports when indicated.
 - (9) Maintain appropriate documentation of:
 - (a) Temperature-controlled spaces and equipment;
 - (b) Preventive maintenance activities;
 - (c) Equipment function checks;
 - (d) Procedure calibrations;
 - (e) Validation, precision, and accuracy checks;
- (f) Expiration date, lot numbers, and other pertinent information for:
 - (i) Reagents;
 - (ii) Solutions;
 - (iii) Culture media;
 - (iv) Controls, as defined in WAC ((248-38-090)) 246-338-090;
 - (v) Calibrators, as defined in WAC ((248-38-090)) <u>246-338-090</u>; (vi) Standards, as defined in WAC ((248-38-090)) <u>246-338-090</u>;
- (vii) Reference materials, as defined in WAC ((248-38-090)) 246-338-090; and
- (viii) Other testing materials;
- (g) Testing of quality control samples; and
- (h) Any remedial action taken in response to quality control, quality assurance, personnel, and proficiency testing.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

- WAC 246-338-080 QUALITY ASSURANCE. (1) The medical test site shall establish and implement a written quality assurance plan, including policies and procedures, designed to:
- (a) Monitor, evaluate, and review quality control, proficiency testing data, and test results:
 - (b) Identify and correct problems;
- (c) Establish and maintain accurate, reliable, and prompt reporting of test results;
- (d) Verify all tests performed and reported by the medical test site conform to specified performance criteria in quality control under WAC ((248-38-090)) <u>246-338-090</u>; and
- (e) Establish and maintain the adequacy and competency of the technical personnel.
- (2) The quality assurance plan shall include mechanisms or systems to:
- (a) Establish and apply criteria for specimen acceptance and rejection:
- (b) Notify the appropriate individuals as soon as possible when test results indicate potential life-threatening conditions;
- (c) Assess problems identified during quality assurance reviews and discuss them with the appropriate staff;
- (d) Evaluate all test reporting systems to verify accurate and reliable reporting, transmittal, storage, and retrieval of data;
 - (e) Document all corrective actions taken to:
 - (i) Identify problems or potential problems; and
 - (ii) Implement corrective actions; and
- (f) Make available appropriate instructions for specimen collection, handling, preservation, and transportation.
- (3) The owner shall maintain adequate space, facilities, and essential utilities for the performance and reporting of tests.
- (4) The medical test site shall establish policies and procedures for infectious and hazardous medical wastes consistent with local, state, and federal authorities.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-090 QUALITY CONTROL. (1) For the purpose of this section, the following words and phrases have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning:

(a) "ABO, A, A₁, B, O, anti-A, anti-B, anti-D, anti Rh₀, Rh₀(D), HLA, HLA-A, B, and DR" means taxonomy classifications for blood

- groups, types, cells, sera, or antisera;
 (b) "Calibrator" means a material, solution, or lyophilized preparation designed to be used in calibration. The values or concentrations of the analytes of interest in the calibration material are known within limits ascertained during its preparation or before use;
- (c) "Control" means a material, solution, lyophilized preparation, or pool of collected serum designed to be used in the process of quality control. The concentrations of the analytes of interest in the control material are known within limits ascertained during its preparation or before routine use:
- (d) "Control slide" means a preparation fixed on a glass slide used in the process of quality control;
- (e) "Reference material" means a material or substance, calibrator, control or standard where one or more properties are sufficiently well established for use in calibrating a process or for use in quality control;
- (f) "Standard" means a reference material of fixed and known chemical composition capable of being prepared in essentially pure form, or any certified reference material generally accepted or officially recognized as the unique standard for the assay regardless of level or purity of the analyte content.
- (2) The medical test site shall use quality control procedures providing and assuring accurate and reliable test results and reports, meeting the requirements of this chapter.
- (3) The medical test site shall have written procedures and policies available in the work area including:
 - (a) Analytical methods used by the technical personnel;
 - (b) Specimen processing procedures;
 - (c) Preparation of solutions, reagents, and stains;
 - (d) Calibration procedures;
 - (e) Proper maintenance of equipment;
 - (f) Quality assurance policies;
 - (g) Quality control procedures;

- (h) Corrective actions when quality control results deviate from expected values or patterns;
 - (i) Procedures for reporting test results;
- (j) Limitations of methodologies; and
- (k) Alternative or backup methods for performing tests including the use of a reference facility if applicable.
- (4) The medical test site shall perform quality control complying with the requirements of this section for each specialty and subspecialty as follows:
 - (a) At least as frequently as specified in this section;
- (b) More frequently if recommended by the manufacturer of the instrument or test procedure;
 - (c) More frequently if specified by the medical test site; or
- (d) Less frequently only when the medical test site documents satisfactory performance and receives prior approval from the department.
 - (5) The medical test site shall:
- (a) Perform procedural calibration or recalibration, if applicable, to instrument or method used, when:
- (i) A new lot number of reagents for a procedure is introduced:
- (ii) There is major preventive maintenance or replacement of critical parts of equipment or instrumentation;
- (iii) Controls begin to reflect an unusual trend or are outside acceptable range limits:
 - (iv) Recommended by the manufacturer; or
 - (v) Specified by the medical test site's established schedule((-));
- (b) If patient values are above the maximum or below the minimum calibration point or the linear range:
- (i) Report the patient results as greater than the upper limit or less than the lower limit or an equivalent designation; or
- (ii) Use an appropriate procedure to rerun the sample allowing results to fall within the established linear range;
 - (c) For quantitative tests:
- (i) Include two reference materials of different concentrations each day of testing unknown samples, if these reference materials are available: or
- (ii) Have an equivalent mechanism to assure the quality, accuracy, and precision of the test, if reference materials are not available:
- (d) For qualitative tests, include positive and negative reference material each day of testing unknown samples;
- (e) Determine the statistical limits for each lot number of unassaved reference materials through repeated testing;
- (f) Use the manufacturer's reference material limits for assayed material, provided they are:
 - (i) Verified by the medical test site; and
- (ii) Appropriate for the methods and instrument used by the medical test site:
- (g) Report patient results only when reference materials are within acceptable limits;
 - (h) Establish and make readily available reference material limits;
- (i) Use materials within their documented expiration date, unless the test site provides evidence the materials are stable and reliable beyond the expiration date;
 - (j) For microbiology:
- (i) Check each batch or shipment of reagents, discs, stains, antisera, and identification system for reactivity with positive and negative reference organisms including:
- (A) Each time of use for fluorescent stains and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) probes based on radioisotope methods;
 - (B) Each week of use for reagents and stains;
 - (C) Each month of use for antisera; and
- (D) Each week of use for direct antigen detection systems, using positive and negative controls that evaluate both the extraction and reaction phase;
- (ii) Check each new batch of media and each new lot of antimicrobial discs or other testing systems, before initial use and each week of testing using approved reference organisms, when testing antimicrobial susceptibility;
- (iii) Document zone sizes or minimum inhibitory concentration for reference organisms are within established limits;
- (iv) Have available and use appropriate stock organisms for quality control purposes;
- (v) Have available a collection of slides, photographs, gross specimens, or text books for reference sources to aid in identification of microorganisms;
- (vi) Document appropriate steps in the identification of microorganisms on patient specimens;

- (vii) Check each batch or shipment of noncommercial media for sterility, ability to support growth, and if appropriate, selectivity, inhibition, or biochemical response;
- (viii) If commercially manufactured media quality control results are used:
 - (A) Keep records of the manufacturer's quality control results;
 - (B) Document visual inspection of the media before use; and
 - (C) Follow the manufacturer's specifications for using the media;
 - (ix) When performing parasitology:
- (A) Use a calibrated ocular micrometer for determining the size of ova and parasites, if size is a critical parameter; and
- (B) Check permanent stains using reference materials, each month of use;
 - (k) For syphilis serology:
- (i) Use equipment, glassware, reagents, reference materials, and techniques conforming to manufacturers' specifications;
- (ii) Perform serologic tests on unknown specimens concurrently with a positive serum reference material with known titer or graded reactivity and a negative reference material; and
- (iii) Employ reference materials for all test components to ensure reactivity;
 - (1) For general immunology:
- (i) Perform serologic tests on unknown specimens with a positive and a negative reference material;
- (ii) Employ reference materials for all test components to ensure reactivity; and
- (iii) Report test results only when the predetermined reactivity pattern of the reference material is observed;
 - (m) For chemistry, when performing blood gas analysis, include:
- (i) A two-point calibration and a reference material each eight hours of testing; and
- (ii) A one-point calibration or reference material each time patient samples are tested; or
- (iii) Another calibration and reference material schedule, approved by the department as equivalent to this subsection;
 - (n) For hematology and coagulation:
- (i) Use one level of reference material each day of testing patient samples for manual blood counts; and
 - (ii) Use two levels of reference materials each day of testing for:
 - (A) Instrumentation methods; and
 - (B) Manual tilt tube method for coagulation.
 - (o) For immunohematology, for the services offered:
- (i) Perform ABO grouping by testing unknown red cells with Federal Food and Drug Administration approved anti-A and anti-B grouping sera:
- (ii) Confirm ABO grouping of unknown serum with known A₁ and B red cells;
- (iii) Determine the Rh₀(D) group by testing unknown red cells with anti-D (anti Rh₀) blood grouping serum;
- (iv) Employ a control system capable of detecting false positive Rh test results, when required by the manufacturer; and
- (v) Perform quality control checks of cells and antisera each day of use;
 - (p) For transfusion services:
- (i) Perform ABO grouping, Rh_o(D) typing, antibody detection, and identification and compatibility testing as described by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 CFR Part 606, with the exception of 21 CFR Part 606.20a, Personnel, and 21 CFR Part 640; and
- (ii) Collect, store, process, distribute and date blood and blood products as described by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 CFR Parts 606, 610.53 and 640;
 - (q) For histopathology:
- (i) Use positive control slides for each special stain to check for intended level of reactivity;
- (ii) Retain stained slides at least ten years and specimen blocks at least two years from the date of examination; and
- (iii) Retain remnants of tissue specimens in an appropriate preserved state until the portions submitted for microscopic examination have been examined and diagnosed;
 - (r) For cytology:
- (i) Develop criteria for submission of material and the assessment of the adequacy of the sample submitted, including notifying the physician;
- (ii) Retain all negative slides for three years from the date of examination of the slide;
- (iii) Retain all abnormal slides for ten years from the date of examination;

- (iv) Include in quality control the rescreening and documentation of benign gynecological slides as follows:
- (A) One hundred percent of slides from patient with a known history of cervical cancer or its precursors;
- (B) Selection of benign slides for a total rescreening of a minimum of ten percent of all benign slides including patients identified in (r)(iv)(A) of this subsection; or
- (C) Another method demonstrating equivalent effectiveness in discovering errors;
- (v) Review prior cytologic specimens or records of previous reviews, if available, for each abnormal cytology result;
- (vi) Correlate abnormal cytology reports with prior cytology reports and with histopathology reports, if available, and determine the cause of any discrepancies;
- (vii) Document reviews of negative slides from cases known to have a history of abnormal slides;
- (viii) Evaluate and document technical personnel slide examination performance; and
- (ix) Evaluate and document significant discrepancies in examination of cytology slides;
 - (s) For histocompatibility:
- (i) Use applicable quality control standards for immunohematology, transfusion services, and diagnostic immunology as described in this chapter;
 - (ii) For renal allotransplantation:
 - (A) Have available and follow criteria for:
 - (I) Selecting appropriate patient serum samples for crossmatching;
 - (II) The technique used in crossmatching;
 - (III) Preparation of donor lymphocytes for crossmatching;
 - (IV) Reporting crossmatch results;
- (V) The preparation of lymphocytes for Human Leukocyte Antigen HLA-A, B and DR typing;
 - (VI) Selecting typing reagents; and
 - (VII) The assignment of HLA antigens;
- (B) Have available serum specimens for all potential transplant recipients at initial typing, for periodic screening, for pretransplantation crossmatch, and following sensitizing events;
- (C) Have appropriate storage and maintenance of both recipient sera and reagents;
 - (D) Indicate, when applicable:
 - (I) Source;
 - (II) Bleeding date;
 - (III) Identification number; and
 - (IV) Volume remaining for reagent typing sera inventory;
 - (E) Properly label and store:
 - (I) Cells;
 - (II) Complement;
 - (III) Buffers;
 - (IV) Dyes; and
 - (V) Reagents;
- (F) Type all potential transplant recipient cells and cells from organ donors referred to the medical test site;
- (G) Have adequate reagent trays for typing recipient and donor cells to define all HLA-A, B, and DR specificities as required to determine splits and cross-reactivity;
- (H) Have a written policy establishing when antigen redefinition and retyping are required;
- (1) Screen recipient sera for preformed antibodies with a suitable lymphocyte panel;
- (J) Use a suitable cell panel for screening patient sera containing all the major HLA specificities and common splits;
- (K) Use the mixed lymphocyte culture, or equivalent, to determine cellularly defined antigens;
- (L) Include positive and negative reference materials on each tray;
- (M) Participate in at least one national or regional cell exchange program, if available, or develop an exchange system with another medical test site:
- (iii) When performing only transfusions, other nonrenal transplantation, excluding bone marrow transplants, or disease-associated studies, meet all the requirements specified in this section except for the requirements for the performance of mixed lymphocyte cultures; and
 - (iv) Test donor for HIV reactivity;
 - (t) For cytogenetics:
 - (i) Document the number of:
- (A) Metaphase chromosome spreads and cells counted and karyotyped; and

- (B) Chromosomes counted for each metaphase spread;
- (ii) Assure an adequate number of karyotypes are prepared for each patient, according to the indication given for performing cytogenetics study:
 - (iii) Use an adequate patient identification system for:
 - (A) Patient specimens;
- (B) Photographs, photographic negatives, or computer stored images of metaphase spreads and karyotypes;
 - (C) Slides; and
 - (D) Records:
 - (iv) Include in the final report:
 - (A) The number of cells counted and karyotyped; and
 - (B) An interpretation of the karyotypes findings;
 - (v) Use appropriate nomenclature on final reports;
- (u) For radiobioassay and radioimmunoassay:
- (i) Check the counting equipment for stability each day of use with radioactive standards or reference sources; and
- (ii) Meet Washington state radiation standards described under chapter 70.98 RCW, and chapter 402-10 through 402-24, 402-32 through 402-34, 402-62, and 402-70 WAC.
- (6) If a medical test site performs cytology examinations, the designated test site supervisor or designated specialty test site supervisor
- (a) Confirm all gynecological smears interpreted to be outside normal limits:
 - (b) Review all nongynecological cytological preparations; and
 - (c) Sign or initial all reports from (a) or (b) of this subsection.
- (7) Technical personnel shall examine, unless federal law and regulation specify otherwise, no more than one hundred and twenty cytological slides in a twenty-four hour period and in no less than a six hour period, consisting of:
 - (a) No more than eighty unevaluated cytological slides per day; and
 - (b) No more than forty slides for quality control purposes.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-110 ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS. (1) A license owner or applicant contesting a disciplinary action shall, within twenty-eight days of receipt of the department's decision, file a written application for an adjudicative proceeding with the Legal Support Section, P.O. Box 2245, Olympia, WA 98507-2245. The application shall include or have attached:

- (a) A specific statement of the issue or issues and law involved;
- (b) The grounds for contesting the department decision; and
- (c) A copy of the contested department decision.
- (2) The adjudicative proceeding is governed by chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act, this chapter, and chapter ((248-08)) 246-08 WAC.
- If a provision of this chapter conflicts with chapter ((248-08)) 246-08 WAC, the provision in this chapter governs.
- (3) Any test site in receipt of a denial, condition, suspension, or revocation of its license, or a civil monetary penalty upheld after administrative review may, within sixty days of the administrative determination, petition the superior court for review of the decision.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 121, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91)

WAC 246-338-990 FEES. (1) For the purpose of this section, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

- (a) "Accredited by organization" means a testing site is accredited,
- certified, or licensed by an organization meeting the requirements of WAC ((248-38-040)) 246-338-040, Approval of accreditation bodies; (b) "Category ((I (A))) A" means a medical test site ((in Category I)) performing less than ((five)) ten thousand ((total)) licensed tests per year ((or three)) and two or less specialties;
- (c) "Category ((1 (B))) <u>B</u>" means a medical test site ((in Category 1)) performing ((five thousand to thirty thousand total)) <u>less than ten</u> thousand licensed tests per year ((or four to five)) and three specialties;
- (d) "Category ((I-(C))) C" means a medical test site ((in Category 1)) performing ((greater than thirty thousand total)) ten thousand to twenty-five thousand licensed tests per year ((or six or more)) and three or less specialties;
- (e) "Category ((H (A))) D" means a medical test site ((in Category H)) performing less than ((ten thousand total)) twenty-five thousand licensed tests per year ((or three or less)) and four or more specialties;

- (f) "Category (($\frac{H \cdot (B)}{E}$)) \underline{E} " means a medical test site (($\frac{H \cdot (B)}{E}$)) H)) performing ((ten thousand to fifty thousand total)) greater than twenty-five thousand licensed tests per year ((or four to five)) and three or less specialties;
- (g) "Category ((H (C))) F" means a medical test site ((in Category H)) performing greater than ((fifty thousand total)) twenty-five thousand licensed tests per year ((or six)) and four or more specialties;
- (h) (("Temporary" means a Category I or II medical test site performing testing at locations separate from the medical test sites permanent location with a frequency of five times a year or less;
- (i))) "Direct staff time" means all state employees' work time, including travel time and expenses((;)) involved in ((the following));
- (i) Functions associated with medical test site licensure or complaint investigation including:
 - (((i))) (A) On-site follow up visit; and
- (((ii))) (B) Telephone contacts and staff or management conferences in response to a deficiency statement or complaint; ((and))
- (((iii))) (ii) Preparation and participation in a continuing education or training event for a medical test site; and
- (iii) Evaluation of evidence submitted under WAC 246-338-030(12), with a request for addition or deletion to the tests listed under WAC 246-338-030(10), including actual costs for supplies, printings and mailings;
- (i) "Licensed test" means all tests not specifically listed as waivered under WAC 246-338-030(10), or defined as forensic under WAC 246-338-010(12);
- (i) "Temporary" means a medical test site performing licensed tests at locations separate from the medical test site's permanent location with a frequency of five times a year or less.
- (2) The department shall assess and collect biennial fees for medical test sites as follows:
- (a) Charge fees, based on the requirements authorized under RCW 70.42.090 and this section;
- (b) Prorate fees for the remainder of the biennial period, when the owner or applicant applies for a license or certificate of waiver during a biennium;
- (c) Adjust fees when a medical test site increases or decreases the complexity or volume of testing;
- (d) Determine fees according to criteria below:

(((i) Certificate of waiver \$100 per year or \$200 per biennium	_
(ii) Colonial I (1)	•
(ii) Category I (A)	
(iii) Category I (B) 500 per year or 1000 per biennium	ŕ
(iv) Category I (C) 600 per year or 1200 per biennium	,
(v) Category II (A) 500 per year or 1000 per biennium	,
(vi) Category II (B) 700 per year or 1400 per biennium	•
(vi) Category H (C)	•
(vii) Category II (C)	7
(A) One instrument	

(B) Each additional instrument 100 per year or 200 per biennium; (ix) Temporary..... 50 per year or 100 per biennium; (x) Cytology only 450 per year or 900 per biennium; (xi) Cytology in a Category H

medical test site 250 per year or 500 per biennium; (xii) Accredited by Organization:

..... 50 per year or 100 per biennium; (xiv) Complaint investigation ... direct staff time; ····· direct staff time.)) (i) Certificate of waiver \$50 per year or \$100 per biennium; (iii) Category B (iv) Category C 450 per year or 900 per biennium; 500 per year or 1000 per biennium; 600 per year or 1200 per biennium; 700 per year or 1400 per biennium;

(ix) Temporary...... 50 per year or 100 per biennium;

(x) Accredited by:
(A) Organization other than HCFA 125 per year or 250 per biennium;
(B) HCFA 50 per year or 100 per biennium;
(xi) Follow up survey for deficiencies direct staff time (xii) Complaint investigation direct staff time; (xiii) Continuing education. direct staff time;

(xiv) Evaluation of requests for additions

or deletions to the list of waivered

direct staff time. (3) The department shall exclude from fee charges the women, infant, and children (WIC) programs performing hematocrit testing only for food distribution purposes and the Washington state migrant coun-

cil performing hematocrit testing only for nutritional evaluation.

WSR 91-17-084 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 21, 1991, 3:45 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Amending WAC 458-20-169 Religious, charitable, benevolent, nonprofit service organizations, and sheltered workshops.

Purpose: To implement chapter 51, Laws of 1991 which provides an exemption for auctions conducted by public benefit organizations. This rule amendment also incorporates Excise Tax Bulletin 551, issue of January 1, 1991, and extends the bulletin to all fundraising activities.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300. Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 51, Laws of 1991.

Summary: This rule amendment implements chapter 51, Laws of 1991 which provides an exemption for auctions conducted by public benefit organizations, and incorporates Excise Tax Bulletin 551 into the rule and extends its benefits to all fundraising activities.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Steve Zagelow, 711 Capitol Way, #205, Olympia, (206) 586-4291; and Enforcement: Ed Faker, 711 Capitol Way, #400, Olympia, (206) 753-5579.

Name of Proponent: Department of Revenue, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: This rule amendment implements chapter 51, Laws of 1991 which provides an exemption for auctions conducted by public benefit organizations, and incorporates Excise Tax Bulletin 551 into the rule and extends its benefits to all fundraising activities.

Proposal does not change existing rules.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

The Department of Revenue has reviewed administrative provisions contained in this rule in order to lessen the economic impact on small businesses. A small business economic impact statement is not required for the following reason(s): Negligible impact. This rule has no identifiable administrative impact.

Hearing Location: Evergreen Plaza Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 711 Capitol Way South, Olympia, WA, on September 27, 1991, at 9:30 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Steve Zagelow, Sr, Administrative Law Judge, Department of Revenue, Interpretation and Appeals, General Administration Building, Mailstop AX-02, FAX 586-7603, Olympia, Washington 98504, by September 27, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 3, 1991.

August 20, 1991 Edward L. Faker Assistant Director AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-7, filed 10/7/88)

WAC 458-20-169 RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, BENEVO-LENT, NONPROFIT SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS. (1) Introduction. Religious, charitable, benevolent, and nonprofit service organizations are subject to business and occupation tax, retail sales tax, and use tax, unless otherwise provided by this section.

(2) Definitions.

(a) "Sheltered workshops" is defined by the law to mean the performance of business activities of any kind on or off the premises of such nonprofit organizations which are performed for the primary pur-

(i) Providing gainful employment or rehabilitation services to the handicapped as an interim step in the rehabilitation process for those who cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market or during such time as employment opportunities for them in the competitive labor market do not exist; or

(ii) Providing evaluation and work adjustment services for handi-

capped individuals.

(b) "Health or social welfare organization" means an organization which renders health or social welfare services as defined below, which is a not-for-profit corporation under chapter 24.03 RCW and which is managed by a governing board of not less than eight individuals none of whom is a paid employee of the organization or which is a corpora-tion solely under chapter 24.12 RCW. In addition, in order to be exempt of business and occupation tax under RCW 82.04.4297, a corporation shall satisfy the following conditions:

(i) No part of its income may be paid directly or indirectly to its members, stockholders, officers, directors, or trustees except in the form of services rendered by the corporation in accordance with its

purposes and bylaws;

(ii) Salary or compensation paid to its officers and executives must be only for actual services rendered, and at levels comparable to the salary or compensation of like positions within the public service of the

- (iii) Assets of the corporation must be irrevocably dedicated to the activities for which the exemption is granted and, on the liquidation, dissolution, or abandonment by the corporation, may not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any member or individual except a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation which also would be entitled to the exemption;
- (iv) The corporation must be duly licensed or certified where licensing or certification is required by law or regulation;
- (v) The amounts received qualifying for exemption must be used for the activities for which the exemption is granted; (vi) Services must be available regardless of race, color, national or-
- igin, or ancestry; and (vii) The director of revenue shall have access to its books in order
- to determine whether the corporation is entitled to this exemption. (c) "Health or social welfare services" include and are limited to:
 - (i) Mental health, drug, or alcoholism counseling or treatment;

(ii) Family counseling;

(iii) Health care services;

- (iv) Therapeutic, diagnostic, rehabilitative, or restorative services for the care of the sick, aged, or physically-disabled, developmentallydisabled, or emotionally-disabled individuals;
- (v) Activities which are for the purpose of preventing or ameliorating juvenile delinquency or child abuse, including recreational activities for those purposes;

(vi) Care of orphans or foster children;

(vii) Day care of children;

(viii) Employment development, training, and placement; and

(ix) Legal services to the indigent(:);

- (x) Weatherization assistance or minor home repairs for low-income homeowners or renters;
- (xi) Assistance to low-income homeowners and renters to offset the cost of home heating energy, through direct benefits to eligible households or to fuel vendors on behalf of eligible households; and

(xii) Community services to low-income individuals, families and groups which are designed to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the poverty in the communities of the state.

(d) A "public benefit organization" means an organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501 (c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 1991

(i) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization when the organization has received from the internal revenue service a ruling of tax exemption under section 501 (c)(3) of the internal revenue code.

- (ii) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization if the organization is one chapter or unit in a larger organization, like a church or the boy scouts, and the larger organization has been issued a group section 501 (c)(3) exemption ruling by the internal revenue service.
- (iii) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization if, prior to the auction, the organization has made application to the internal revenue service for section 501 (c)(3) exemption and the effective date of the exemption, when granted, is prior to the auction.

(e) An "auction" means the sale of property and/or services to the highest bidder.

(f) The phrase "more than one auction per year" means more than

one auction in any calendar year. (g) The phrase "conduct or participate in" means actively holding a fund-raising auction. The mere attendance, purchase of items or the

donation of articles to be sold at an auction conducted by others, is not active participation in an auction.

(h) The phrase "not extend over a period of more than two days" means the an auction is not conducted or more than two consecutive or non-consecutive calendar days in any seven calendar day period.

(3) Fund_raising. The following applies to the fund_raising activities of religious, charitable, benevolent, and nonprofit service organizations:

- (a) Public benefit organization auctions. Chapter 51, Laws of 1991, effective April 26, 1991, provides to public benefit organizations an exemption from B&O tax and retail sales tax when conducting or participating in an auction,
- (i) B&O TAX. Amounts received from sales by a public benefit organization conducting or participating in an auction are exempt from B&0 tax, if:
- (aa) The organization does not conduct or participate in more than one auction per year; and
- (bb) The auction does not extend over a period of more than two days.
- (ii) RETAIL SALES TAX. Retail sales tax does not apply to sales by a public benefit organization conducting or participating in an auction, if:
- (aa) The organization does not conduct or participate in more than one auction per year; and
- (bb) The auction does not extend over a period of more than two days
- (iii) USE TAX. An article sold at an auction conducted or participated in by a public benefit organization is subject to use tax. The use tax on the article purchased at the auction is paid by the buyer. The use tax due from the buyer is collected at time of registration or licensing in the case of an auto, boats, etc., purchased at the auction. The use tax due on other items purchased at an auction is remitted by the buyer to the department. Because the use tax is a complementary tax to the retail sales tax and the legislature intended to exempt an auctioning organization from the collection responsibilities of retail sales tax, the auctioning organization also need not collect the use tax. See: WAC 458-20-178.
 - (iv) EXAMPLES.
- (aa) An organization which has been ruled tax exempt under section 501 (c)(3) by the internal revenue service conducts an auction for fund-raising. This is the only auction conducted by the organization in the calendar year and it is conducted over a two day period. The proceeds of the auction are exempt from B&O tax and the sales at the auction are exempt from retail sales tax.

(bb) At the auction in example (aa), an automobile has been donated to the organization and is sold. The buyer of the automobile is liable for use tax on the vehicle purchased.

(cc) At the auction in example (aa), tickets for a dinner before the auction and a dance after the auction are sold by the organization. The exemption from tax only applies to the auction activities. The dinnerdance activities are taxable when the proceeds, as measured by the lesser of the selling price or the fair market value, exceeds \$1,000. See; subsection (d) of this subsection below.

(dd) A public benefit organization has as part of its structure various sub-organizations that have no separate identity or purpose, like a hospital guild. Both the larger organization and the sub-organizations might conduct various fund-raising activities, including auctions. When the internal revenue service does not consider the sub-organizations as separate entities in a single 501 (c)(3) exemption, both the larger organization and the sub-organizations are collectively entitled to one exempt auction. If a second auction is conducted within a calendar year by either the larger organization or sub-organizations, the auction is exempt from B&O and retail sales tax, both auctions are

- taxable as provided in subsection (d) of this subsection. However, if a sub-organization is considered a separate 501 (c)(3) entity, as evidenced by a group exemption issued by the internal revenue service, then the larger organization and each sub-organization included as part of a group section 501 (c)(3) exemption are each entitled to conduct one exempt auction per calendar year.
- (((a))) (b) Meals. Organizations serving meals for fund-raising purposes are not engaged in the business of making sales at retail and are not required to collect the retail sales tax upon such sales, nor pay the business and occupation tax, if such meals are served no more frequently than once every two weeks and the gross receipts are one thousand dollars or less.
- (((b))) (c) Bazaars/rummage sales. Organizations conducting bazaars or rummage sales who are not generally engaged in the business of making sales at retail are not required to collect the retail sales tax nor pay the business and occupation tax if such bazaars or rummage sales are conducted no more than twice per year and do not extend over a period of more than two days each, and if the gross receipts from each such bazaar or rummage sale are one thousand dollars or less
- (((c))) (d) Fund-raising drives/concessions. When organizations make retail sales in the course of annual fund-raising drives, other than a public benefit organization auction as provided above, or make such sales through concessions operated no more than twice a year which do not extend over a period of more than two days each, for the support of various benevolent, athletic, recreational, or cultural programs, the retail sales tax and business and occupation tax need not be accounted for if the gross receipts from each such annual fund-raising drive or concession are one thousand dollars or less.
- (i) Persons who serve fund-raising meals, conduct bazaars/rummage sales, or fund-raising drives/concessions more frequently than provided in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, or receive more than the amounts allowed therein, are required to report and pay tax upon their gross receipts from all such activities.
- (ii) When an organization conducts a taxable fund-raising event, the measure of the tax for all purposes is the lesser of the selling price or the fair market value of the item sold. The excess of the selling price over the fair market value is a nontaxable donation. The department will accept an organization's reasonable allocation of the fair market value and donation portions of the sales proceeds. When a merchant or professional donates an item to be sold, the fair market value is its ordinary retail selling price. Donors of items to be sold are not liable for use tax on the items donated. The fair market value of homemade items, items which are not commercially sold (e.g., art work or pottery) is the value of materials used. Some items may have no fair market value. For example, the right to conduct a school band at a concert, the right to serve as honorary mayor for a day, or the right to be the dinner guest at someone's home each has no fair market value. Receipts from items sold which have no fair market value are considered nontaxable donations to the organization. An organization may advertise that the selling price includes retail sales tax. An organization may "advertise" by posting a sign that applicable retail sales tax is included in the listed price, or, the organization may add a statement in its written advertising that applicable sales tax will be included in the price.

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ITEM	DONOR	_FMV	SALES PRICE	DONA- TION	RETAIL S	ERVICI B&O
Golf clubs	ABC Golf	\$300	\$250	0	\$250	0
Dinner for 6-Browns'	Mrs. Brown	_0	\$60	\$60	0	0
Simple will	Jane Smith	\$75	\$50	. 0	0	\$50
Principal	School .	0	\$100	\$100	0	0
for the day				<u> </u>		
BoataMotor	Goe Estate	\$750	\$825	\$75	\$750	0
Pottery	Art Student	\$5	\$25	\$20	\$5	0
Weekend use	Mr. Jones	\$200	\$250	\$50	\$200	0
of cabin						L
TOTAL		\$1330	\$1560	\$305	\$1205	\$50

In this example, retail sales tax is due on \$1,205. If the selling price had included sales tax and the sales tax rate is 7.8%, sales tax due of \$87.19 is computed as follows: \$1,205 divided by 1.078 = \$1,117.81, the new tax measure. \$1,117.81 x .078 = \$87.19. Retailing and service B&O receipts in the amounts of \$1,205 and \$50 respectively, must be reported. If the organization's total gross receipts, other than dues and donations, exceeds \$12,000 in the calendar year, B&O tax is due.

(4) Prepared meals for certain persons. Neither the retail sales tax

nor the use tax applies to prepared meals provided to senior citizens, disabled persons, or low-income persons by not-for-profit organiza-

tions organized under chapter 24.03 or 24.12 RCW.

- (5) Sheltered workshops. The gross income received by nonprofit organizations from the business activities of "sheltered workshops" is exempt from the business and occupation tax.
- (6) Health or social welfare services. In computing business tax there may be deducted amounts received from the United States or any instrumentality thereof or from the state of Washington or any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof as compensation for, or to support, health or social welfare services rendered by a health or social welfare organization or by a municipal corporation or political subdivision, except deductions are not allowed for amounts that are received under an employee benefit plan.
- (7) Other activities. In every case where such organizations conduct business activities other than as outlined above, the retail sales tax and business and occupation tax are fully applicable to the gross sales made and merchandise may be purchased for resale without paying the retail sales tax by furnishing vendors with resale certificates as prescribed in WAC 458-20-102.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-17-085 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 21, 1991, 3:48 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 21, 1991.

Purpose: To implement chapter 51, Laws of 1991, which provides an exemption for auctions conducted by public benefit organizations. The rule also extends Excise Tax Bulletin 551 to all fundraising events.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 458-20-169.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: This rule implements chapter 51, Laws of 1991 which was effective April 27, 1991. This emergency adoption is necessary to provide guidance to those affected by the legislation.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 20, 1991 Edward L. Faker Assistant Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 88-7, filed 10/7/88)

WAC 458-20-169 RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, BENEVOLENT, NONPROFIT SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS. (1) Introduction. Religious, charitable, benevolent, and nonprofit service organizations are subject to business and occupation tax, retail sales tax, and use tax, unless otherwise provided by this section.

- (2) Definitions.
- (a) "Sheltered workshops" is defined by the law to mean the performance of business activities of any kind on or off the premises of such nonprofit organizations which are performed for the primary purpose of:

- (i) Providing gainful employment or rehabilitation services to the handicapped as an interim step in the rehabilitation process for those who cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market or during such time as employment opportunities for them in the competitive labor market do not exist; or
- (ii) Providing evaluation and work adjustment services for handicapped individuals.
- (b) "Health or social welfare organization" means an organization which renders health or social welfare services as defined below, which is a not-for-profit corporation under chapter 24.03 RCW and which is managed by a governing board of not less than eight individuals none of whom is a paid employee of the organization or which is a corporation solely under chapter 24.12 RCW. In addition, in order to be exempt of business and occupation tax under RCW 82.04.4297, a corporation shall satisfy the following conditions:
- (i) No part of its income may be paid directly or indirectly to its members, stockholders, officers, directors, or trustees except in the form of services rendered by the corporation in accordance with its purposes and bylaws,
- (ii) Salary or compensation paid to its officers and executives must be only for actual services rendered, and at levels comparable to the salary or compensation of like positions within the public service of the state;
- (iii) Assets of the corporation must be irrevocably dedicated to the activities for which the exemption is granted and, on the liquidation, dissolution, or abandonment by the corporation, may not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any member or individual except a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation which also would be entitled to the exemption;
- (iv) The corporation must be duly licensed or certified where licensing or certification is required by law or regulation:
- (v) The amounts received qualifying for exemption must be used for the activities for which the exemption is granted;
- (vi) Services must be available regardless of race, color, national origin, or ancestry, and
- (vii) The director of revenue shall have access to its books in order to determine whether the corporation is entitled to this exemption.
- (c) "Health or social welfare services" include and are limited to:
- (i) Mental health, drug, or alcoholism counseling or treatment;
 - (ii) Family counseling;
 - (iii) Health care services;
- (iv) Therapeutic, diagnostic, rehabilitative, or restorative services for the care of the sick, aged, or physically-disabled, developmentally-disabled, or emotionally-disabled individuals;
- (v) Activities which are for the purpose of preventing or ameliorating juvenile delinquency or child abuse, including recreational activities for those purposes;
 - (vi) Care of orphans or foster children;
 - (vii) Day care of children;
- (viii) Employment development, training, and placement; and
 - (ix) Legal services to the indigent(:);

- (x) Weatherization assistance or minor home repairs for low-income homeowners or renters;
- (xi) Assistance to low-income homeowners and renters to offset the cost of home heating energy, through direct benefits to eligible households or to fuel vendors on behalf of eligible households; and
- (xii) Community services to low-income individuals, families and groups which are designed to have a measurable and potentially major impact on the poverty in the communities of the state.
- (d) A "public benefit organization" means an organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501 (c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 1991.
- (i) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization when the organization has received from the internal revenue service a ruling of tax exemption under section 501 (c)(3) of the internal revenue code.
- (ii) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization if the organization is one chapter or unit in a larger organization, like a church or the boy scouts, and the larger organization has been issued a group section 501 (c)(3) exemption ruling by the internal revenue service.
- (iii) An organization qualifies as a public benefit organization if, prior to the auction, the organization has made application to the internal revenue service for section 501 (c)(3) exemption and the effective date of the exemption, when granted, is prior to the auction.
- (e) An "auction" means the sale of property and/or services to the highest bidder.
- (f) The phrase "more than one auction per year" means more than one auction in any calendar year.
- (g) The phrase "conduct or participate in" means actively holding a fund-raising auction. The mere attendance, purchase of items or the donation of articles to be sold at an auction conducted by others, is not active participation in an auction.
- (h) The phrase "not extend over a period of more than two days" means the an auction is not conducted or more than two consecutive or non-consecutive calendar days in any seven calendar day period.
- (3) Fund_raising. The following applies to the fund_raising activities of religious, charitable, benevolent, and nonprofit service organizations:
- (a) Public benefit organization auctions. Chapter 51, Laws of 1991, effective April 26, 1991, provides to public benefit organizations an exemption from B&O tax and retail sales tax when conducting or participating in an auction,
- (i) B&O TAX. Amounts received from sales by a public benefit organization conducting or participating in an auction are exempt from B&O tax, if:
- (aa) The organization does not conduct or participate in more than one auction per year, and
- (bb) The auction does not extend over a period of more than two days.
- (ii) RETAIL SALES TAX. Retail sales tax does not apply to sales by a public benefit organization conducting or participating in an auction, if:
- (aa) The organization does not conduct or participate in more than one auction per year, and

- (bb) The auction does not extend over a period of more than two days.
- (iii) USE TAX. An article sold at an auction conducted or participated in by a public benefit organization is subject to use tax. The use tax on the article purchased at the auction is paid by the buyer. The use tax due from the buyer is collected at time of registration or licensing in the case of an auto, boats, etc., purchased at the auction. The use tax due on other items purchased at an auction is remitted by the buyer to the department. Because the use tax is a complementary tax to the retail sales tax and the legislature intended to exempt an auctioning organization from the collection responsibilities of retail sales tax, the auctioning organization also need not collect the use tax. See: WAC 458-20-178.

(iv) EXAMPLES.

- (aa) An organization which has been ruled tax exempt under section 501 (c)(3) by the internal revenue service conducts an auction for fund-raising. This is the only auction conducted by the organization in the calendar year and it is conducted over a two day period. The proceeds of the auction are exempt from B&O tax and the sales at the auction are exempt from retail sales tax.
- (bb) At the auction in example (aa), an automobile has been donated to the organization and is sold. The buyer of the automobile is liable for use tax on the vehicle purchased.
- (cc) At the auction in example (aa), tickets for a dinner before the auction and a dance after the auction are sold by the organization. The exemption from tax only applies to the auction activities. The dinner-dance activities are taxable when the proceeds, as measured by the lesser of the selling price or the fair market value, exceeds \$1,000. See, subsection (d) of this subsection below.
- (dd) A public benefit organization has as part of its structure various sub-organizations that have no separate identity or purpose, like a hospital guild. Both the larger organization and the sub-organizations might conduct various fund-raising activities, including auctions. When the internal revenue service does not consider the sub-organizations as separate entities in a single 501 (c)(3) exemption, both the larger organization and the sub-organizations are collectively entitled to one exempt auction. If a second auction is conducted within a calendar year by either the larger organization or suborganizations, the auction is exempt from B&O and retail sales tax, both auctions are taxable as provided in subsection (d) of this subsection. However, if a sub-organization is considered a separate 501 (c)(3) entity, as evidenced by a group exemption issued by the internal revenue service, then the larger organization and each sub-organization included as part of a group section 501 (c)(3) exemption are each entitled to conduct one exempt auction per calendar year.
- (((a))) (b) Meals. Organizations serving meals for fund-raising purposes are not engaged in the business of making sales at retail and are not required to collect the retail sales tax upon such sales, nor pay the business and occupation tax, if such meals are served no more frequently than once every two weeks and the gross receipts are one thousand dollars or less.

- (((b))) (c) Bazaars/rummage sales. Organizations conducting bazaars or rummage sales who are not generally engaged in the business of making sales at retail are not required to collect the retail sales tax nor pay the business and occupation tax if such bazaars or rummage sales are conducted no more than twice per year and do not extend over a period of more than two days each, and if the gross receipts from each such bazaar or rummage sale are one thousand dollars or less.
- (((c))) (d) Fund-raising drives/concessions. When organizations make retail sales in the course of annual fund-raising drives, other than a public benefit organization auction as provided above, or make such sales through concessions operated no more than twice a year which do not extend over a period of more than two days each, for the support of various benevolent, athletic, recreational, or cultural programs, the retail sales tax and business and occupation tax need not be accounted for if the gross receipts from each such annual fund-raising drive or concession are one thousand dollars or less.
- (i) Persons who serve fund-raising meals, conduct bazaars/rummage sales, or fund-raising drives/concessions more frequently than provided in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, or receive more than the amounts allowed therein, are required to report and pay tax upon their gross receipts from all such activities.
- (ii) When an organization conducts a taxable fundraising event, the measure of the tax for all purposes is the lesser of the selling price or the fair market value of the item sold. The excess of the selling price over the fair market value is a nontaxable donation. The department will accept an organization's reasonable allocation of the fair market value and donation portions of the sales proceeds. When a merchant or professional donates an item to be sold, the fair market value is its ordinary retail selling price. Donors of items to be sold are not liable for use tax on the items donated. The fair market value of homemade items, items which are not commercially sold (e.g., art work or pottery) is the value of materials used. Some items may have no fair market value. For example, the right to conduct a school band at a concert, the right to serve as honorary mayor for a day, or the right to be the dinner guest at someone's home each has no fair market value. Receipts from items sold which have no fair market value are considered nontaxable donations to the organization. An organization may advertise that the selling price includes retail sales tax. An organization may "advertise" by posting a sign that applicable retail sales tax is included in the listed price, or, the organization may add a statement in its written advertising that applicable sales tax will be included in the price.

Madison School - Proceeds from a non-auction sale						
ITEH	DONOR	PMV	SALES		RETAIL S	
			PRICE	TION		B&O
Golf clubs	ABC Golf	\$300	\$250	0	\$250	0
Dinner for	Mrs. Brown	0	\$60	\$60	0	0
6-Browns'						
Simple will	Jane Smith	\$75	\$50	0	0	\$50_
Principal	School	0	\$100	\$100	0	0
for the day		l				
Boat&Motor	Goe Estate	\$750	\$825	\$75	\$750	0_
Pottery	Art Student	\$5	\$25	\$20	\$5.	0
Weekend use	Mr. Jones	\$200	\$250	\$50	\$200	0
of cabin						
TOTAL		\$1330	\$1560	\$305	\$1205	\$50

- In this example, retail sales tax is due on \$1,205. If the selling price had included sales tax and the sales tax rate is 7.8%, sales tax due of \$87.19 is computed as follows: \$1,205 divided by 1.078 = \$1,117.81, the new tax measure. \$1,117.81 x .078 = \$87.19. Retailing and service B&O receipts in the amounts of \$1,205 and \$50 respectively, must be reported. If the organization's total gross receipts, other than dues and donations, exceeds \$12,000 in the calendar year, B&O tax is due.
- (4) Prepared meals for certain persons. Neither the retail sales tax nor the use tax applies to prepared meals provided to senior citizens, disabled persons, or low-income persons by not-for-profit organizations organized under chapter 24.03 or 24.12 RCW.
- (5) Sheltered workshops. The gross income received by nonprofit organizations from the business activities of "sheltered workshops" is exempt from the business and occupation tax.
- (6) Health or social welfare services. In computing business tax there may be deducted amounts received from the United States or any instrumentality thereof or from the state of Washington or any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof as compensation for, or to support, health or social welfare services rendered by a health or social welfare organization or by a municipal corporation or political subdivision, except deductions are not allowed for amounts that are received under an employee benefit plan.
- (7) Other activities. In every case where such organizations conduct business activities other than as outlined above, the retail sales tax and business and occupation tax are fully applicable to the gross sales made and merchandise may be purchased for resale without paying the retail sales tax by furnishing vendors with resale certificates as prescribed in WAC 458-20-102.

Reviser's note: The typographical error in the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appears in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

WSR 91-17-086 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Institutions)

[Filed August 21, 1991, 3:55 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: New chapter 275-156 WAC, Civil commitment cost reimbursement.

Purpose: To establish standards and procedures for reimbursing counties for the cost incurred during civil commitment trial, annual evaluation, review processes, and release procedures related to chapter 71.09 RCW.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 43.20A.050. Statute Being Implemented: RCW 43.20A.050.

Summary: The rule defines reimbursable costs, the maximum allowable reimbursement for law enforcement costs, the process for counties to receive reimbursement

(i.e., billing procedure, procedures for obtaining exceptions to the rule, the effective date of the rule), and provision for department audit of reimbursement claims.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To enable counties to request cost reimbursement for real expenses incurred during civil commitment trial, annual evaluation, review processes, and release procedures related to chapter 71.09 RCW.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: David Weston, Special Commitment Center, 291-2390.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on September 24, 1991. at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 8, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

Chapter 275-156 WAC CIVIL COMMITMENT COST REIMBURSEMENT

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-156-005 PURPOSE. These rules establish the standards and procedures for reimbursing counties for the cost incurred during civil commitment trial, annual evaluation, and review processes and release procedures related to chapter 71.09 RCW. The department's reimbursement to counties is limited to appropriated funds.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 275-156-010 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Attorney cost" means the fully documented prosecutorial and defense fee directly related to the violent sexual predator civil commitment process. Said fee includes the cost of paralegal services.
- (2) "Department" means the department of social and health services.
- (3) "Evaluation by expert cost" means a county-incurred service fee as the result of a comprehensive examination of a person:
 - (a) Alleged to be a "sexually violent predator"; and
 - (b) Who has had a petition filed.

(4) "Incremental cost" means county-incurred efforts or costs that are not otherwise covered and are exclusively attributable to the trial of a person alleged to be a "sexually violent predator".

- (5) "Judicial cost" means the costs a county incurs as the result of filing a petition for the civil commitment of a person alleged to be a "sexually violent predator" under chapter 71.09 RCW. This cost is limited to fees for judges which shall include court clerk and bailiff services, court reporter services, transcript typing and preparation, expert and non expert witnesses, jury, and jail facilities.
- (6) "Law enforcement cost" means a cost incurred by a police agency investigating issues specific to:
- (a) Filing a petition alleging a person is a "sexually violent predator"; or

- (b) A hearing to determine if a person is a "sexually violent predator".
- (7) "Medical cost" means a county-incurred extraordinary medical expense beyond the routine services of a jail.
 - (8) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services.
- (9) "Transportation cost" means the cost a county incurs when transporting a person alleged to be, or having found to be, a "sexually violent predator", to and from a sexual predator program facility.

NEW SECTION

- WAC 275-156-015 LIMITATION OF FUNDS. The department shall:
 - (1) Reimburse funds to a county when funds are available:
- (2) Limit a county's reimbursement to costs of civil commitment trials or hearings as described under this chapter;
- (3) Restrict a county's reimbursement to documented law enforcement, expert evaluation, attorney, transportation, judicial, and medical
- (4) Not pay a county a cost under the rules of this section and said cost is otherwise reimbursable under law
- (5) Pay a county's claim for a trial or hearing occurring during each biennium in the order in which the claim is received at the department's office of accounting services until the department's biennial appropriation is expended.

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-156-020 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE REIM-BURSEMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT COST. The department shall reimburse a county for actual costs incurred during the period July 1, 1990, through June 30, 1992, up to the maximum allowable rate as specified:

- (1) Attorney cost Up to forty-nine dollars and forty-one cents per hour:
- (2) Evaluation by expert cost Up to one hundred dollars per hour, not to exceed more than twenty hours;
 - (3) Judicial costs:
- (a) Judge Up to forty-six dollars and five cents per hour. These county costs shall include court clerk and bailiff services;
- (b) Court reporters Up to twenty dollars and seventy-one cents
- (c) Transcript typing and preparation services Up to four dollars and thirteen cents per page;
 - (d) Expert witnesses Up to one hundred dollars per hour;
- (e) Non-Expert witnesses Up to thirty-one dollars and thirteen cents per day;
 - (f) Jury Thirty-one dollars and thirteen cents per day;
 - (g) Jail facilities Thirty dollars per day.
- (4) Law enforcement cost Up to twenty dollars and sixty-six cents
- (5) Medical costs Up to fifty dollars per day, not to exceed five consecutive days; and
- (6) Transportation cost Up to twenty-six cents per mile, plus the cost of one meal for transporting staff, if transport exceeds eleven consecutive hours.

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-156-025 BILLING PROCEDURE. (1) When a county requests the department reimburse a county's cost, the county shall:

- (a) Make a claim using the State of Washington Invoice Voucher, Form A 19 1-A; and
- (b) Attach to the claim necessary documentation, support, and justification materials.
- (2) The department may subject a county's claim documentation to periodic audit at the discretion of the department.
- (3) Only an authorized administrator, or the county administrator's designee, may submit to the department a request for a county's cost reimbursement.
- (4) A county's reimbursement claim shall contain the name of the person for whom costs were incurred.
- (5) A county shall submit a reimbursement claim to the department within thirty days of final costs incurred to assure proper handling of
- (6) When a county submits a reimbursement claim, the county shall submit a reimbursement claim to the department of social and health services, offices of accounting services.

(7) If the department's reimbursement appropriation becomes exhausted before the end of a biennium, a county may continue to make a claim for reimbursement. The department may use the reimbursement claim to justify a request for adequate department funding during future biennia.

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-16-030 EXCEPTIONS. (1) The secretary may grant exceptions to the rules of this chapter.

(2) A county seeking an exception shall make the exception request using the DSHS Exception Request form, DSHS 05-210(X), and file it with the secretary or secretary's designee.

(3) The department will deny a claim which does not follow the rules of this chapter unless the secretary or secretary designee granted an exception before the claim was filed.

Reviser's note: The above new section was filed by the agency as WAC 275-16-030. This section is placed among sections forming new chapter 275-156 WAC, and therefore should be numbered WAC 275-156-030. Pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040, the section is published in the same form as filed by the agency.

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-156-035 EFFECTIVE DATE. When a county submits a reimbursement claim according to this chapter, the claim shall be only for costs incurred as defined in this chapter, on or after July 1, 1990.

NEW SECTION

WAC 275-156-040 AUDITS. The department may audit county reimbursement claims at the department's discretion.

WSR 91-17-087 PROPOSED RULES **DEPARTMENT OF** SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Filed August 21, 1991, 3:57 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 388-49-420 Resources-Nonexempt.

Purpose: WAC 388-49-420 is revised to comply with CFR 273.11 (j)(2)(vi) and (vii) which require resources of an alien sponsor be prorated by the number of other aliens sponsored and in certain circumstances the resources of a sponsor continue to be deemed to an alien after the alien loses his/her spouse.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 74.04.510. Statute Being Implemented: RCW 74.04.510.

Summary: WAC 388-49-420 is revised to comply with CFR 273.11 (j)(2)(vi) and (vii) which require that resources of an alien sponsor be prorated by the number of other aliens sponsored and in certain circumstances the resources of a sponsor continue to be deemed to an alien after the alien loses his/her sponsor. Additional amendment added in accordance with CFR 273.11 (j)(vii) to show deemed resources are no longer attributed to the alien should the alien's sponsor die.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Rule is amended to comply with code of federal regulations (CFR).

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Mike Arnaud, Income Assistance, 753-4918.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Rule is necessary because of federal law, CFR 273.11 (j)(2)(vi) and (vii).

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on September 24, 1991, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by September 24, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 8, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 3171, filed 5/1/91, effective 6/1/91)

WAC 388-49-420 RESOURCES-NONEXEMPT. (1) The department shall consider the following resources nonexempt:

(a) Liquid resources;

- (b) Real and personal property not exempted by WAC 388-49-410; and
 - (c) Money secured in the form of a lump sum.
- (2) The value of a nonexempt resource, except for licensed vehicles as specified in WAC 388-49-430, shall be its equity value.
- (3) The department shall exempt funds having been commingled in an account with nonexempt funds for more than six months.
- (4) The department shall consider resources owned jointly by separate households available in their entirety to each household, unless:
 - (a) The resource is inaccessible to one of the households, and
 - (b) Ownership is verified, if questionable.
- (5) The department shall consider resources of the following persons as available to the remaining household members:
 - (a) Ineligible aliens;
- (b) Persons disqualified for failure to meet Social Security number requirements;
 - (c) Persons disqualified for intentional program violation;
- (d) Persons disqualified for failure to comply with work requirements as described under WAC 388-49-360; or
- (e) Persons who fail to sign the application attesting to their citizenship or alien status.
- (6) ((The department shall consider resources, reduced by one thousand five hundred dollars, of an alien sponsor and spouse, if living together, available to the alien household for three years following the alien's admission to the United States for permanent residence)) Excluding one thousand five hundred dollars, the department shall con-
- sider resources of an alien sponsor and spouse living together available:

 (a) To the household as specified in WAC 388-49-270, for three years following the alien's admission to the United States for permanent residence;
- (b) To the extent deemed resources are divided by the number of sponsored aliens applying for or participating in the program, if the alien can demonstrate the sponsor is sponsoring other aliens; and

(c) Until one of the following occurs:

- (i) Alien obtains a new sponsor, should the alien lose a sponsor during the three-year limit;
- (ii) The three-year period for applying the sponsored alien provisions expires; or (iii) The sponsor dies.

WSR 91-17-088 PROPOSED RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Filed August 21, 1991, 3:59 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: Chapter 388-96 WAC Nursing home—Accounting—Reimbursement.

Purpose: WAC 388-96-010, to provide a definition of "gain on sale" for the purpose of depreciation reimbursement recovery; WAC 388-96-023, to require as a condition of participation in Medicaid that a nursing facility have at least 15% of its beds certified for Medicare participation; WAC 388-96-507, to clarify that ordinary and necessary costs of providing care and meeting standards are not allowable if they are expressly declared unallowable elsewhere in the chapter; WAC 388-96-559, to further clarify that both land and depreciable assets are subject to appraisal limitations for all rate periods after December 31, 1984. To further clarify that both land and depreciable assets are prohibited from being revalued upward for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, for changes of ownership after this date; WAC 388-96-569, to provide for recovery of prior depreciation reimbursement to the extent there is a gain on sale of nursing facility assets resulting from a sale or capitalized lease. To clarify there will be no adjustment of depreciation base or cost basis for the buyer or capitalized lessee in the event of recapture; WAC 388-96-585, to further clarify the cost of land and depreciable assets, which cannot be reimbursed under the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA) and state statutory and regulatory provisions, for sales on or after July 18, 1984, are unallowable for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984. To provide that costs of nursing "pool services" (temporary nursing services purchased under contract) are unallowable to the extent they exceed what the services would have cost for the same services at in-house nursing wages at the same facility for the same category of health care worker; WAC 388-96-722, to provide for the nonreimbursement of costs of temporary nursing services ("pool services") to the extent they exceed the cost of such services had they been performed by in-house staff at the facility. To provide for the exclusion of such excess costs from nursing costs for the purpose of measuring year-to-year nursing cost increases in calculating and applying the nursing cost increase lid and from converting excess nursing hours to costs in computing the hours lid. To provide for the suspension of the nursing cost increase lid for state fiscal year 1992 only (July 1, 1991, to June 30, 1992, rate setting); and WAC 388-96-754, to reduce the financing allowance from 11% to 10% of net invested funds. To further clarify that the cost basis of land as well as the depreciation base of depreciable assets cannot be increased for reimbursement purposes for all changes of ownership on or after July 18, 1984, for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984. To further clarify the cost basis of leased land shall be lessor's historical

capitalized cost, regardless of whether the lease is capitalized or not.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: WAC 388-96-010, 388-96-023, 388-96-507, 388-96-559 and 388-96-585 is RCW 74.09.120; WAC 388-96-722 is RCW 74.09.180 and 74.46.800; and WAC 388-96-569 and 388-96-754 is RCW 74.09.120 and 74.46.800.

Statute Being Implemented: See Statutory Authority above.

Summary: WAC 388-96-010, defines "gain on sale" as the total actual sales price, or imputed sales price in the case of a capitalized lease, of a nursing home, minus the net book value of the assets for Medicaid reimbursment purposes at the time of the sale or lease; WAC 388-96-023, requires Medicare certification of at least 15% of a nursing facility's licensed beds as a condition for participation in the Medicaid program; WAC 388-96-507, further clarifies that costs of meeting standards and providing nursing care must be documented and not expressly declared unallowable elsewhere in order to be allowable for Medicaid. Deletes obsolete reference to WAC 388-88-051; WAC 388-96-559, further clarifies that, for all rate periods after December 31, 1984, the cost of land and depreciable assets are subject to appraisal limitations. Further clarifies that for all rate period, past or future, the allowable cost basis or depreciation base of land or depreciable assets received from a related organization cannot exceed that which would be allowed the related organization. Further clarifies that for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, the cost basis of land and all nondepreciable assets, like the depreciation base of depreciable assets, cannot be increased for purposes of Medicaid reimbursement resulting from a change of ownership occurring after July 17, 1984; WAC 388-96-569, provides for recovery of depreciation reimbursement to the extent there is a gain on sale for all sales or capitalized leases of some or all of a nursing home's assets occurring on or after July 1, 1991. Provides that recovery shall be from the buyer, regardless of whether the buyer is a Medicaid contractor, and that recovery shall be made pursuant to a repayment schedule agreeable to the department not to exceed the time depreciation was reimbursed on the asset. Provides authority to deduct from monthly Medicaid payments in the event repayment is not voluntarily made. Provides authority to recover from seller if buyer does not pay and provides that the seller continues to be liable for repayment in the event the buyer does not pay. Provides in the case of a capitalized lease that the sales price of leased assets shall be computed as the present value of the lease payments over the term of the lease, discounted at the state average borrowing rate in effect at the beginning of the lease. Provides that the net book value of assets subject to sale or capitalized lease shall be the valuation assigned to the assets for the purpose of calculating the most recent Medicaid contractor's Medicaid rate. Provides that there will be no adjustment to the cost basis and depreciation base of the buyer or lessee under a capitalized lease resulting from any depreciation reimbursement recovery. Estimated fiscal year 1992 Medicaid program financial impact resulting from depreciation reimbursement recovery: \$1.1 savings;

WAC 388-96-585, further clarifies the cost of land and/or depreciable assets is unallowable retroactive for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984. Makes expressly unallowable the costs of nursing services purchased under contract in excess of what the services would have cost at the facility's in-house average wage rate for the same classification of employee; WAC 388-96-722, excludes from reimbursement those costs of nursing services purchased under contract in excess of what the services would have cost had they been provided by in-house nursing staff at the nursing facility's wage rates for employees of like classification. Further excludes such excess costs from use in the reasonableness tests prescribed by this regulation. Suspends application of the cost increase lid for July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992, rate setting only. Estimated fiscal year 1992 Medicaid program financial impact resulting from exclusion of contract services costs in excess of in-house wage rates for same services: \$2.4 million savings. Estimated fiscal year 1992 Medicaid program financial impact resulting from suspension of cost increase lid: \$1.2 million additional expenditure; and WAC 388-96-754, lowers the percentage of net invested funds to be used in calculating the financing allowance portion of return on investment reimbursement from 11% to 10% effective for July 1, 1991 and following rate periods. Further clarifies that capitalized cost of leased land shall be lessor's historical capitalized cost, whether the lease is capitalized or not. Further clarifies, retroactive for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1991, that nursing facility land purchased on or after July 18, 1984, shall be valued for reimbursement purposes at the lower of the capitalized cost of the owner of record on July 17, 1984, or buyer's capitalized cost. Estimated fiscal year 1992 Medicaid program financial impact resulting from reduction of financing allowance from 11% to 10% of net invested funds: \$2.4 million savings.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: WAC 388-96-010, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 11); WAC 388-96-023, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 13); WAC 388-96-507, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 14); WAC 388-96-559, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to December 31, 1984, and July 17, 1984, (EHB 1890, Sec 18); WAC 388-96-569, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991 (EHB 1890, Sec 12); WAC 388-96-585, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to July 17, 1991, and comply with new state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 15); WAC 388-96-722, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991 (EHB 1890, Sec 16); and WAC 388-96-754, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to July 17, 1984. Comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890,

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Paul Montgomery, Aging and Adult Services, 493–2587.

Name of Proponent: Department of Social and Health Services, governmental.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: Same as above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: OB-2 Auditorium, 12th and Franklin, Olympia, Washington, on October 8, 1991, at 10:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Troyce Warner, Chief, Office of Issuances, Department of Social and Health Services, Mailstop 5805, Olympia, Washington 98504, by October 8, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: October 22, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Leslie F. James, Director Administrative Services

Reviser's note: The material contained in this filing will appear in the 91-18 issue of the Register as it was received after the applicable closing date for the issue for agency-typed material exceeding the volume limitations of WAC 1-21-040.

WSR 91-17-089 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Public Assistance)

[Order 3237—Filed August 21, 1991, 4:03 p.m., effective August 21, 1991, 4:03 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 21, 1991.

Purpose: WAC 388-96-010, to provide a definition of "gain on sale" for the purpose of depreciation reimbursement recovery; WAC 388-96-023, to require as a condition of participation in Medicaid that a nursing facility have at least 15% of its beds certified for Medicare participation; WAC 388-96-507, to clarify that ordinary and necessary costs of providing care and meeting standards are not allowable if they are expressly declared unallowable elsewhere in the chapter; WAC 388-96-559, to further clarify that both land and depreciable assets are subject to appraisal limitations for all rate periods after December 31, 1984. To further clarify that both land and depreciable assets are prohibited from being revalued upward for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, for changes of ownership after this date: WAC 388-96-569, to provide for recovery of prior depreciation reimbursement to the extent there is a gain on sale of nursing facility assets resulting from a sale or capitalized lease. To clarify there will be no adjustment of depreciation base or cost basis for the buyer or capitalized lessee in the event of recapture; WAC 388-96-585, to further clarify the cost of land and depreciable assets, which cannot be reimbursed under the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA) and state statutory and regulatory provisions, for sales on or after July 18,

1984, are unallowable for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984. To provide that costs of nursing "pool services" (temporary nursing services purchased under contract) are unallowable to the extent they exceed what the services would have cost for the same services at in-house nursing wages at the same facility for the same category of health care worker; WAC 388-96-722, to provide for the nonreimbursement of costs of temporary nursing services ("pool services") to the extent they exceed the cost of such services had they been performed by in-house staff at the facility. To provide for the exclusion of such excess costs from nursing costs for the purpose of measuring year-to-year nursing cost increases in calculating and applying the nursing cost increase lid and from converting excess nursing hours to costs in computing the hours lid. To provide for the suspension of the nursing cost increase lid for state fiscal year 1992 only (July 1, 1991, to June 30, 1992, rate setting); and WAC 388-96-754, to reduce the financing allowance from 11% to 10% of net invested funds. To further clarify that the cost basis of land as well as the depreciation base of depreciable assets cannot be increased for reimbursement purposes for all changes of ownership on or after July 18, 1984, for all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984. To further clarify the cost basis of leased land shall be lessor's historical capitalized cost, regardless of whether the lease is capitalized or not.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Amending chapter 388-96 WAC, Nursing home—Accounting—Reimbursement.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: WAC 388-96-010, 388-96-023, 388-96-507, 388-96-559 and 388-96-585 is RCW 74.09.120; WAC 388-96-722 is RCW 74.09-.180 and 74.46.800; and WAC 388-96-569 and 388-96-754 is RCW 74.09.120 and 74.46.800.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: WAC 388-96-010, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 11); WAC 388-96-023, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 13); WAC 388-96-507, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 14); WAC 388-96-559, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to December 31, 1984, and July 17, 1984, (EHB 1890, Sec 18); WAC 388-96-569, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991 (EHB 1890, Sec 12); WAC 388-96-585, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to July 17, 1991, and comply with new state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 15); WAC 388-96-722, comply with new 1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991 (EHB 1890, Sec 16); and WAC 388-96-754, comply with new 1991 clarifying state legislation effective retroactively to July 17, 1984. Comply with new

1991 state legislation effective July 1, 1991, (EHB 1890, Sec 17).

Effective Date of Rule: August 22, 1991, 12:01 a.m.
August 21, 1991
Leslie F. James, Director
Administrative Services

Reviser's note: The material contained in this filing will appear in the 91-18 issue of the Register as it was received after the applicable closing date for the issue for agency-typed material exceeding the volume limitations of WAC 1-21-040.

WSR 91-17-090 EMERGENCY RULES DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

[Order 91-69—Filed August 21, 1991, 4:12 p.m.]

Date of Adoption: August 21, 1991.

Purpose: Amend commercial fishing rules.

Citation of Existing Rules Affected by this Order: Repealing WAC 220-24-02000G; and amending WAC 220-24-020.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 75.08.080.

Pursuant to RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds that immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.

Reasons for this Finding: In-season assessment of salmon stocks shows that there are available numbers of salmon to provide for a limited harvest. This rule is adopted at the recommendation of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Effective Date of Rule: Immediately.

August 21, 1991 Joseph R. Blum Director

NEW SECTION

WAC 220-24-02000H COMMERCIAL SALM-ON TROLL SEASONS. Notwithstanding the provisions of WAC 220-24-010, WAC 220-24-020, and WAC 220-24-030, effective immediately until further notice it is unlawful to fish for or possess salmon taken for commercial purposes with troll gear in waters west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, the Pacific Ocean, or waters west of a line drawn true north-south through Buoy 10 at the mouth of the Columbia River except as provided for in this section:

(1)(a) Waters north of 48°00'15" N. and west of a line from 48°00'15" N., 125°19'15" W. to 48°03'40" N., 125°17'15" W. to 48°07'45" N., 125°11'15" W. to 48°05'00" N., 125°01'00" W. to 48°13'00" N., 124°57'30" W. to 48°16'30" N., 124°58'00" W. to 48°23'00" N., 124°50'00" W. to 48°30'15" N., 124°50'00" W., open on the following days:

August 23 through August 26, 1991.

(b) All salmon caught during the four-day fishery period. provided for in this subsection must be sold within

24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 80 coho salmon per four-day fishery period.

- (c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless bare blue or pink single shank single point hooks; pink hootchies not more than 3 inches in length may be used; flashers may be used.
- (2)(a) Waters south of a line projected true west from Copalis Head to the Oregon-Washington boundary excluding a conservation zone at the mouth of the Columbia River bounded by a line projected six miles due west from North Head along 46°18'00" N. to 46°18'00" N., 124°13'18" W., thence southerly 167° true to 46°11'06" N., 124°11'00" W. (the Columbia River Buoy), thence northeasterly along the Red Buoy Line to the tip of the south jetty from which conservation zone no salmon may be taken are open on the following days:

September 1 through September 4, September 8 through September 11, September 15 through September 18, September 22 through September 25, September 29 through October 2, October 6 through October 9, October 13 through October 16, October 20 through October 23, and

October 27 through October 30, 1991. (b) All salmon caught during the four-day fisheries provided for in this subsection and any salmon taken in Pacific Ocean waters north of Cape Falcon, Oregon, on the days provided for in this subsection must be sold within 24 hours of the closing date of each fishery and must be sold in the area caught or in an adjacent closed area. No fishing vessel may land more than 200 coho salmon per four-day period.

(c) Terminal gear during the fishing periods provided for in this subsection is restricted to barbless single shank single point hooks; flashers and bait or artificial lures may be used.

<u>REPEALER</u>

The following section of the Washington Administrative Code is repealed:

WAC 220-24-02000G COMMERCIAL—SALM-ON TROLL. (91-65)

WSR 91-17-091 PROPOSED RULES UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

[Filed August 21, 1991, 4:27 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 480-120-141 relating to alternate operator services. The proposed amendatory section is shown below as Appendix A, Docket No. UT-910828. Written and/or oral submissions may also contain data,

views, and arguments concerning the effect of the proposed amendatory section on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

Purpose: This amendment is designed to clarify that the commission may review all elements of charges by alternate operator service companies.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 80.01.040.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Paul Curl, Secretary and Commission Staff, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, (206) 753-6451.

Name of Proponent: Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and Fiscal Matters: There are no comments or recommendations being submitted inasmuch as the proposal is pursuant to legislative authorization as reflected in RCW 80.01.040.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: See Purpose above.

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See Purpose above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Commission Hearing Room, Second Floor, Chandler Plaza Building, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, on September 25, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Paul Curl, Secretary, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, by September 16, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 25, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Paul Curl Secretary

Appendix "A"

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-345, Docket No. UT-900726, filed 6/18/91, effective 7/19/91)

WAC 480-120-141 ALTERNATE OPERATOR SERVICES. All telecommunications companies providing alternate operator services (AOS), as defined in WAC 480-120-021, shall comply with this and all other rules relating to telecommunications companies not specifically waived by order of the commission.

- (1) Each alternate operator services company shall file with the commission at least every six months a current list of operator services customers which it serves and the locations and telephone numbers to which such service is provided to each customer. A customer list provided pursuant to this rule is proprietary information and, if identified when filed as required in WAC 480-09-015, is subject to the protections of that rule.
- (2) Each AOS company is responsible for assuring that each of its customers complies fully with contract and tariff provisions which are specified in this rule. Failure to secure compliance constitutes a violation by the AOS company.
- (a) The AOS company shall withhold on a location-by-location basis the payment of compensation, including commissions, from a call aggregator, if the AOS company reasonably believes that the call aggregator is blocking access to interexchange carriers in violation of these rules.
- (b) Violations of tariff, contract or other statements of conditions of service, in commission rules pertaining to AOS company service, or of other requirements contained in these rules, including interexchange carrier access requirements, will subject an aggregator to termination

of alternate operator services if the deficiency is not corrected within five days from date of written notification to the aggregator. WAC 480-120-081 (4)(g) shall not apply to such terminations.

- (c) AOS company actions in furtherance of this rule may be reviewed by the commission in a formal complaint under WAC 480-09-420 through an adjudicative or a brief adjudicative proceeding under the provisions of chapters 34.05 RCW and 480-09 WAC.
- (d) An AOS company shall refuse to provide operator services to a call aggregator who the commission has found to have knowingly and repeatedly violated commission rules regarding the provision of alternate operator service until the commission has found that the call aggregator will comply with relevant law and rule.

(3) For purposes of this section, "consumer" means the party initiating and/or paying for an interexchange or local call. "Customer" means the call aggregator, i.e., the hotel, motel, hospital, prison, campus, pay telephone, etc., contracting with an AOS for service.

(4) An alternate operator services company shall require, as a part of any contract with its customer and as a term and condition of service stated in its tariff, that the customer:

(a) Post on the telephone instrument in plain view of anyone using the telephone, in eight point or larger Stymie Bold type, the information provided in the following notice:

SERVICE ON THIS INSTRUMENT MAY BE PROVIDED AT RATES THAT ARE HIGHER THAN NORMAL. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONTACT THE OPERATOR FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CHARGES BEFORE PLACING YOUR CALL. INSTRUCTIONS FOR REACHING YOUR PREFERRED CARRIER ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE OPERATOR($\{\frac{1}{1-1}\}$).

- (b) Post and maintain in legible condition on or near the telephone:
- (i) The name, address, and without-charge number of the alternate operator services company, as registered with the commission;
- (ii) Dialing directions so that a consumer may reach the AOS operator without charge to receive specific rate information; and
- (iii) Directions to allow the consumer to reach the consumer's preferred carrier and to make it clear that the consumer has access to the other providers.
- (c) Provide access from every instrument to 1-800 services and all available interexchange carriers; and
- (d) Shall post, on or near the instrument, a notice stating whether a location surcharge or any other fee is imposed for telecommunications access through the instrument, the amount of any fee or location surcharge, and the circumstances when it will apply.
- (e) Posting under these rules shall begin no later than October 1, 1991, and shall be completed no later than January 31, 1992. In the interim, posting in compliance with the immediate prior posting provisions of WAC 480-120-141 is required and shall constitute compliance with this rule.
 - (5) The alternate operator services company shall:
- (a) Identify the AOS company providing the service audibly and distinctly at the beginning of every call, and again before the call is connected, including an announcement to the called party on calls placed collect.
- (i) For purposes of this rule the beginning of the call is no later than immediately following the prompt to enter billing information on automated calls and, on live and automated operator calls, when the call is initially routed to the operator.
- (ii) The message used by the AOS company shall state the name of the company as registered with the commission whenever referring to the AOS company. Terms such as "company," "communications," "incorporated," "of the northwest," etc., when not necessary to clear consumer identification of the entity providing service may be omitted when authorized by letter from the secretary of the commission.
- (iii) The consumer shall be permitted to terminate the telephone clal at no charge before the call is connected.
- (iv) The AOS company shall immediately, upon request, and at no charge to the consumer, disclose to the consumer:
- (A) A quote of the rates or charges for the call, including any surcharge;
- (B) The method by which the rates or charges will be collected; and (C) The methods by which complaints about the rates, charges, or
- collection practices will be resolved.

 (b) Provide to the local exchange company such information as may
- be necessary for billing purposes, as well as an address and toll free telephone number for consumer inquiries.
- (c) Reoriginate calls to another carrier upon request and without charge, when equipment is in place which will accomplish reorigination

with screening and allow billing from the point of origin of the call. If reorigination is not available, the AOS company shall give dialing instructions for the consumer's preferred carrier.

- (d) Assure that a minimum of ninety percent of all calls shall be answered by the operator within ten seconds from the time the call reaches the carrier's switch.
- (e) Maintain adequate facilities in all locations so the overall blockage rate for lack of facilities, including as pertinent the facilities for access to consumers' preferred interexchange carriers, does not exceed one percent in the time consistent busy hour. Should excessive blockage occur, it shall be the responsibility of the AOS company to determine what caused the blockage and take immediate steps to correct the problem. This subsection does not apply to blockage during unusually ((heaving [heavy])) heavy traffic, such as national emergency, local disaster, holidays, etc.
- (6) The alternate operator services company shall assure that persons are not billed for calls which are not completed. For billing purposes, calls shall be itemized, identified, and rated from the point of origination to the point of termination. No call shall be transferred to another carrier by an AOS which cannot or will not complete the call, unless the call can be billed in accordance with this subsection.
- (7) For purposes of emergency calls, every alternate operator services company shall have the following capabilities:
- (a) Automatic identification at the operator's console of the location from which the call is being made;
- (b) Automatic identification at the operator's console of the correct telephone numbers of emergency service providers that serve the telephone location, including but not limited to, police, fire, ambulance, and poison control;
- (c) Automatic ability at the operator's console of dialing the appropriate emergency service with a single keystroke;
- (d) Ability of the operator to stay on the line with the emergency call until the emergency service is dispatched.

No charge shall be imposed on the caller by the telephone company or the alternate operator services company for the emergency call.

If the alternate operator services company does not possess these capabilities, all calls in which the consumer dials zero (0) and no other digits within five seconds shall be routed directly to the local exchange company operator, or to an entity fully capable of complying with these requirements. AOS companies lacking sufficient facilities to provide such routing shall cease operations until such time as the requirements of this section are met.

- (8) Complaints and disputes shall be treated in accordance with WAC 480-120-101, Complaints and disputes.
- (9) Charges billed to a credit card company (e.g., American Express or Visa) need not conform to the call detail requirements of this section. However, the AOS shall provide specific call detail in accordance with WAC 480-120-106 upon request.
 - (10) "Public convenience and advantage"; surcharges; variable rates.
- (a) For services, public convenience and advantage means at a minimum that the provider of alternate operator services offers operator services which equal or exceed the industry standards in availability, technical quality and response time and which equal or exceed industry standards in variety or which are particularly adapted to meet unique needs of a market segment. In the absence of other persuasive evidence, a demonstration that operator service equals or exceeds that provided by US WEST Communications for intraLATA services or AT&T for interLATA services will be accepted as demonstrating public convenience and advantage.
- (b) Charges no greater than the prevailing ((operator service)) charges in the relevant market intraLATA or interLATA will be accepted as demonstrating that charges are for the public convenience and advantage. In the absence of persuasive contrary evidence, the charges for U S WEST for intraLATA service and AT&T for interLATA service will be accepted as the prevailing charges.
- (c) Surcharges; variable rates. No location surcharge may be added to without-charge calls nor to a charge for directory assistance. No tariff may provide for rate levels which vary at the option of a call aggregator, provided, that an aggregator may waive application of the surcharge to calls from its instruments, and provided further, that an AOS company may establish a tariff rate for high-cost locations if the conditions for application of the rate confine it to locations with substantially higher than average operating costs.
- (11) Rates to the consumer for the provision of alternate operator services, including directory assistance, shall not exceed the prevailing rates for such services in the relevant market intraLATA or interLATA unless need for the excess to produce rates which are

fair, just and reasonable is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the commission. In the absence of persuasive contrary evidence, rate levels of US WEST for intraLATA service and AT&T for interLATA service will be considered the prevailing rate.

(12) Fraud prevention.

- (a) A company providing interexchange telecommunications service may not bill a call aggregator for charges billed to a line for calls which originated from that line through the use of 10XXX+0; 10XXX+0; 95-XXXX; or 1-800 access codes, or when the call originating from that line otherwise reached an operator position, if the originating line subscribed to outgoing call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the outgoing call screening order.
- (b) A company providing interexchange telecommunications service may not bill to a call aggregator any charges for collect or third number billed calls, if the line serving to which the call was billed was subscribed to incoming call screening and the call was placed after the effective date of the call screening service order.
- (c) Any calls billed through the local exchange carrier in violation of subparagraphs (a) or (b) above must be removed from the call aggregator's bill by the local exchange company upon identification. If investigation by the local exchange company determines that the pertinent call screening was operational when the call was made, the local exchange company may return the charges for the call to the interexchange telecommunications company as not billable.
- (d) Any call billed directly by an alternate operator service company, or through a billing method other than the local exchange company, which is billed in violation of subparagraphs (a) and (b), above, must be removed from the call aggregator's bill. The telecommunications company providing the service may request an investigation by the local exchange company. If the local exchange company, after investigation, determines that call screening which would have protected the call, which is offered by the LEC and was subscribed to by the call aggregator, was not operational at the time the call was placed, the AOS company shall bill the LEC for the call.

WSR 91-17-092 PROPOSED RULES UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

[Filed August 21, 1991, 4:30 p.m.]

Original Notice.

Title of Rule: WAC 480-09-115, 480-09-120, 480-09-230, 480-09-425, 480-09-480, 480-09-820, 480-30-032, 480-50-035, and 480-70-155 relating to commission procedural rules. The proposed new and amendatory sections are shown below as Appendix A, Docket No. A-910835. Written and/or oral submissions may also contain data, views, and arguments concerning the effect of the proposed sections on economic values, pursuant to chapter 43.21H RCW.

Purpose: To clarify existing and establish new procedures before the commission, including establishing deadlines for filing of competing applications for authority as may be required by Ashbacker Radio Corporation v. FCC, 326 U.S. 327 (1945).

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 80.01.040.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Paul Curl, Secretary and Commission Staff, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, (206) 753-6451.

Name of Proponent: Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, governmental.

Agency Comments or Recommendations, if any, as to Statutory Language, Implementation, Enforcement, and

Fiscal Matters: There are no comments or recommendations being submitted inasmuch as the proposal is pursuant to legislative authorization as reflected in RCW 80.01.040.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Explanation of Rule, its Purpose, and Anticipated Effects: WAC 480-09-115 specifies the time and place for regular commission meetings and the form of the agendas; WAC 480-09-120 allows for filing proof of insurance by FAX if the hard copy is supplied within ten days; WAC 480-09-230 is amended so that in the alternative the commission may set a time by which a declaratory order is to be entered; WAC 480-09-425 states the time by which answers to various pleadings must be filed; WAC 480-09-480 requires that depositions be taken at Olympia, Washington; WAC 480-09-820 indicates the time when a rehearing is available; WAC 480-30-032 relates to notices of application for auto transportation service, protests thereto, and overlapping applications; WAC 480-50-035 relates to notices of application to provide passenger and ferry steamboat service, protests thereto, and overlapping applications; and WAC 480-70-155 concerns overlapping applications to provide garbage and/or refuse collection

Proposal Changes the Following Existing Rules: See Explanation of Rule above.

No small business economic impact statement is required for this proposal by chapter 19.85 RCW.

Hearing Location: Commission Hearing Room, Second Floor, Chandler Plaza Building, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, on September 25, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

Submit Written Comments to: Paul Curl, Secretary, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, by September 16, 1991.

Date of Intended Adoption: September 25, 1991.

August 21, 1991 Paul Curl Secretary

Appendix "A"

NEW SECTION

WAC 480-09-115 PROCEDURE AT OPEN PUBLIC MEET-INGS. (1) Meetings. Regular meetings of the commission for the conduct of business pursuant to chapter 42.30 RCW, the Open Public Meetings Act, shall be held beginning at 9:00 a.m., each Wednesday, except state holidays, in the commission's administrative offices, 1300 S. Evergreen Park Drive SW, Olympia, Washington. If the regular meeting day is a state holiday, the regular meeting shall be held on the next business day. Regular meetings may be cancelled, and special meetings may be convened from time to time pursuant to the provisions of RCW 42.30.080.

- (2) Agenda, orders. The commission secretary shall direct the preparation and distribution of an agenda for each meeting. When feasible, the secretary shall identify each item scheduled for discussion and action as relating principally to utility regulation under Title 80 RCW; as relating principally to transportation regulation under Title 8RCW; or "other"; and shall group similarly identified items together on the agenda. When an order is necessary to implement the commission's decision as to any agenda item, the secretary shall enter the order unless directed otherwise by the commission.
- (3) "No action" agenda. Any request, proposal, or other filing which, pursuant to statute, will take effect without commission action, may be placed on a "no action required" portion of the agenda. Any

item on this portion of the agenda will be discussed upon the request of any commissioner, and the commission may take such action on the item as the commission desires.

- (4) "Consent" agenda. Any item which the secretary deems to be noncontroversial and of relatively slight public concern may be placed on a "consent agenda" portion of the open meeting agenda. An item shall be removed from the consent agenda for individual discussion and action at the request of any commissioner. Items on the consent agenda may be collectively moved for approval by a single motion any may be collectively approved by a single vote of the commission. Unless directed otherwise by the commission, the secretary shall enter an individual order implementing the commission's decision as to each consent agenda item.
- (5) Modifications. The commission may modify the procedures set forth in this section when it deems the modification appropriate.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-336, Docket No. A-900700, filed 2/22/91, effective 3/25/91)

WAC 480-09-120 FILING AND SERVICE. (1) Filing. Filing of any document shall be deemed complete only upon receipt by the secretary or, when authorized by the presiding officer of a proceeding before the commission, upon receipt by the presiding officer.

(a) Except as provided in WAC 480-80-070 for tariff filings and except for the filing of Form E proof of insurance when a hard copy is received within ten days, receipt in the commission's telefax machine, or similar device, does not constitute filing.

- (b) Unless in a particular case the commission specifies a different number of copies, every pleading submitted to the commission shall be filed with three copies for transportation matters and nineteen copies for all other matters.
- (c) Filing a document with the commission does not constitute service upon the office of the attorney general or any other party. Likewise, service on the office of the attorney general does not constitute a filing with the commission.
- (d) The filing of a pleading with the commission is not complete unless service has been made upon all parties to a proceeding, evidenced by a valid certificate of service or its equivalent as provided in this rule.
 - (2) Service.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided, when any party has appeared by an attorney or other authorized representative in a proceeding before the commission, service of documents required to be served shall be made upon the representative. Service upon the representative is valid service upon the party.
- (b) Service by parties. Service by parties shall be made by delivering one copy to each party in person; by mailing, properly addressed with postage prepaid; by commercial parcel delivery company properly tendered with fees prepaid, or by telefacsimile transmission, where originals are mailed simultaneously. Service by mail shall be complete when a true copy of the document is properly addressed and stamped and deposited in the United States mail. Service by commercial parcel delivery company shall be complete when accepted for delivery by the company.
- (c) Service by commission. All notices, complaints, petitions, findings of fact, opinions, and orders required to be served by the commission may be served in person, by mail, by commercial parcel delivery company, properly tendered with fees prepaid, or by telefacsimile transmission, when originals are mailed simultaneously. Service thereof shall be complete when a true copy of the document, properly addressed and stamped, is deposited in the United States mail with first class postage affixed, or accepted for delivery by the parcel delivery company.
- (d) Certificate of service. There shall appear on the original of every pleading when filed with the commission in accordance with this subsection (2) of this section, either an acknowledgment of service, or the following certificate:

"I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing
document upon all parties of record in this proceeding, by
(authorized method of service pursuant to WAC 480-09-
120 (2)(a))
Dated at this day of

(signature)

<u>AMENDATORY SECTION</u> (Amending Order R-310, Docket No. $\overline{U-89-2966-R}$, filed $\overline{10/12/89}$, effective 11/12/89)

WAC 480-09-230 DECLARATORY ORDERS. As prescribed by RCW 34.05.240, any interested person may petition the commission for a declaratory order. The commission shall consider the petition and within fifteen days after its receipt give notice of the petition to all persons to whom notice is required by law and to any other person it deems desirable. Within thirty days of receipt of a petition for declaratory order, the commission shall:

- (1) Enter a declaratory order; or
- (2) Notify the petitioner that no declaratory order is to be entered and state reasons for the action; or
- (3) Set a specified time, no later than ninety days after the day the petition was filed, by which the commission will enter a declaratory order; or
- (4) Set a reasonable time and place for a hearing to be held no more than ninety days after receipt of the petition((, or such later date as may be established upon a finding of good cause;)) or call for the submission of a statement of fact upon the matter((, and,)). If a hearing is ((granted,)) held, the commission will give not less than seven days' notification to the petitioner, all persons to whom notice is required by law and any other person it deems desirable of the time and place for such hearing and of the issues involved.

(((4))) (5) The commission may upon a finding of good cause extend the times specified in subsections(3) and (4) of this section for entry of an order or for holding a hearing.

- (6) If a hearing is held or statements of fact are submitted, as provided in subsection (((3))) (4) of this section, the commission shall within a reasonable time:
 - (a) Enter a declaratory order; or
- (b) Notify the petitioner that no declaratory order is to be entered and state the reasons for the action.

The commission shall serve its order upon all persons to whom notice is required by subsection $((\frac{(3)}{2}))$ (4) of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-310, Docket No. U-89-2966-R, filed 10/12/89, effective 11/12/89)

WAC 480-09-425 PLEADINGS—VERIFICATION, TIME FOR FILING, RESPONSIVE PLEADINGS, AMENDMENTS. (1) Verification. All pleadings, except motions and complaints brought upon the commission's own motion, shall be dated and signed by at least one attorney or representative of record in his or her individual name, stating his or her address, or by the party if the party is not represented.

Pleadings of a party who is not represented by an attorney shall contain a statement that the pleading is true and correct to the best of the signer's belief.

- (2) Time for motion. Any motion directed toward a pleading must be submitted in writing and, unless good cause is shown for a delay, filed no later than the time the responsive pleading is due. If no responsive pleading is provided for, the motion must be filed within ten days after service of the pleading. Motions shall be filed separately from any other filing.
 - (3) Time for answer; reply.
- (a) An answer((, if made,)) to a complaint must be filed within twenty days, after the service of the complaint. An answer to any other pleading must be filed within ten days after service of the pleading ((against which it is directed: PROVIDED, This section shall not apply to proceedings brought on the commission's own motion for violation of the laws, rules, or regulations governing public service companies)). The filing of an answer is not mandatory.

(b) A request to reply to an answer must be filed within ten days after service of the answer to which it is directed. A request to file a reply is deemed denied unless specifically granted by the commission. If the commission allows a reply, it will set the time for filing.

(c) Whenever the commission believes that the public interest so requires, it may alter the time allowed for any answer.

- (4) Liberal construction. All pleadings shall be liberally construed with a view to effect justice among the parties. The commission will, at every stage of any proceeding, disregard errors or defects in the pleadings or proceeding which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties.
- (5) Amendments. The commission may allow amendments to the pleadings or other relevant documents at any time upon such terms as may be lawful and just.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-308, Docket No. U-89-2748-R, filed 8/25/89, effective 9/25/89)

WAC 480-09-480 METHODS FOR OBTAINING DATA IN ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS. (1) General. The only discovery procedure available in adjudicative proceedings before the commission is the subpoena. "Subpoena" as used in this section includes subpoena duces tecum: PROVIDED, That in the following proceeding(s) discovery will be available as provided by this section according to a schedule established by prehearing order:

(a) Any proceeding involving a change in the rate levels of a utility company or a segment of the motor carrier industry;

(b) Any proceeding of a precedential nature;

(c) Any proceeding in which a commission policy of general applicability is to be reconsidered;

(d) Any complaint proceeding involving claims of discriminatory and/or anticompetitive conduct.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing any limitation whatsoever on the commission's ability to audit and/or obtain the books and records of public service companies, and the public service companies' obligation to provide information to the commission, whether or not in the context of an adjudicative proceeding. Parties in an adjudicative proceeding may agree on informal discovery procedures in addition to or in place of the procedures contained in this section.

(2) Definitions.

(a) Party. Any party as defined by WAC 480-08-030: PROVIDED, That a person who has filed a petition to intervene shall be deemed to be a party for purposes of this section pending a ruling on the petition.

(b) Data. As used in this section, data means information of any type in any form.

(c) Data request. A request for data issued by a party in an adjudicative proceeding. The request may be in writing or may be made by oral motion at a conference or hearing. Generally, data requests seek extant documents, an analysis, compilation or summary of extant documents into a requested format, or a narrative explaining a policy, position or document. If a party relies on a cost study, it is expected that the party will, upon request, rerun the study based on different assumptions, subject to the standards in (5)(a)(iii) of this section. Parties will not be ordered to respond to a data request which seeks production of a new cost study unless the commission so orders, based upon a compelling need for such production.

(d) Depositions. Depositions are described in (5)(b) of this section.

(3) When available. The data requests and the deposition procedure described in this section shall be available in the context of an adjudicative proceeding when the commission, on its own motion or on motion of a party declares that the adjudicative proceeding meets one of the criteria set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

- (4) Procedure. At a prehearing conference, a data request and deposition schedule shall be established, and set forth in a prehearing order. The schedule must provide for deadlines sufficient to allow a timely opportunity for disputes to be resolved by an administrative law judge, and by subsequent commission order if necessary. Unless a different schedule is adopted, motions involving disputes arising from use of the procedures in this section will be heard by an administrative law judge on Wednesday mornings at the hour of 9:00 a.m. If commission review is required, such review will take place on the same day, if possible, as soon as the commission is available to hear argument.
- (5) Methods available. Unless otherwise specified in the prehearing order, the following procedures will apply:

(a) Data requests.

- (i) To whom sent. Written data requests shall be sent to the party of whom the request is made, with copies to all other parties. Neither the commissioners nor the secretary of the commission should receive copies of such requests, except upon the filing of a motion to compel or an objection to the request, at which time the specific request or requests shall be attached to the motion or objection. Data requests may also be made on the record, at hearing or conference. Each party shall number its data requests sequentially as submitted.
- (ii) Receipt of responses. Responses to data requests shall be sent to the requesting party and to any other party who shall have requested a copy, so long as such responses are consistent with the terms of any protective order which may be entered in the proceeding.

The party responding to the data request shall provide the response to the data requested to the requesting party within ten days of receipt of the request. In the event the data cannot be supplied within ten days, the responding party shall notify the requesting party, in writing and within five days of receipt of the request, of the reasons why the

ten-day limit cannot be met. In this event, the responding party shall also provide a schedule for producing the requested data or shall explain why portions of the data will not be supplied. Weekends and holidays will be excluded in calculating these time limits. Time limits may be modified by prehearing order to the extent necessary to conform to the commission's hearing schedule.

No response to a data request shall be considered or treated as evidence until it is entered into the record.

(iii) Scope of request. The scope of any request for data shall be for data relevant to the issues identified in the notices of hearing or orders in the adjudicative proceeding. It is not grounds for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the hearing, if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence. The frequency, extent, or scope of discovery shall be limited by the commission if it determines that the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive; the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the information sought; or, the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the adjudicative proceeding, limitations on the parties' resources, scope of the responding party's interest in the proceeding, and the importance of the issues at stake in the adjudicative proceeding.

(b) Depositions. Depositions will be available during one or more conferences scheduled in the prehearing order. A party who intends to depose a witness will give at least five days notice to the commission and all parties prior to the scheduled conference. The conference will be convened at Olympia by an administrative law judge who will, thereafter, withdraw from further participation in the deposition unless requested by the parties to remain. Should all parties request the administrative law judge to participate in the deposition portion of the conference, or should no party object prior to such participation, the parties will be deemed to have waived the right to argue that the deposition constitutes a "hearing" within the meaning of RCW 34.12-.060. Only witnesses who have been identified by a party as a prospective witness will be subject to deposition: PROVIDED, That an individual compelled to appear as an adverse witness will not be deemed to be a "prospective witness" for purposes of this subsection.

(i) Depositions—How conducted. Depositions will be conducted by the parties, using Rule 30 of the Civil Rules of Procedure as a guide. At the request of a party, the deposition may be interrupted for purposes of presenting to an administrative law judge or the commission a dispute regarding the deposition process. However, to avoid interruption, such disputes should, if possible, be reserved to the conclusion of the deposition. The scope of questioning will be the same standard set forth in (5)(a)(iii) of this section. The deposition will be recorded by a court reporter provided by the commission. Each party will be responsible for arranging for the attendance of those of its prospective witnesses who have been asked to be deposed.

(ii) Use of depositions. Except as provided in this subsection, depositions may be used for any purposes. If a witness is available, and a party seeks to offer that witness' deposition into evidence for other than impeachment purposes, that party must do the following:

(A) Offer only those portions of the deposition upon which it intends to rely; and

(B) Provide five working days' written notice (prior to the hearing at which the witness will appear) to other parties of its intent to offer the specified portions of the deposition into evidence.

At hearing, if portions of a deposition are admitted into evidence, other parties shall have the right of offer other portions of the deposition. Time limits may be modified by prehearing order to the extent necessary to conform to the the commission's hearing schedule. The portions of the deposition moved into evidence shall be admitted as testimony if the testimony is otherwise admissible, and if admitting the testimony would substantially reduce repetitive questioning.

(6) Procedure for resolving disputes. If a responding party refuses to produce the data requested or refuses to comply with a request for deposition, or if a witness fails to respond to a question at deposition, and the parties have failed in good faith efforts to resolve the dispute, the matter may be brought upon motion filed with the secretary of the commission and presented to an administrative law judge for resolution.

Motions shall be timely filed. Responses to the motion shall be filed within five working days of the receipt of the motion, and shall be served on all parties. Time limits may be imposed or modified by prehearing order to the extent necessary to conform to the commission's hearing schedule.

Argument on motions under this section will typically be heard at the commission's offices in Olympia, on Wednesdays, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The administrative law judge will notify the parties to the motion of the specific time and place of the argument. The notification may be by telephone or by letter. Oral arguments will be transcribed or tape recorded. The administrative law judge will rule on the motion.

If the ruling of the administrative law judge is unsatisfactory to a party, the administrative law judge, upon oral request at the time the motion is ruled upon, shall refer the matter to the commission for resolution. Oral arguments will be transcribed or tape recorded. If possible, the commission will hear the matter on the same day as soon as the commission is available to hear argument. If this is not possible, the commission will advise the parties, by telephone or by letter, of the time and place of the argument.

If a party fails or refuses to comply with a commission order resolving a dispute under this section, the commission may impose sanctions including but not limited to dismissal, striking of testimony, evidence, or cross-examination, or penalties as provided by law.

<u>AMENDATORY SECTION</u> (Amending Order R-310, Docket No. $\overline{U-89-2966-R}$, filed $\overline{10/12/89}$, effective 11/12/89)

WAC 480-09-820 REHEARING OR REOPENING. (1) Rehearing. A petition for rehearing may be filed with the commission by any person affected by any final order of the commission, pursuant to RCW 80.04.200 and 81.04.200. The commission will grant the petition:

- (a) If there are changed circumstances injurious to the petitioner since the entry of the final order which were not considered by the commission; or
 - (b) To correct defects in the order; or
- (c) For any good and sufficient cause which, for any reason, was not considered and determined in the original order.

The commission may, in its discretion, permit the filing of a petition for rehearing at any time after the conclusion of the proceeding.

- (2) Reopening. A petition for reopening may be filed with the commission by any party to a proceeding at any time after the close of the record and before entry of the final order.
- (a) In uncontested proceedings, a petition may be granted to correct failure to allow receipt of written evidence when otherwise permissible.
- (b) In contested proceedings, a petition may be granted to permit receipt of evidence which is essential to a decision and which was unavailable and not reasonably discoverable at the time of the hearing with due diligence, or for any other good and sufficient cause.

NEW SECTION

WAC 480-30-032 NOTICE OF APPLICATION; PROTESTS; CONTEMPORANEOUS APPLICATIONS. (1) Notice shall be made of the filing of applications for authority to provide auto transportation service in identified territory by sending notice of the application, with a description of its terms, to all persons presently authorized to provide auto transportation service under this chapter in the territory of the application, all present applicants for such service, and any other person who has requested, in writing, to receive such notices. Interested persons shall have twenty days from the date of mailing of the notice in which to file a protest with the commission stating opposition to the application. Protests should set forth specifically the grounds on which they are made and contain a concise statement of the interest of the protestant in the proceeding.

- (2) If any person wishes to seek authority which overlaps, in whole or in part, that sought in any pending application, it must apply for that authority within thirty days after the mailing of the notice of filing of the initial application in order for the applications to be considered jointly by the commission.
- (3) The commission may consolidate overlapping pending applications, pursuant to WAC 480-09-610, for joint consideration.
- (4) Overlapping applications which are not filed within thirty days after mailing of the notice of filing of the initial application will not be jointly considered with the initial application and will not be decided until after the conclusion of proceedings resolving the pending application and any other application which qualifies for joint consideration.
- (5) The commission may consider and decide, on any schedule, portions of an overlapping application when:
- (a) The portions to be heard do not overlap a prior pending applica-
- (b) The overlapping portions may appropriately be severed from the portions to be heard.

NEW SECTION

WAC 480-50-035 NOTICE OF APPLICATION; PROTESTS; CONTEMPORANEOUS APPLICATIONS. (1) Notice shall be made of the filing of applications for authority to provide passenger and ferry steamboat service in identified territory by sending notice of the application, with a description of its terms, to all persons presently authorized to provide passenger and ferry steamboat service under this chapter; all present applicants for such service, and any other person who has requested, in writing, to receive such notices. Interested persons shall have twenty days from the date of mailing of the notice in which to file a protest with the commission stating opposition to the application. Protests should set forth specifically the grounds on which they are made and contain a concise statement of the interest of the protestant in the proceeding.

- (2) If any person wishes to seek authority which overlaps, in whole or in part, that sought in any pending application, it must apply for that authority within thirty days following mailing of the notice of filing of the initial application in order for the applications to be considered jointly.
- (3) The commission may consolidate overlapping pending applications, pursuant to WAC 480-09-610, for joint consideration.
- (4) Overlapping applications which are not filed within thirty days of the initial application will not be jointly considered with the initial application and will not be decided until after the conclusion of proceedings resolving the initial application and any other application qualifying for joint consideration.
- (5) The commission may consider and decide, on any schedule, portions of an overlapping application when:
- (a) The portions to be heard do not overlap a prior pending application; and
- (b) The overlapping portions may appropriately be severed from the portions to be heard.

NEW SECTION

WAC 480-70-155 CONTEMPORANEOUS APPLICATIONS. (1) If any person wishes to seek authority which overlaps, in whole or in part, that sought in any pending application, it must apply for that authority within thirty days following the mailing of the notice of the filing of the initial application specified in WAC 480-70-150 in order for the applications to be considered jointly by the commission.

- (2) The commission may consolidate overlapping applications, pursuant to WAC 480-09-610.
- (3) Overlapping applications which are not filed within thirty days after mailing of the notice of the initial application will not be jointly considered with the initial application and will not be decided until after the conclusion of proceedings resolving the initial application and any other application qualifying for joint consideration.
- (4) The commission may consider and decide, on any schedule, portions of an overlapping application when:
- (a) The portions to be heard do not overlap a prior application; and(b) The overlapping portions may appropriately be severed from the portions to be heard.

WSR 91-17-093 PERMANENT RULES UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

[Order R-347, Docket No. TG-901089—Filed August 21, 1991, 4:32 p.m.]

In the matter of amending WAC 480-70-130 relating to temporary certificates for solid waste collection companies.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. WSR 91–09–015 filed with the code reviser on April 9, 1991. The rule change hereinafter adopted shall take effect pursuant to RCW 34.05.380(2).

This rule-making proceeding is brought on pursuant to RCW 80.01.040 and is intended administratively to implement that statute.

This rule-making proceeding is in compliance with the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW), the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW), the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (chapter 43.21C RCW), and the Regulatory Fairness Act (chapter 19.85 RCW).

Pursuant to Notice No. WSR 91-09-015 the above matter was scheduled for consideration at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, May 29, 1991, in the Commission's Hearing Room, Second Floor, Chandler Plaza Building, 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive S.W., Olympia, WA, before Chairman Sharon L. Nelson and Commissioners Richard D. Casad and A. J. Pardini.

Under the terms of said notice, interest persons were afforded the opportunity to submit data, views, or arguments to the commission in writing prior to May 20, 1991, and orally at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, May 29, 1991, in the commission's hearing room above noted. At the May 29, 1991, meeting this docket was set over to July 3, 1991, at which time the commission considered the rule change proposal. Written comments were received from Pat Dunn, Attorney at Law; Jack Davis, Attorney at Law; Polly Lord, Attorney at Law, on behalf of the solid waste collection companies in Pierce County: John Paul Jones III on behalf of Washington Waste Management Association; and David Wiley, Attorney at Law. Oral comments were received from James Sells, Attorney at Law, on behalf of Washington Waste Management Association; Fred Paterson, Attorney at Law, on behalf of American Environmental Corp.; and Richard A. Finnigan, Attorney at Law, on behalf of Rabanco Companies.

The rule change affects no economic values.

In reviewing the entire record herein, it has been determined that WAC 480-70-130 should be amended to read as set forth in Appendix A shown below and by this reference made a part hereof. WAC 480-70-130 as amended will more fully emphasize the public interest when application is made for temporary authority to operate a solid waste collection company. The number of days within which the commission may consider cancelling a temporary certificate is extended to 45 days and any permanent certificate holder protesting a temporary application must file a brief statement of reasons for opposing such application.

The commission's adoption of the amendment to WAC 480-70-130 varies in content from the proposed rule noticed under WSR 91-09-015.

Subdivision (a) of subsection (1), the word "immediate" has been reinserted. The change was made as proponents believe it more fully describes the circumstances in which the commission should grant a temporary certificate authority; subdivision (b) of subsection (1), has been amended to read: "Whether the requested service is currently available from the certificated carrier serving the territory;" the change was made in an effort to use plainer language to describe the service availability before issuance of temporary certificate authority; subdivision (c) of subsection (1), was amended to include the language: "When considering these circumstances the commission may consider the fitness of the applicant."

The language was added in recognition that fitness of the applicant is an issue that should be a determinant as to whether authority should be granted in some, but not all, applications for temporary certificate authority; subsection (2), the phrases "authorized to serve the territory" and "with a brief statement of the protestant's reasons for opposing the application" were removed as being redundant. Also, the phrase "The protest shall also be served on the applicant and the applicant's representative, if known" was changed to "The protest shall be served on the applicant and its representative if one is stated in the application" to clarify the protest process; subsection (3), was added to require that applications for temporary authority be accompanied by sworn statements from shippers setting forth pertinent facts relating to the need for service. This change was made to facilitate the investigation of the application and more clearly identify the nature of the need for temporary certificates; subsection (4), the phrase "This certificate is subject to cancellation" was amended to "This certificate may be cancelled." The change was made to allow the commission discretion in cancelling a temporary certificate which had already been issued, or allowing it to stand if the situation warranted, even if the existing carrier came forth with evidence it was now willing to provide satisfactory service; and subsection (6), was added as the commission believes that temporary certificates for commercial solid waste collection should be limited to serving those customers who demonstrate an actual need for service.

ORDER

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED That WAC 480-70-130 as set forth in Appendix A, be amended as a rule of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission to take effect pursuant to RCW 34.05.380(2).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That the order and the annexed rule after first being recorded in the order register of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, shall be forwarded to the code reviser for filing pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW and chapter 1-21 WAC.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, this 20th day of August, 1991.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
Sharon L. Nelson, Chairman
Richard D. Casad, Commissioner
A. J. Pardini, Commissioner

APPENDIX "A"

AMENDATORY SECTION. (Amending Order R-335, Docket No. TG-900718, filed 1/14/91, effective 2/14/91)

WAC 480-70-130 TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES, APPLICATION FOR. Temporary certificates to engage in the business of operating a solid waste collection company may be issued if such issuance is consistent with the public interest.

(1) In determining whether or not the requested temporary authority is consistent with the public interest the commission will consider the following factors:

- (a) ((A showing of an)) The immediate ((and urgent)) need for the requested service;
- (b) ((The presence or lack of available service capable of meeting the need)) Whether the requested service is currently available from the certificated carrier serving the territory; and
- (c) Any other circumstances indicating that the grant of such temporary authority is consistent with the public interest. When considering these circumstances the commission may consider the fitness of the applicant.
- (2) When an applicant requests a temporary certificate to operate in territory that another carrier is authorized to serve, the commission shall notify the existing solid waste collection company or companies ((authorized to serve the territory)) of the application ((and problem and shall issue the temporary certificate only if the existing solid waste collection company or companies cannot or will not provide service to the satisfaction of the commission)). Any interested permanent certificate holder may, within ten days of the service date of the notice, file a written protest to the application. The protest shall be served on the applicant and its representative if one is stated in the application.
- (3) No application for temporary solid waste authority shall be considered by the commission unless it contains a sworn statement from one or more shippers or generators of solid waste setting forth all pertinent facts relating to need for the service.
- (4) Temporary certificates ((issued pursuant to this subsection)) will carry the following condition:
 - "This certificate ((is subject to cancellation)) may be cancelled any time within ((20)) 45 days after date of issuance, if the commission ((receives evidence)) determines that ((no emergency exists or)) another carrier with permanent authority can and will provide service to the satisfaction of the commission."
- (((3))) (5) Temporary certificates may be issued for a period up to 180 days where the area or territory covered thereby is not contained in the certificate of any other solid waste collection company; in all other cases temporary certificates may be issued for a period not to exceed 120 days. Applications for temporary certificates shall conform to the requirements of WAC 480-70-120.
- (6) Temporary certificates issued for commercial solid waste collection shall be limited to serving those customers who submit sworn statements demonstrating an actual need for the service in support of the application.

KEY TO TABLE

Symbols:

AMD = Amendment of existing section

A/R = Amending and recodifying a section

DECOD = Decodification of an existing section

NEW = New section not previously codified

OBJEC = Notice of objection by Joint Administrative Rules
Review Committee

PREP = Preproposal comments

RE-AD = Readoption of existing section

RECOD = Recodification of previously codified section

REP = Repeal of existing section

RESCIND = Rescind previous emergency rule

REVIEW = Review of previously adopted rule

Suffixes:

-P = Proposed action

-C = Continuance of previous proposal

-E = Emergency action

-S = Supplemental notice

-W = Withdrawal of proposed action

No suffix means permanent action

This table covers the current calendar year through this issue of the Register and should be used to locate rules amended, adopted, or repealed subsequent to the publication date of the latest WAC or Supplement.

WAC # shows the section number under which an agency rule is or will be codified in the Washington Administrative Code.

WSR # shows the issue of the Washington State Register where the document may be found; the last three digits show the sequence of the document within the issue.

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
1-06-040	AMD-P	91–06–067	1-08-240	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-490	REP-P	91-06-067
1-06-040	AMD	91-10-010	1-08-240	REP	91-10-010	1-08-490	REP	91–10–010
1-08-005	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-250	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-500	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-005	REP	91-10-010	1-08-250	REP	91-10-010	1-08-500	REP	91-10-010
1-08-007	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-260	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-510	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-007	REP	91-10-010	1-08-260	REP	91-10-010	1-08-510	REP	91-10-010
1-08-010	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-270	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-520	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-010	REP	91-10-010	1-08-270	REP	91-10-010	1-08-520	REP	91–10–010
1-08-030	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-280	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-530	REP-P	91-06-067
1-08-030	REP	91-10-010	1-08-280	REP	91-10-010	1-08-530	REP	91-10-010
1-08-040	REP-P REP	91–06–067	1-08-290 1-08-290	REP-P REP	91–06–067	1-08-540	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-040 1-08-050	REP-P	91–10–010 91–06–067	1-08-290	REP-P	91-10-010 91-06-067	1-08-540	REP REP-P	91-10-010
1-08-050	REP-P	91-06-067 91-10-010	1-08-300	REP-P REP	91-10-010	1-08-550	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-050	REP-P	91–10–010	1-08-310	REP-P	91-10-010	1-08-550 1-08-560	REP-P	91-10-010
1-08-060	REP	91-10-010	1-08-310	REP	91-10-010	1-08-560	REP-P	91–06–067 91–10–010
1-08-000	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-310	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-570	REP-P	91–10–010
1-08-070	REP	91–10–010	1-08-320	REP	91–10–010	1-08-570	REP	91–00–007
1-08-080	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-320	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-580	REP-P	91-06-067
1-08-080	REP	91-10-010	1-08-330	REP	91-10-010	1-08-580	REP	91-10-010
1-08-090	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-340	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-590	REP-P	91–06–067
1-08-090	REP	91-10-010	1-08-340	REP	91-10-010	1-08-590	REP	91-10-010
1-08-100	REP-P	9106067	1-08-350	REP-P	91–06–067	1-21-040	PREP	91-12-007
1-08-100	REP	91-10-010	1-08-350	REP	91-10-010	4-25-190	AMD-P	91-14-091
1-08-110	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-360	REP-P	91-06-067	4-25-190	AMD-P	91-14-090
1-08-110	REP	91-10-010	1-08-360	REP	91-10-010	4-25-192	NEW-P	91-14-090
1-08-120	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-370	REP-P	91-06-067	16-22-011	NEW-P	91-13-106
1-08-120	REP	91-10-010	1-08-370	REP	91-10-010	16-22-011	NEW	91-16-005
1-08-130	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-380	REP-P	91-06-067	16-22-015	NEW-P	91-13-106
1-08-130	REP	91-10-010	1-08-380	REP	91-10-010	16-22-015	NEW	91-16-005
1-08-140	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-390	REP-P	91-06-067	16-23-012	NEW-P	91-13-106
1-08-140	REP	91-10-010	1-08-390	REP	91-10-010	16-23-012	NEW	91-16-005
1-08-150	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-400	REP-P	91-06-067	16-23-014	NEW-P	91-13-106
1-08-150	REP	91-10-010	1-08-400	REP	91–10–010	16–23–014	NEW	91-16-005
1-08-160	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-410	REP-P	91-06-067	16-80-005	NEW-P	91–05–076
1-08-160	REP	91-10-010	1-08-410	REP	91-10-010	16-80-005	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-170	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-420	REP-P	91-06-067	16-80-007	NEW-P	91-05-076
1-08-170	REP	91-10-010	1-08-420	REP	91-10-010	16-80-007	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-180	REPP	91–06–067	1-08-430	REP-P	91–06–067	16–80–010	NEW-P	91–05–076
1-08-180	REP	91–10–010	1-08-430	REP	91-10-010	16–80–010	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-190	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-440	REP-P	91–06–067	16-80-015	NEW-P	91-05-076
1-08-190	REP	91-10-010	1-08-440	REP	91-10-010	16-80-015	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-200	REP-P	91-06-067	1-08-450	REP-P	91–06–067	16-80-020	NEW-P	91-05-076
1-08-200	REP	91-10-010	1-08-450	REP	91-10-010	16-80-020	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-210	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-460	REP-P	91-06-067	16-80-025	NEW-P	91–05–076
1-08-210	REP	91-10-010	1-08-460	REP	91-10-010	16-80-025	NEW	91-08-027
1-08-220	REP-P	91–06–067	1-08-470	REP-P	91–06–067	16-80-030	NEW-P	91-05-076
1-08-220 1-08-230	REP REP-P	91-10-010	1-08-470	REP REP-P	91-10-010	16-80-030	NEW D	91-08-027
1-08-230	REP-P	91–06–067 91–10–010	1-08-480 1-08-480	REP-P REP	91–06–067 91–10–010	16-80-035 16-80-035	NEW-P NEW	91–05–076 91–08–027
1-00-230	KEF	31-10-010	1-00-400	KEI	71-10-010	10-00-033	NEW	71-U0-U2/

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
1680040	NEW-P	91–05–076	16-230-110	REP-P	91–02–106	16-231-410	AMD	91-06-019
1680040	NEW	91-08-027	16-230-110	REP	91-06-019	16-231-420	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-80-045	NEW-P	91–05–076	16-230-115	REP-P	91-02-106	16-231-420	AMD	91-06-019
16-80-045	NEW NEW-P	91-08-027	16-230-115	REP	91-06-019	16-231-425	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-80-047 16-80-047	NEW-P NEW	91–05–076 91–08–027	16-230-120 16-230-120	REP-P REP	91–02–106	16-231-425	AMD	91–06–019
16-80-050	NEW-P	91–05–076	16-230-150	AMD-P	91-06-019 91-04-078	16-231-500	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-80-050	NEW	91-08-027	16-230-150	AMD	91-08-058	16-231-500 16-231-505	AMD AMD–P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-122-001	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-230-160	AMD-P	91-04-078	16-231-505	AMD-1	91-06-019
16-122-001	NEW	91-16-005	16-230-160	AMD	91-08-058	16-231-510	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-124-011	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-230-170	AMD-P	91-04-078	16-231-510	AMD	91-06-019
16-124-011 16-126-001	NEW NEW-P	91-16-005 91-13-106	16-230-170 16-230-180	AMD	91-08-058	16-231-525	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-126-001	NEW-P	91-15-106	16-230-180	AMD-P AMD	9104078 9108058	16-231-525 16-231-530	AMD	91-06-019
16-146-100	NEW-P	91–13–106	16-230-190	AMD-P	91-04-078	16-231-530	AMDP AMD	91-02-106 91-06-019
16-146-100	NEW	91-16-005	16-230-190	AMD	91-08-058	16-231-600	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-146-110	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-230-400	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-600	AMD	91-06-019
16-146-110	NEW	91-16-005	16-230-400	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-605	AMD-P	91-02-106
16–154 16–154	AMD-P AMD	91-05-006 91-09-028	16-230-410	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-605	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-010	AMD-P	91-05-006	16-230-410 16-230-440	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106	16-231-610 16-231-610	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106
16-154-010	AMD	91-09-028	16-230-440	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-615	AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-154-020	AMD-P	91-05-006	16-230-450	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-615	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-020	AMD	9109028	16-230-450	AMD	9106019	16-231-620	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-020	REP-P	91-15-067	16-230-460	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-620	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-030 16-154-030	NEW-P NEW	91-05-006 91-09-028	16-230-460	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-700	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-030	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-230-470 16-230-470	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106 91-06-019	16-231-700 16-231-705	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019
16-154-040	NEW	91-09-028	16-230-475	REP-P	91-02-106	16-231-705	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106 91-06-019
16-154-050	NEW-P	9105006	16-230-475	REP	91-06-019	16-231-715	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-050	NEW	91-09-028	16-230-605	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-715	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-060	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-230-605	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-720	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-060 16-154-070	NEW NEW-P	91-09-028	16-230-610	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-720	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-070	NEW-P	91-05-006 91-09-028	16-230-610 16-230-615	AMD AMD-P	91–06–019 91–02–106	16-231-800 16-231-800	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-080	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-230-615	AMD-I	91-06-019	16-231-805	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-154-080	NEW	91-09-028	16-230-625	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-805	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-090	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-230-625	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-825	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-154-090	NEW NEW-P	91-09-028	16-230-670	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-825	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-100 16-154-100	NEW-P NEW	9105006 9109028	16-230-670 16-230-675	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106	16-231-840 16-231-840	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106
16-154-110	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-230-675	AMD-I	91-06-019	16-231-900	AMD-P	91–06–019 91–02–106
16-154-110	NEW	91-09-028	16-231-001	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-900	AMD	91-06-019
16-154-120	NEW-P	91-05-006	16-231-001	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-905	AMD-P	91-02-106
16–154–120	NEW D	91-09-028	16-231-033	REP-P	91-02-106	16-231-905	AMD	91-06-019
16–156–005 16–156–005	AMD–P AMD	91-05-006 91-09-028	16-231-033 16-231-100	REP AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106	16-231-935	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-156-020	AMD-P	91-05-006	16-231-100	AMD-F	91-06-019	16-231-935 16-231-938	AMD REP-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-156-020	AMD	91-09-028	16-231-148	REP-P	91-02-106	16-231-938	REP	91-06-019
16-156-035	AMD-P	91-05-006	16-231-148	REP	91-06-019	16-231-950	REP-P	91-02-106
16-156-035	AMD	91-09-028	16-231-200	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-950	REP	91-06-019
16–156–060 16–156–060	AMD-P AMD	91-05-006 91-09-028	16-231-200 16-231-205	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106	16-232-001	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-158-120	AMD-P	91-05-006	16-231-205	AMD-F	91-02-106	16-232-001 16-232-100	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-158-120	AMD	91-09-028	16-231-210	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-100	AMD-I AMD	91-06-019
16-160-010	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-210	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-105	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-160-020	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-235	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-105	AMD	91-06-019
16160030 16160040	NEW NEW	91-05-007 91-05-007	16-231-235	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-110	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-160-040	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-238 16-231-238	REP-P REP	91-02-106 91-06-019	16-232-110 16-232-120	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-160-060	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-300	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-120	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-160-060	AMD-P	91-15-067	16-231-300	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-200	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-160-070	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-305	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-200	AMD	9106019
16-160-090	NEW	91-05-007	16-231-305	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-205	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-160-100 16-212-125	NEW NEW-P	91-05-007 91-13-106	16-231-310 16-231-310	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-205	AMD D	91-06-019
16-212-125	NEW-F	91-13-106	16-231-310	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106	16-232-220 16-232-220	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106 91-06-019
16-212-126	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-231-330	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-225	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-212-126	NEW	91-16-005	16-231-340	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-225	AMD	91-06-019
16-212-127	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-231-340	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-300	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-212-127	NEW D	91-16-005	16-231-343	REP-P	91-02-106	16-232-300	AMD	91-06-019
16-212-128 16-212-128	NEW-P NEW	91-13-106 91-16 - 005	16-231-343 16-231-400	REP AMD–P	91-06-019	16-232-305	AMD-P	91-02-106
16-212-128	NEW-P	91-13-106	16-231-400	AMD-P AMD	91-02-106 91-06-019	16-232-305 16-232-315	AMD AMD-P	91-06-019 91-02-106
16-228-020	NEW	91–16–005	16-231-405	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-315	AMD	91-06-019
16-228-164	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-231-405	AMD	91-06-019	16-232-950	REP-P	91-02-106
16-228-164	AMD	91-06-019	16-231-410	AMD-P	91-02-106	16-232-950	REP	91-06-019

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
16-304-039	NEW-P	91-15-099	16-470-100	AMD	91-03-115	16-484-200	NEW	91-13-026
16-304-040	AMD-P	91-15-099	16-470-500	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-484-205	NEW-E	91-06-035
16-304-050	AMD-P	91-15-099	16-470-510	AMD-P	9115100	16-484-205	NEW-P NEW	91-10-095 91-13-026
16-316-280	AMD-P AMD	91–04–066 91–08–017	16-470-520 16-470-530	AMD–P AMD–P	9115100 9115100	16-484-205 16-484-210	NEW-E	91–06–035
16-316-280 16-316-285	AMD-P	91-08-017	16-470-533	NEW-P	91–15–100	16-484-210	NEW-P	91-10-095
16-316-285	AMD	91–08–017	16-470-535	NEW-P	91-15-100	16-484-210	NEW	91-13-026
16-316-290	AMD-P	91–04–066	16-471-010	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-220	NEW-E	91-06-035
16-316-290	AMD	91-08-017	16-471-015	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-220	NEW-P	91-10-095
16-316-620	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-471-020	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-220	NEW	91-13-026
16-316-620	AMD	91-14-001	16-471-030	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-230	NEW-E	91-06-035
16-316-622	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-471-040 16-471-050	NEW NEW	91-03-046 91-03-046	16-484-230 16-484-230	NEW-P NEW	91-10-095 91-13-026
16-316-622 16-316-715	AMD AMD–P	91-14-001 91-10-082	16-471-060	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-240	NEW-E	91–06–035
16-316-715	AMD	91-14-001	16-471-070	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-240	NEW-P	91-10-095
16-316-800	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-471-080	NEW	91-03-046	16-484-240	NEW	91-13-026
16-316-800	AMD	91-14-001	16-481	PREP	91–10–013	16-484-250	NEW-E	91-06-035
16-316-820	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-481-010	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-250	NEW-P	91–10–095
16-316-820	AMD	91-14-001	16-481-015 16-481-020	NEW-P AMD-P	91~15–098 91–15–098	16-484-250 16-484-260	NEW NEW-E	91-13-026 91-06-035
16-316-970 16-316-970	NEW-P NEW	91-10-082 91-13-087	16-481-025	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-484-260	NEW-P	91-10-095
16-316-975	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-481-030	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-484-260	NEW	91-13-026
16-316-975	NEW	91-13-087	16-481-040	REP-P	91-15-098	16-486-001	REPP	91-07-036
16-316-980	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-481-050	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-486-001	REP	91-11-054
16-316-980	NEW	91-13-087	16-481-060	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-486-010	REP-P	91-07-036
16-316-985	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-481-070	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-486-010 16-486-015	REP REP-P	9111054 9107036
16-316-985	NEW NEW-P	91-13-087 91-10-082	16-481-075 16-482-001	NEW-P AMD-P	91–15–098 91–03–105	16-486-015	REP-P	91-11-054
16-316-990 16-316-990	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-482-001	AMD	91–03–103	16-486-020	REP-P	91–07–036
16-316-995	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-482-005	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-020	REP	91-11-054
16-316-995	NEW	91-13-087	16-482-005	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-025	REP-P	91-07-036
16-316-997	NEW-P	91-10-082	16-482-006	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-025	REP	91-11-054
16-316-997	NEW	91-13-087	16-482-006	NEW	91–07–016	16-486-030	REP-P	91–07–036
16-324-375	AMD-P	91-06-061 91-10-029	16-482-007 16-482-007	NEW-P NEW	91–03–105 91–07–016	16-486-030 16-486-035	REP REP-P	91-11-054 91-07-036
16-324-375 16-324-380	AMD AMD–P	91-10-029	16-482-010	AMD-P	91–03–105	16-486-035	REP	91-11-054
16-324-380	AMD	91-10-029	16-482-010	AMD	91-07-016	16-486-040	REP-P	91-07-036
16-324-605	AMD-P	91-06-061	16-482-015	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-040	REP	91-11-054
16-324-605	AMD	91-10-029	16-482-015	NEW	91-07-016	16-486-045	REP-P	91-07-036
16-333-200	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-482-016	NEW-P	91-03-105	16-486-045	REP NEW-P	91-11-054 91-15-097
16-333-200 16-333-205	NEW NEW-P	91-08-015 91-04-068	16-482-016 16-482-017	NEW NEW-P	91–07–016 91–03–105	16-487-005 16-487-010	AMD-P	91–15–097
16-333-205	NEW	91-08-015	16-482-017	NEW	91-07-016	16-487-015	NEW-P	91–15–097
16-333-210	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-482-020	AMD-P	91-03-105	16-487-017	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-210	NEW	91-08-015	16-482-020	AMD	91-07-016	16-487-020	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-333-215	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-482-030	REP-P	91–03–105	16-487-023	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-215	NEW D	91-08-015	16-482-030 16-482-040	REP REP-P	91–07–016 91–03–105	16-487-025 16-487-030	NEW-P AMD-P	91–15–097 91–15–097
16-333-220 16-333-220	NEW-P NEW	91-04-068 91-08-015	16-482-040	REP-F	91-03-103	16-487-040	AMD-P	91–15–097
16-333-225	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-483	PREP	91-10-013	16-487-050	AMD-P	91–15–097
16-333-225	NEW	91-08-015	16-483-001	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-060	AMD-P	91-15-097
16-333-230	NEW-P	9104068	16-483-005	NEW-P	91-15-098	16-487-100	NEW-P	91–15–097
16-333-230	NEW	91-08-015	16-483-010	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-110 16-487-120	NEW-P NEW-P	91–15–097 91–15–097
16-333-235 16-333-235	NEW-P NEW	9104068 9108015	16-483-020 16-483-030	AMD-P AMD-P	9115098 9115098	16-487-130	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-233	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-483-040	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-140	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-240	NEW	91-08-015	16-483-050	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-150	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-245	NEW-P	91-04-068	16-483-060	AMD-P	91-15-098	16-487-160	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-333-245	NEW	91-08-015	16-483-070	REP-P	91-15-098	16-487-200	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-005	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-484-020	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-210	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-005 16-354-010	AMD AMD–P	91-08-016 91-04-067	16-484-020 16-484-022	REP REP-P	91-11-053 91-07-037	16-487-220 16-487-230	NEW-P NEW-P	91-15-097 91-15-097
16-354-010	AMD-F	91-08-016	16-484-022	REP	91-11-053	16-487-240	NEW-P	91–15–097
16-354-020	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-484-030	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-250	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-020	AMD	91-08-016	16-484-030	REP	91-11-053	16-487-300	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-030	AMD-P	91-04-067	16-484-040	REP-P	91-07-037	16-487-310	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-030	AMD	91-08-016	16-484-040	REP D	91-11-053	16-487-320	NEW-P	91-15-097
16-354-040 16-354-040	AMD-P AMD	91-04-067 91-08-016	16-484-050 16-484-050	REP-P REP	91–07–037 91–11–053	16-487-330 16-487-335	NEW-P NEW-P	91-15-097 91-15-097
16-354-040	AMD-P	91-08-016	16-484-080	REP-P	91–11–033	16-494-001	AMD-P	91-04-066
16-354-070	AMD-I	91-08-016	16-484-080	REP	91-11-053	16-494-001	AMD	91-08-017
16-354-100	AMD-P	9104067	16-484-090	REP-P	91-07-037	16-494-010	AMD-P	91-04-066
16-354-100	AMD	91-08-016	16-484-090	REP	91-11-053	16-494-010	AMD	91-08-017
16-403-141	AMD-P	91-03-093	16-484-100	REP-P	91-07-037	16-494-012	NEW-P	91-04-066 91-08-017
16-403-141 16-470-010	AMD–W AMD–P	91-07-015 91-15-100	16-484-100 16-484-200	REP NEW-E	9111053 9106035	16-494-012 16-494-013	NEW NEW-P	91-08-017
16-470-010	AMD-P	91-15-100	16-484-200	NEW-P	91-10-095	16-494-013	NEW	91-08-017
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
16-494-015	REP-P	91–04–066	16-557-030	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-180	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-015	REP	91–08–017	16-557-030	NEW	91-09-003	36–12–180	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-020	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-040	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-190	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-020 16-494-030	AMD AMD–P	91–08–017 91–04–066	16-557-040	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-190	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-030	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-041 16-557-041	NEW-E NEW	91-08-021 91-09-003	36-12-195 36-12-195	NEW-P NEW	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-494-042	AMD-P	91-04-066	16-557-050	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-200	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-042	AMD	91-08-017	16-557-050	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-200	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-043	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-060	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-220	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-043 16-494-044	NEW AMD-P	91–08–017 91–04–066	16-557-060	NEW E	91-09-003	36-12-220	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-044	AMD-F	91-04-066	16-557-070 16-557-070	NEW-E NEW	91-08-021 91-09-003	36-12-230 36-12-230	REP-P REP	91-05-032
16-494-045	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-557-080	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-240	AMD-P	9111038 9105032
16-494-045	NEW	91-08-017	16-557-080	NEW	91-09-003	36-12-240	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-046	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-560-06001	AMD-P	91-13-105	36-12-250	AMD-P	91-05-032
1 6-494- 046 1 6-494-04 7	NEW NEW-P	91–08–017 91–04–066	16–603–010 16–603–010	NEW-P	91–04–076	36-12-250	AMD	91-11-038
1 6-494- 047 1 6-494- 047	NEW-P	91-08-017	16-603-010	NEW-C AMD	91-09-042 91-13-018	36-12-260 36-12-260	AMD–P AMD	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-494-062	AMD-P	91–04–066	16-605A-005	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-270	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-494-062	AMD	91-08-017	16-605A-005	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-270	AMD	91-11-038
16-494-063	NEW-P	91-04-066	16-620-390	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-280	AMD-P	91-05-032
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16-494-064	NEW-F	91-08-017	16-674-030 16-674-030	NEW-P NEW	9113106 9116005	36-12-290 36-12-290	AMD–P AMD	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-495-004	AMD-P	91–10–082	16-674-040	NEW-P	91–13–106	36-12-300	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-004	AMD	91-13-087	16-674-040	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-300	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-010	AMD-P	91-10-082	16-674-050	NEW-P	91-13-106	36-12-310	AMD-P	91-05-032
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16-495-030	AMD	91-13-087	16-694-021	NEW	91-16-005	36-12-330	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-040	AMD-P	91–10–082	16-752-300	AMD	91-03-045	36-12-340	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-040	AMD	91-13-087	16-752-305	AMD	91-03-045	36–12–340	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-050 16-495-050	AMD–P AMD	91-10-082 91-13-087	16-752-310 16-752-315	RE-AD AMD	91–03–045 91–03–045	36-12-350	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-060	AMD-P	91–13–087	16-752-320	RE-AD	91-03-045	36-12-350 36-12-360	AMD AMD–P	91-11-038 91-05-032
16-495-060	AMD	91-13-087	16-752-325	REP	91-03-045	36-12-360	AMD	91-11-038
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16-495-080	REP	91-13-087	36-12	AMD-P	91-05-032	36–12–365	NEW	91-11-038
16-495-085 16-495-085	REP-P REP	91-10-082 91-13-087	36-12 36-12-010	AMD AMD–P	91–11–038 91–05–032	36-12-367 36-12-367	NEW-P NEW	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-495-090	AMD-P	91-10-082	36-12-010	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-370	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-090	AMD	91-13-087	36-12-011	AMD-P	91-05-032	36–12–370	AMD	91-11-038
16-495-095	AMD-P	91-10-082	36-12-011	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-380	REP-P	91-05-032
16-495-095 16-495-100	AMD AMD–P	91-13-087	36-12-020	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-380	REP	91-11-038
16-495-100	AMD-P	91-10-082 91-13-087	36-12-020 36-12-030	AMD AMD–P	91–11–038 91–05–032	36-12-385 36-12-385	NEW-P NEW	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-495-105	AMD-P	91-10-082	36-12-030	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-390	REP-P	91-05-032
16-495-105	AMD	91-13-087	36-12-040	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-390	REP	91-11-038
16-495-110	AMD-P	91-10-082	36–12–040	AMD	91-11-038	36–12–400	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-495-110 16-497-001	AMD AMD–P	91-13-087 91-04-067	36-12-050 36-12-050	AMD–P AMD	91-05-032	36-12-400	AMD	91-11-038
16-497-001	AMD-F	91-08-016	36-12-060	AMD-P	91-11-038 91-05-032	36–12–410 36–12–410	AMDP AMD	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-497-005	NEW-P	91-04-067	36-12-060	AMD	91–11–038	36-12-415	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-497-005	NEW	91-08-016	36-12-070	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-415	NEW	91-11-038
16-497-020	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-070	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-420	REP-P	91-05-032
16-497-020 16-497-030	AMD AMD–P	91–08–016 91–04–067	36-12-080 36-12-080	AMD–P AMD	91-05-032	36–12–420 36–12–425	REP	91-11-038
16-497-030	AMD-F	91-08-016	36-12-090	REP-P	91-11-038 91-05-032	36-12-425 36-12-425	NEW-P NEW	91–05–032 91–11–038
16-497-040	AMD-P	91-04-067	36-12-090	REP	91-11-038	36-12-430	REP-P	91-05-032
16-497-040	AMD	91-08-016	36-12-100	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-430	REP	91-11-038
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16-497-050 16-497-060	AMD AMD–P	91-08-016	36-12-110	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-435	NEW	91-11-038
16-497-060	AMD-P AMD	91-04-067 91-08-016	36–12–110 36–12–120	AMD AMD–P	91-11-038 91-05-032	36-12-440 36-12-440	REPP REP	91-05-032 91-11-038
16-528-105	NEW	91-05-065	36-12-120	AMD-F	91-11-038	36-12-445 36-12-445	NEW-P	91-05-032
16-528-110	AMD	91-05-065	36-12-120	AMD-P	91-11-101	36-12-445	NEW	91-11-038
16-528-150	AMD	91-05-065	36-12-120	AMD	91-14-063	36-12-450	AMD-P	91-05-032
16-528-170	NEW	91-05-065	36-12-130	AMD-P	91-05-032	36-12-450	AMD	91-11-038
16-532-040 16-532-040	AMD-P AMD-C	91-09-057 91-14-113	36-12-130 36-12-150	AMD AMD–P	91-11-038 91-05-032	36–12–460 36–12–460	REP-P REP	91-05-032 91-11-038
16-532-040	AMD	91-15-019	36-12-150	AMD-I	91-11-038	36-12-470	REP-P	91-05-032
16-557-010	NEW-E	91-08-021	36-12-160 ·	AMD-P	91-05-032	36–12–470	REP	91-11-038
16-557-010	NEW E	91-09-003	36-12-160	AMD	91-11-038	36-12-480	REP-P	91-05-032
16-557-020 16-557-020	NEW-E NEW	91–08–021 91–09–003	36-12-170 36-12-170	AMD–P AMD	91–05–032 91–11–038	36-12-480 50-12-045	REP AMD–P	91-11-038 91-15-101
10 55, 520		,. J, JUJ	30 12 170		, i —030	1 20-12-043	WIAITO-L)1-13-101

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
50-44-005	NEW-P	91-15-102	51-20-0554	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91200	NEW-P	91-16-113
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50-44-030 50-44-050	AMD–P AMD–P	91-15-102 91-15-102	51-20-0600 51-20-0605	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-20-91224 51-20-91225	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113
50-44-060	NEW-P	91-15-102	51-20-0610	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-20-91226	NEW-P	91–16–113
51-10	REP-P	91-16-110	51-20-0700	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91227	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-11-0502	AMD-P	91-16-111	. 51-20-0702	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-20-91228	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-11-0503 51-11-0504	AMD–P AMD–P	91-16-111 91-16-111	51-20-0800 51-20-0801	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–113 91–16–113	51-20-91229 51-20-91230	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–113 91–16–113
51-11-0505	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-0900	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-20-91231	NEW-P	91–16–113
51-11-0525	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0901	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91232	NEW-P	91–16–113
51-11-0526 51-11-0527	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-0902	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-91233 51-20-91234	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–113 91–16–113
51-11-0528	NEW-P	91-16-111 91-16-111	51-20-1000 51-20-1011	NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-20-93100	NEW-P	91-16-113
51-11-0529	NEW-P	91–16–111	51-20-1200	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93115	NEW-P	91-16-113
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51-11-0531 51-11-0532	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-111 91-16-111	51-20-1210 51-20-1215	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-20-93117 51-20-93118	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113
51-11-0533	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-1215	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93119	NEW-P	91–16–113
51-11-0534	NEW-P	91-16-111	51-20-1223	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-93120	NEW-P	91-16-113
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51-11-0542	NEW-P	91–16–111	51-20-1231	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-21-38030	NEW-P	91–16–113
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51-11-0627	NEW-P	91–16–111	51-20-1800	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-22-003	NEW-P	91-16-114
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51-11-0631	NEW-P	91–16–111	51-20-2700	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-007	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-11-1000	AMD-P	91-16-111	51-20-2710	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-0400	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-13-502 51-13-502	AMD–P AMD	91–07–047 91–12–045	51-20-3000 51-20-3007	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-22-0423 51-22-0500	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–114 91–16–114
51-15-302	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-3100	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-22-0504	NEW-P	91–16–114
51-16-020	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-3101	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-0800	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-16-030 51-16-040	REP-P REP-P	91-16-112 91-16-112	51-20-3102 51-20-3103	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-22-0807 51-22-1000	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–114 91–16–114
51-16-050	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-3103	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-22-1000	NEW-P	91–16–114
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51-16-070	REP-P	91-16-112	51-20-3106	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1104	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-114
51-16-080 51-16-100	REP-P REP-P	91-16-112 91-16-112	51-20-3107 51-20-3108	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–113 91–16–113	51-22-1500 51-22-1508	NEW-P	91-16-114 91-16-114
51-19-470	NEW-W	91-06-064	51-20-3109	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1900	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-001	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3110	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-22-1903	NEW-P	91-16-114
51-20-002 51-20-003	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51–20–3111 51–20–3112	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-24-001 51-24-002	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–115 91–16–115
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51-20-0407 51-20-0409	NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-20-3313	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-10507	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-0414	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3800	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-25000	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-0417	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3801	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-25107	NEW-P	91-16-115
51-20-0419 51-20-0420	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-20-3802 51-20-3900	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-113 91-16-113	51-24-45000 51-24-45211	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–115 91–16–115
51-20-0500	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3901	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-79000	NEW-P	91–16–115
51-20-0503	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-20-3903	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-79601	NEW-P	91-16-115
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51-20-0514 51-20-0515	NEW-P	91–16–113	51-20-5105	NEW-P	91-16-113	51-24-80101	NEW-P	91-16-115
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
51-24-80109	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-010	DECOD	91-05-095	131–16–055	NEW-P	91–09–036
51-24-80110 51-24-80111	NEW-P	91-16-115 91-16-115	113-12-075	DECOD	91-05-095	131–16–055	NEW-E	91-12-030
51-24-80113	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-080 113-12-085	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131–16–055 131–16–060	NEW AMD–P	91-13-048
51-24-80114	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-087	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-060	AMD-P AMD-E	91–09–036 91–12–030
51-24-80120	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-101	DECOD	91-05-095	131–16–060	AMD	91-13-048
51-24-80202	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-101	REP-P	91-06-090	131-16-061	AMD-P	91-09-036
51-24-80301 51-24-80303	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-115 91-16-115	113-12-103 113-12-104	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-061	AMD-E	91-12-030
51-24-80305	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-104	DECOD	91-05-095 91-05-095	131–16–061 131–16–062	AMD NEW-P	91-13-048 91-09-036
51-24-80315	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-120	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-062	NEW-E	91-12-030
51-24-80401	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-150	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-062	NEW	91-13-048
51-24-80402	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-165	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-065	AMD-P	91-09-036
51-24-99300 51-24-99350	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–115 91–16–115	113-12-170 113-12-175	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131-16-065	AMD-E	91–12–030
51-24-99351	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-173	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-065 131-16-066	AMD AMD–P	91-13-048 91-09-036
51-24-99352	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-190	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-066	AMD-E	91-12-030
51-24-99500	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-195	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-066	AMD	91-13-048
51-24-99510 51-25-001	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-115 91-16-115	113-12-197	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-069	REP-P	91-09-036
51-25-001	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-200 113-12-210	DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131-16-069 131-16-069	REP–E REP	91-12-030 91-13-048
51-25-003	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-220	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-070	AMD-P	91–13–048
51-25-007	NEW-P	91–16–115	113-12-230	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-080	AMD-P	91-15-094
51-25-008	NEW-P	91-16-115	113-12-300	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-091	AMD-P	91-15-094
5126001 5126002	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-116 91-16-116	113–12–310 113–12–320	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131-16-092	AMD-P	91-15-094
51-26-002	NEW-P	91–16–116	113-12-320	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-093 131-16-094	AMD–P AMD–P	91-15-094 91-15-094
51-26-004	NEW-P	91-16-116	113-12-340	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-095	NEW-P	91–15–094
51-26-008	NEW-P	91-16-116	113-12-350	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-500	AMD-E	91-13-001
51-26-0300 51-26-0310	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-011	DECOD	91–05–026	131-16-500	AMD-P	91–15–092
51-26-0315	NEW-P	91-16-116 91-16-116	114-12-021 114-12-031	DECOD DECOD	91-05-026 91-05-026	131-28-026 131-32-050	AMD–P NEW–E	91-15-093 91-06-075
51-26-0400	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-041	DECOD	91–05–026	131-32-050	NEW-E NEW-P	91–06–073
	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-115	DECOD	91-05-026	132B-120-010	AMD-P	91–05–033
51-26-0500	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-126	DECOD	91-05-026	132B-120-010	AMD	91-11-102
51-26-0503 51-26-1000	NEW-P NEW-P	91–16–116 91–16–116	114-12-132 114-12-136	DECOD DECOD	91–05–026 91–05–031	132B-120-045	NEW-P	91–05–033
51-26-1004	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-150	DECOD	91–05–031	132B-120-045 132B-120-060	NEW AMD-P	91–11–102 91–05–033
51-26-1800	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-155	DECOD	91–05–026	132B-120-060	AMD	91-11-102
51-26-1801	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-164	DECOD	91-05-026	132B-120-090	AMD-P	91-05-033
51-26-1802 51-26-1803	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-116 91-16-116	114-12-170 114-12-180	DECOD DECOD	91–05–026 91–05–026	132B-120-090	AMD	91-11-102
51-26-1804	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-190	DECOD	91–05–026 91–05–026	132B-120-100 132B-120-100	AMD-P AMD	91–05–033 91–11–102
51-26-1805	NEW-P	91-16-116	114-12-200	DECOD	91–05–026	132B-120-120	AMD-P	91–05–033
51-26-2200	NEW-P	91-16-116	131-16-005	AMD-P	91-09-036	132B-120-120	AMD	91-11-102
51-26-2300 51-26-2301	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-116	131-16-005	AMD-E	91-12-030	132B-120-140	AMD-P	91-05-033
51-20-2301	NEW-P	91-16-116 91-16-117	131–16–005 131–16–010	AMD AMD–P	91-13-048 91-09-036	132B-120-140 132B-120-160	AMD AMD-P	91-11-102 91-05-033
51-27-002	NEW-P	91–16–117	131-16-010	AMD-E	91–12–030	132B-120-160	AMD	91-11-102
51-27-003	NEW-P	91–16–117	131-16-010	AMD	91-13-048	132B-120-170	AMD-P	91-05-033
51-27-004 51-27-008	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-117	131-16-011	AMD-P	91–09–036	132B-120-170	AMD	91-11-102
67-25-005	AMD-P	91-16-117 91-16-085	131–16–011 131–16–011	AMD–E AMD	91-12-030 91-13-048	132B-120-180 132B-120-180	AMD-P AMD	91–05–033 91–11–102
67–25–030	AMD-P	91-16-085	131–16–015	AMD-P	91–09–036	132B-120-190	AMD-P	91–05–033
82-06-010	NEW-P	91-15-053	131-16-015	AMD-E	91-12-030	132B-120-190	AMD	91-11-102
82-50-021	AMD-P	91-17-057	131-16-015	AMD	91-13-048	132H-160-210	REP-P	91-15-020
106-120-004 106-120-005	AMD AMD	91-04-054 91-04-054	131-16-020 131-16-020	REP–E REP–P	91–06–069 91–09–036	132H-160-210 132H-160-210	REP-P REP-W	91-15-050 91-15-058
106-120-023	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-020	REP-E	91–12–030	132H-160-210	REP-P	91–15–038
106-120-024	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-020	REP	91-13-048	132H-160-220	REP-P	91-15-050
106-120-026	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-021	NEW-E	91–06–069	132H-160-220	REP-W	91-15-058
106–120–027 106–120–028	AMD AMD	91-04-054 91-04-054	131-16-021 131-16-021	AMD–E NEW–P	91-09-008 91-09-036	132H-160-230	REP-P	91–15–020
106-120-023	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-021	NEW-F	91–09–030	132H-160-230 132H-160-230	REP-P REP-W	91-15-050 91-15-058
106-120-131	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-021	NEW	91-13-048	132H-160-240	REP-P	91-15-020
106-120-132	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-030	REP-P	91-09-036	132H-160-240	REP-P	91-15-050
106–120–143 113–10–010	AMD	91-04-054	131-16-030	REP-E	91-12-030	132H-160-240	REP-W	91-15-058
113-10-010	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131-16-030 131-16-031	REP NEW–P	91–13–048 91–09–036	132H-160-250 132H-160-250	REP-P REP-P	91-15-020 91-15-050
113-10-020	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-031	NEW-E	91-12-030	132H-160-250 132H-160-250	REP-W	91-15-058
113-10-040	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-031	NEW	91-13-048	132H-160-260	AMD-P	91-15-020
113-10-050	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-040	AMD-P	91-09-036	132H-160-260	AMD-P	91-15-050
113–10–060 113–10–070	DECOD DECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	131-16-040 131-16-040	AMD–E AMD	91–12–030 91–13–048	132H-160-260 132H-160-290	AMD–W REP–P	91-15-058 91-15-020
113-10-090	DECOD	91–05–095	131-16-050	AMD-P	91-09-036	132H-160-290 132H-160-290	REP-P	91-15-050
113-10-100	DECOD	91-05-095	131-16-050	AMD-E	91-12-030	132 H -160-290	REP-W	91-15-058
113-10-110	DECOD	91–05–095	131–16–050	AMD	91–13–048	132H-160-300	REP-P	91-15-020

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
132H-160-300	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-280	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-530	NEW-W	91-17-052
132H-160-300 132H-160-310	REP–W REP–P	91-15-058 91-15-020	132K-16-280 132K-16-280	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132K-16-540 132K-16-540	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150
132H-160-310	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-290	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-540	NEW-W	91-17-052
132H-160-310	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-290	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-550	NEW-E	91-03-084
132H-160-410	REP-P	91-15-020	132K-16-290	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-550	NEW-P	91-03-150
132H-160-410	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-300	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-550	NEW-W	91-17-052
132H-160-410 132H-160-420	REP~W REP–P	91-15-058 91-15-020	132K-16-300 132K-16-300	NEW-P NEW	91-03-150 91-09-027	132K-16-560 132K-16-560	NEW-E NEW-P	91–03–084 91–03–150
132H-160-420	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-310	NEW-E	91-03-027	132K-16-560	NEW-W	91–03–130
132H-160-420	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-310	NEW-P	91–03–150	132N-156-300	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-450	REP-P	91-15-020	132K-16-310	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-310	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-450	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-320	NEW-E	91–03–084	132N-156-320	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-450	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-320	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132N-156-330	AMD-P AMD-P	9115071 9115071
132H-160-460 132H-160-460	REP-P REP-P	91-15-020 91-15-050	132K-16-320 132K-16-330	NEW-E	91-09-027	132N-156-400 132N-156-420	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-460	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-330	NEW-P	91–03–150	132N-156-430	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-470	REP-P	91-15-020	132K-16-330	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-440	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-470	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-340	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-450	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-470	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-340	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-460	AMD-P	91-15-071 91-15-071
132H-160-490 132H-160-490	REP-P REP-P	91-15-020 91-15-050	132K-16-340 132K-16-350	NEW NEW-E	91-09-027 91-03-084	132N-156-500 132N-156-530	AMD-P AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-490	REP-W	91-15-058	132K-16-350	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-550	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-510	REP-P	91-15-020	132K-16-350	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-560	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-510	REP-P	91-15-050	132K-16-360	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-570	AMD-P	91-15-071
132H-160-510	REP-W NEW-E	91-15-058	132K-16-360	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132N-156-580 132N-156-610	NEW-P AMD-P	91-15-071 91-15-071
132K-16-110 132K-16-110	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150	132K-16-360 132K-16-370	NEW-E	91-09-027	132N-156-620	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-110	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-370	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-630	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-120	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-370	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-640	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-120	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-380	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-156-650	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-120	NEW E	91-09-027	132K-16-380	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-700	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-130 132K-16-130	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150	132K-16-380 132K-16-390	NEW NEW-E	91-09-027 91-03-084	132N-156-730 132N-156-740	AMD-P AMD-P	9115071 9115071
132K-16-130	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-390	NEW-P	91-03-150	132N-156-750	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-140	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-390	NEW	91-09-027	132N-156-760	AMD-P	91-15-071
132K-16-140	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-400	NEW-E	91-03-084	132N-168-010	REP-P	91-15-072
132K-16-140	NEW NEW-E	91-09-027 91-03-084	132K-16-400	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132N-168-020	REPP NEWP	91-15-072
132K-16-150 132K-16-150	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-400 132K-16-410	NEW-E	91-03-027	132Q-03-005 132Q-03-005	NEW-F	91-14-057 91-17-075
132K-16-150	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-410	NEW-P	91-03-150	132Q-03-010	NEW-P	91-14-057
132K16-160	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-410	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-03-010	NEW	91-17-075
132K-16-160	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-420	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Q-03-020	NEW-P	91-14-057
132K-16-160 132K-16-170	NEW NEW-E	91-09-027 91-03-084	132K-16-420 132K-16-420	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132Q-03-020 132Q-03-030	NEW NEW-P	91-17-075 91-14-057
132K-16-170	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-430	NEW-E	91–03–084	132Q-03-030	NEW	91–17–075
132K-16-170	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-430	NEW-P	91-03-150	132Q-06-016	NEW-P	91-14-060
132K-16-180	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-430	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-06-016	NEW	91-17-078
132K-16-180	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-440	NEW-E NEW-P	91–03–084 91–03–150	132Q-108-010 132Q-108-010	NEW-P NEW	91-14-058
132K-16-180 132K-16-190	NEW NEW-E	91-09-027 91-03-084	132K-16-440 132K-16-440	NEW-P	91-03-130	132Q-108-010 132Q-108-020	NEW-P	91-17-076 91-14-058
132K-16-190	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-450	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Q-108-020	NEW	91-17-076
132K-16-190	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-450	. NEW-P	91-03-150	132Q-108-030	NEW-P	91-14-058
132K-16-200	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-450	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-108-030	NEW D	91-17-076
132K-16-200 132K-16-200	NEW-P NEW	91-03-150 91-09-027	132K-16-460 132K-16-460	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150	132Q-108-040 132Q-108-040	NEW-P NEW	91-14-058 91-17-076
132K-16-200	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-460	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-108-050	NEW-P	91-14-058
132K-16-210	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-470	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Q-108-050	NEW	91-17-076
132K-16-210	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-470	NEW-P	91-03-150	132Q-108-060	NEW-P	91-14-058
132K-16-220	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-470	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-108-060	NEW	91-17-076
132K-16-220 132K-16-220	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132K-16-480 132K-16-480	NEW-E NEW-P	91–03–084 91–03–150	132Q-108-070 132Q-108-070	NEW-P NEW	91-14-058 91-17-076
132K-16-220	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-480	NEW	91-09-027	132Q-108-080	NEW-P	91-14-058
132K-16-230	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-490	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Q-108-080	NEW	91-17-076
132K-16-230	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-490	NEW-P	91-03-150	132Q-108-090	NEW-P	91-14-058
132K-16-240	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-490	NEW-W	91-17-052	132Q-108-090	NEW D	91-17-076
132K-16-240 132K-16-240	NEW-P NEW	91–03–150 91–09–027	132K-16-500 132K-16-500	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150	132Q-108-100 132Q-108-100	NEW-P NEW	91-14-058 91-17-076
132K-16-250	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-500	NEW-W	91-17-052	132Q-135-050	NEW-P	91-14-059
132K-16-250	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-510	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Q-135-050	NEW	91-17-077
132K-16-250	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-510	NEW-P	91-03-150	132S-30-036	AMD-P	91-02-101
132K-16-260	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-510	NEW-W	91-17-052	132S-30-036	AMD NEW D	91-08-001
132K-16-260 132K-16-260	NEW-P NEW	91-03-150 91-09-027	132K-16-520 132K-16-520	NEW-E NEW-P	91-03-084 91-03-150	132Y-100-066 132Y-100-072	NEW-P AMD-P	91-12-016 91-12-016
132K-16-270	NEW-E	91-03-084	132K-16-520	NEW-W	91-17-052	132Y-100-104	AMD-P	91-12-016
132K-16-270	NEW-P	91-03-150	132K-16-530	NEW-E	91-03-084	132Y-400-010	NEW	91-05-012
132K-16-270	NEW	91-09-027	132K-16-530	NEW-P	91-03-150	132Y-400-020	NEW	91–05–012

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC	#	WSR #
132Y-400-030	NEW	91-05-012	173–160–040	AMD-C	91-15-104	173-203-4	020 NEW-P	91-11-089
132Y-400-040	NEW	91-05-012	173–166	AMD-C	91-02-099	173-203-4	030 NEW-P	91-09-056
137-12A-010	AMD	91-10-018	173–166	AMD	91-03-081	173-203-		91-10-048
137-12A-020 137-12A-030	AMD AMD	91-10-018 91-10-018	173-166-010	AMD AMD	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-11-089
137-12A-030 137-12A-050	AMD	91-10-018	173-166-020 173-166-030	AMD AMD	91–03–081 91–03–081	173-203-4 173-203-4		91-09-056
137-12A-060	AMD	91-10-018	173-166-040	AMD	91-03-081	173-203-4		91-10-048 91-11-089
137-12A-070	AMD	91-10-018	173–166–050	AMD	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-09-056
137-12A-090	AMD	91-10-018	173-166-060	AMD	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-10-048
139-05-230	AMD-P	91-10-089	173166070	AMD	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-11-089
139-05-230 139-10-212	AMD AMD–P	91-14-011 91-10-088	173–166–080 173–166–090	NEW NEW	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-09-056
139-10-212	AMD-F AMD	91-14-010	173-166-100	NEW	91–03–081 91–03–081	173-203-(173-203-(91-10-048 91-11-089
143-06-130	AMD-P	91-04-090	173-166-110	NEW	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-09-056
143-06-130	AMD	91-07-033	173-166-120	NEW	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-10-048
154-300-005	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-166-130	NEW	91-03-081	173-203-0	070 NEW-P	91-11-089
154-300-005	NEW D	91-05-084	173-166-140	NEW D	91-03-081	173-203-0		91-09-056
154-300-010 154-300-010	NEW-P NEW	91–02–098 91–05–084	173-181-010 173-181-020	NEW-P NEW-P	91-14-110 91-14-110	173-203-0 173-203-0		91-10-048
154–300–020	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-181-030	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-0		91-11-089 91-09-056
154-300-020	NEW	91-05-084	173-181-035	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-0		91-10-048
154-300-030	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-181-040	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-0	090 NEW-P	91-11-089
154-300-030	NEW D	91-05-084	173-181-045	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1		91-09-056
154-300-040 154-300-040	NEW-P NEW	91-02-098 91-05-084	173–181–050 173–181–060	NEW-P NEW-P	91-14-110 91-14-110	173-203-1 173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-050	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-181-065	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1	100 NEW-P	91-11-089 91-09-056
154-300-050	NEW	91-05-084	173-181-070	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-060	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-181-075	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1	10 NEW-P	91-11-089
154-300-060	NEW	91-05-084	173-181-080	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1		91-09-056
154-300-070 154-300-070	NEW-P NEW	91–02–098 91–05–084	173-181-085 173-181-090	NEW-P NEW-P	91-14-110 91-14-110	173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-070	NEW-P	91-03-084	173-181-090	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1 173-203-1		9111089 9109056
154-300-080	NEW	91-05-084	173-181-094	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-090	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-181-096	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1		91-11-089
154-300-090	NEW	91-05-084	173-181-098	NEW-P	91-14-110	173-203-1	40 NEW-P	91-09-056
154-300-100 154-300-100	NEW-P NEW	91–02–098 91–05–084	173–201–010 173–201–010	REP-P	91-09-056	173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-100	NEW-P	91-03-084	173-201-010	REP-W REP-P	91-10-048 91-11-089	173-203-1 173-203-1		91-11-089 91-09-056
154–300–110	NEW	91-05-084	173-201-025	REP-P	91-09-056	173-203-1		91-10-048
154-300-120	NEW-P	91-02-098	173-201-025	REP-W	91-10-048	173-203-1	50 NEW-P	91-11-089
154-300-120	NEW	91-05-084	173-201-025	REP-P	91~11–089	173-203-1	60 NEW-P	91-09-056
173-16-064 173-16-064	NEW-P NEW-W	91-04-069 91-05-042	173-201-035 173-201-035	REP-P REP-W	91-09-056 91-10-048	173-203-1 173-203-1		91-10-048 91-11-089
173-16-064	NEW	91-10-033	173-201-035	REP-P	91-11-089	173-203-1		91-11-089
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173-19-120	AMD-P	91-14-054	173-201-045	REP-W	91-10-048	173-203-1		9111089
173-19-1701 173-19220	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-081 91-09-054	173-201-045 173-201-047	REP-P REP-P	91-11-089 91-09-056	173-203-1		91-09-056
173-19-2207	AMD-P	91-03-144	173-201-047	REP-W	91-10-048	173-203-1 173-203-1	•	9110048 9111089
173-19-2207	AMD	91-12-053	173-201-047	REP-P	91-11-089	173-204	NEW-C	91–03–094
173-19-230	AMD	91-03-145	173-201-070	REP-P	91-09-056	173-204	NEW-C	91-06-098
173-19-250	AMD D	91-03-149	173-201-070	REP-W	91-10-048	173-204-1		91-08-019
173-19-2516 173-19-2519	AMD–P AMD–W	91-14-053 91-12-036	173-201-070 173-201-080	REP-P REP-P	91-11-089 91-09-056	173-204-1 173-204-1		91-08-019 91-08-019
173-19-2601	AMD-P	91-17-082	173-201-080	REP-W	91–10–048	173-204-1		91-08-019
173-19-280	AMD-P	91-03-141	173-201-080	REP-P	91-11-089	173-204-2		91-08-019
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173-19-3203 173-19-3204	AMD AMD–P	91–03–147 91–14–052	173-201-085 173-201-090	REP-P REP-P	91-11-089 91-09-056	173-204-3 173-204-3		91-08-019
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173-19-3206	AMD-P	91-17-080	173-201-090	REP-P	91-11-089	173-204-3		91-08-019
173-19-3208	AMD	91-03-148	173-201-100	REP-P	91-09-056	173-204-3	50 NEW	91-08-019
173-19-3209	AMD	91-04-070	173-201-100	REP-W	91-10-048	173-204-40		91-08-019
173-19-3210 173-19-350	AMD AMD–P	91-04-071 91-03-143	173-201-100 173-201-110	REP-P REP-P	91-11-089 91-09-056	173-204-4 173-204-4		91-08-019
173-19-350	AMD	91-12-052	173-201-110	REP-W	91-10-048	173-204-42	20 NEW	91-08-019 91-08-019
173-19-360	AMD	91-04-072	173-201-110	REP-P	91-11-089	173-204-50		91-08-019
173-19-360	AMD-P	91-05-063	173-201-120	REP-P	91-09-056	173-204-51	10 NEW	91-08-019
173-19-360	AMD-C	91-06-094	173-201-120	REP-W	91-10-048	173-204-52		91-08-019
173-19-360 173-19-420	AMD AMD–P	91-12-054 91-14-051	173-201-120 173-202-020	REP~P AMD–E	91-11-089 91-17-006	173-204-53 173-204-54		91-08-019
173-19-4205	AMD-P	91-04-079	173-202-020	NEW-P	91-09-056	173-204-55		91-08-019 91-08-019
173-19-4205	AMD	91-09-055	173-203-010	NEW-W	91-10-048	173-204-56		91-08-019
173-160-040	AMD-E	91-04-073	173-203-010	NEW-P	91-11-089	173-204-57	70 NEW	91-08-019
173-160-040 173-160-040	AMDP AMDE	91-12-039 91-12-041	173–203–020 173–203–020	NEW-P NEW-W	91-09-056 91-10-048	173-204-58 173-204-59		91-08-019
173 100 040	· ····································	2. 12-VTI	175-205-020	7.472.4444	711UU40	1 173-204-35	O NEW	91-08-019

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
173-204-600	NEW	91–08–019	173–303–800	AMD	91-07-005	173–319	PREP	91–10–032
173-204-610	NEW	91-08-019	173-303-802	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-010	NEW	91-05-020
173-204-620	NEW	91-08-019	173-303-805	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-100	NEW	91-05-020
173-224	PREP AMDP	91-15-106	173-303-806 173-303-807	AMD AMD	91–07–005 91–07–005	173-331-200	NEW NEW	91-05-020
173-224-015 173-224-015	AMD-P AMD-W	91-03-080 91-11-047	173-303-807	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-210 173-331-220	NEW	91-05-020 91-05-020
173-224-013	AMD-W	91-03-080	173-303-800	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-220	NEW	91-05-020
173-224-030	AMD-W	91-11-047	173-303-830	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-400	NEW	91-05-020
173-224-040	AMD-P	91-03-080	173-303-902	PREP	91-08-018	173-331-410	NEW	91-05-020
173-224-040	AMD-W	91-11-047	173–303–9903	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-500	NEW	91-05-020
173-224-050	AMD-P	91-03-080	173-303-9904	AMD	91-07-005	173-331-600	NEW	91-05-020
173-224-050 173-224-090	AMD-W AMD-P	91–11–047 91–03–080	173–303–9906 173–303–9907	AMD AMD	91-07-005 91-07-005	173-340-120 173-340-200	AMD AMD	91–04–019 91–04–019
173-224-090	AMD-W	91–03–080	173-305-010	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-210	AMD	91-04-019
173-230-090	AMD	91-13-058	173-305-010	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-300	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-010	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-01001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-350	AMD	91–04–019
173-270-010	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-015	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-360	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-020	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-015	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-420	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-020 173-270-030	NEW NEW-P	91-11-091 91-04-091	173–305–01501 173–305–020	NEW-E REP-E	91–03–139 91–03–139	173-340-430 173-340-440	AMD NEW	91-04-019 91-04-019
173-270-030	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-020	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-450	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-040	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-02001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-700	AMD	91-04-019
173-270-040	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-030	REP-E	91-03-139	173-340-702	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-050	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-030	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-704	NEW NEW	91-04-019
173-270-050 173-270-060	NEW NEW-P	91-11-091 91-04-091	173–305–03001 173–305–040	NEW-E REP-E	91–03–139 91–03–139	173-340-705 173-340-706	NEW NEW	91-04-019 91-04-019
173-270-060	NEW	91–11–091	173-305-040	AMD	91–08–040	173-340-707	NEW	91-04-019
173-270-070	NEW-P	91-04-091	173-305-04001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-708	NEW	91-04-019
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173-270-080	NEW-P	91-04-091	173–305–050	AMD	91-08-040	173-340-720	NEW	91–04–019
173-270-080	NEW NEW-P	91-11-091	173–305–05001 173–305–060	NEW-E REP-E	91–03–139 91–03–139	173-340-730 173-340-740	NEW NEW	91-04-019 91-04-019
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173-270-100	NEW	91-11-091	173-305-07001	NEW-E	91-03-139	173-340-760	NEW	91-04-019
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173-300-070	AMD PREP	91-12-040 91-15-105	173–305–090 173–305–110	REP-E NEW	91–03–139 91–08–040	173-360-110 173-360-120	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-079 91-17-079
173–303 173–303–016	AMD	91–13–103	173-305-110	NEW	91-08-040	173-360-120	AMD-P	91-17-079
173–303–017	AMD	91–07–005	173-305-210	NEW	91-08-040	173-360-200	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-040	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-220	NEW	91-08-040	173-360-220	NEW-W	91-04-022
173-303-045	AMD	91-07-005	173-305-230	NEW	91–08–040	173-360-230	NEW-W	91-04-022
173-303-070 173-303-071	AMD AMD	91–07–005 91–07–005	173-305-240 173-307-010	NEW NEW	91–08–040 91–08–041	173-360-305 173-360-310	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-079 91-17-079
173-303-071	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-010	AMD-P	91-14-099	173–360–310	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-081	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-015	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-345	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-084	AMD	91–07–005	173–307–015	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-350	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-090	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-020	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-370	AMD-P	91-17-079
173–303–103 173–303–110	AMD AMD	91–07–005 91–07–005	173-307-020 173-307-030	AMD-P NEW	91-14-099 91-08-041	173-360-380 173-360-385	AMD-P AMD-P	91-1 <i>1-</i> 079 91-17-079
173-303-110	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-030	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-390	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-145	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-040	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-395	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-160	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-040	AMD-P	91-14-099	173–360–403	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-200	AMD	91-07-005	173–307–050 173–307–060	NEW NEW	91-08-041 91-08-041	173-360-473 173-360-480	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-201 173-303-210	AMD AMD	91–07–005 91–07–005	173-307-060	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-480	AMD-P	91-17-079 91-17-079
173-303-210	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-070	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-620	NEW-W	91-04-022
173-303-230	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-070	AMD-P	91-14-099	173-360-630	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-320	AMD	91-07-005	173–307–080	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-650	AMD-P	91-17-079
173-303-360	AMD	91-07-005	173–307–080 173–307–090	AMD-P NEW	91-14-099 91-08-041	173–360–655 173–360–695	AMD-P NEW-P	91-17-079
173-303-380 173-303-390	AMD AMD	91-07-005 91-07-005	173-307-090	NEW	91-08-041	173-360-693	AMD	91-17-079 91-05-064
173-303-390	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-110	NEW	91-08-041	173-400-020	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-500	AMD	91-07-005	173-307-120	NEW	91-08-041	173-400-030	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-510	RE-AD	91-07-005	173-307-130	NEW	91-08-041	173-400-040	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-515	RE-AD	91-07-005	173-307-140	NEW	91-08-041	173-400-050 173-400-060	AMD	91-05-064
173–303–520 173–303–525	RE–AD AMD	91–07–005 91–07–005	173-312 173-312-010	AMD AMD	91-11-090 91-11-090	173-400-000	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064
173-303-525	AMD	91–07–005	173-312-010	AMD	91–11–090	173-400-075	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-560	RE-AD	91-07-005	173-312-030	AMD	91-11-090	173-400-100	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-600	AMD	91-07-005	173-312-040	AMD	91-11-090	173-400-105	AMD	91-05-064
173-303-610	AMD	91-07-005 91-07-005	173-312-050 173-312-060	AMD NEW	91-11-090 91-11-090	173–400–110 173–400–115	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064
173-303-620 173-303-630	AMD . AMD	91-07-005	173-312-060	NEW	91-11-090	173-400-113	AMD	91-05-064
173–303–645	AMD	91–07–005	173-312-080	NEW	91-11-090	173-400-131	NEW	91-05-064
173-303-650	RE-AD	91-07-005	173-312-090	NEW	91-11-090	173-400-136	NEW	91-05-064
173-303-680	NEW	91–07–005	173–312–100	NEW	91-11-090	173–400–141	NEW	91–05–064

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
173-400-151	NEW	91-05-064	173-433-150	AMD	91–07–066	180-29-107	AMD-P	91-08-067
173-400-161	NEW	91-05-064	173-433-170	AMD	91-07-066	180-29-107	AMD	91–12–055
173-400-171	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-010	NEW	91–13–079	180-29-1075	AMD-E	9115030
173-400-180	NEW NEW	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–460–020 173–460–030	NEW NEW	91-13-079	180-29-1075	AMD-P	91-17-073
173–400–190 173–400–200	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-030	NEW	91–13 – 079 91–13 – 079	180-29-1076 180-29-1076	NEW-E NEW-P	91-15-030 91-17-073
173-400-205	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-050	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-115	AMD-E	91-15-030
173-400-210	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-060	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-115	AMD-P	91–17–073
173-400-220	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-070	NEW	91-13-079	180-29-116	NEW-E	91-15-030
173–400–230 173–400–240	NEW NEW	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–460–080 173–460–090	NEW NEW	91-13-079 91-13-079	180-29-116	NEW-P	91-17-073
173-400-240	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-100	NEW	91-13-079 91-13-079	180-33-013 180-33-013	NEW-P NEW	91–08–070 91–12–058
173-400-260	NEW	91-05-064	173-460-110	NEW	91-13-079	180-33-015	AMD-P	91-08-070
173-403-010	REP	91-05-064	173-460-120	NEW	91-13-079	180-33-015	AMD	91-12-058
173-403-020	REP	91-05-064	173-460-130	NEW	91-13-079	180-33-020	AMD-P	91-08-070
173-403-030	REP REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–460–140 173–460–150	NEW NEW	91-13-079	180-33-020	AMD	91-12-058
173–403–050 173–403–060	REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	173-460-150	NEW	91-13-079 91-13-079	180–33–023 180–33–023	NEW-P NEW	91-08-070 91-12-058
173-403-070	REP	91-05-064	173-490-010	AMD	91-05-064	180-33-035	AMD-P	91-08-070
173-403-075	REP	91-05-064	173-490-020	AMD	91-05-064	180-33-035	AMD	91-12-058
173-403-080	REP	91-05-064	173-490-025	AMD	91-05-064	180-44-050	AMD-P	91-05-068
173-403-090	REP REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–490–030 173–490–040	AMD	91-05-064	180-44-050	AMD	91-08-055
173–403–100 173–403–110	REP	91-05-064	173-490-040	AMD REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	180-51-085 180-55-005	AMD AMD	91-11-018 91-04-015
173-403-120	REP	91-05-064	173-490-071	REP	91-05-064	180-55-015	AMD	91-04-015
173-403-130	REP	91-05-064	173-490-080	AMD	91-05-064	180-79-003	AMD	91-04-016
173-403-141	REP	91-05-064	173-490-090	AMD	91-05-064	180-79-080	AMD	91-04-016
173–403–145 173–403–150	REP REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–490–120 173–490–130	REP	91-05-064	180-79-230	AMD	91-05-056
173-403-150	REP	91-05-064	173-490-135	REP REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	180-79-236 180-79-241	NEW NEW	91-05-056 91-05-056
173-403-170	REP	91-05-064	173-490-140	REP	91-05-064	180-85-005	AMD	91-04-016
173-403-180	REP	91-05-064	173-490-150	REP	91-05-064	180-85-045	AMD	91-04-016
173-403-190	REP	91–05–064	173-490-200	AMD	91-05-064	180-86-100	AMD-P	91-05-024
173–405–012 173–405–021	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–490–201 173–490–202	AMD AMD	9105064 9105064	180-86-100	AMD	91–08–056
173 <u>–4</u> 05–021 173–405–033	AMD	91-05-064	173-490-202	AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	182-08-111 182-08-111	REP-P REP-P	91-11-093 91-11-094
173-405-035	AMD	91-05-064	173-490-204	AMD	91-05-064	182-08-220	AMD-P	91-11-093
173-405-040	AMD	91-05-064	173-490-205	AMD	9105064	182-12-115	AMD-P	91-11-096
173-405-041	REP	91-05-064	173-490-207	AMD	91-05-064	182-12-115	AMD	91-14-084
173-405-045 173-405-061	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–490–208 173–491–010	AMD NEW-P	91–05–064 91–02–107	182-12-127	REP-P	91-04-086
173-405-001	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-010	NEW-F	91-02-107 91-14-101	182-12-127 182-12-130	REP AMD–P	91-11 - 010 91-11 - 095
173-405-077	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-015	NEW-P	91-02-107	182-12-130	AMD	91-14-084
173-405-078	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-015	NEW	91-14-101	182-12-210	REP-P	91-04-086
173-405-086	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-020	NEW-P	91-02-107	182-12-210	REP	91-11-010
173-405-087 173-405-091	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	173-491-020 173-491-030	NEW NEW-P	91-14-101 91 <i>-</i> 02-107	182-12-215 182-12-215	NEW-P NEW	91–04–086 91–11–010
173-410-012	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-030	NEW	91-14-101	182-16-010	NEW-P	91-04-087
173-410-021	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-040	NEW-P	91-02-107	182-16-010	NEW.	91-14-025
173-410-035	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-040	NEW	91-14-101	182-16-020	NEW-P	91-04-087
173-410-040	AMD	91-05-064	173-491-050	NEW-P	91-02-107	182-16-020	NEW	91-14-025
173-410-042 173-410-045	REP AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	173–491–050 173–500–080	NEW NEW-E	91-14-101 91-04-080	182-16-030 182-16-030	NEW-P NEW	91-04-087 91-14-025
173-410-062	AMD	91-05-064	173-500-080	NEW-P	91-12-038	182-16-040	NEW-P	91-14-023
173-410-067	AMD	9105064	173-500-080	NEW-E	91-12-042	182-16-040	NEW	91-14-025
173-410-071	AMD	91-05-064	173-548-050	AMD-E	91-04-073	182-16-050	NEW-P	91-04-087
173-410-086 173-410-087	AMD AMD	91-05-064 91-05-064	173-548-050 173-548-050	AMD–P AMD–E	91–12–039 91–12–041	182-16-050	NEW D	91–14–025
173-410-007	NEW	91-05-064	173-548-050	AMD-E	91-12-041	182-18-005 182-18-005	NEW-P NEW	91-05-079 9117-043
173-415-010	AMD	91-05-064	180-25-025	AMD-P	91-08-070	182-18-010	NEW-P	91–05–079
173-415-020	AMD	91-05-064	180-25-025	AMD	91-12-058	182-18-010	NEW	91-17-043
173-415-030	AMD	91–05–064	180-26-020	AMD-P	91-08-071	182-18-020	NEW-P	91-05-079
173-415-040 173-415-041	AMD REP	91-05-064 91-05-064	180-26-020 180-26-057	AMD AMD–E	91-12-057 91-15-030	182-18-020	NEW B	91-17-043
173-415-045	AMD	91-05-064	180-26-057	AMD-E	91-13-030	182-18-030 182-18-030	NEW-P NEW	91-05-079 91-17-043
173-415-050	AMD	91-05-064	180-26-058	NEW-E	91-15-030	182-18-040	NEW-P	91-05-079
173-415-051	AMD	9105064	180-26-058	NEW-P	91-17-073	182-18-040	NEW	91-17-043
173-415-060	AMD	91-05-064	180-26-060	AMD-P	91-08-067	182-18-050	NEW-P	91-05-079
173-415-070	AMD	91-05-064	180-26-060	AMD B	91-12-055	182-18-050	NEW D	91–17–043
173–415–080 173–433	AMD AMD	91–05–064 91–07–066	180-27-018 180-27-018	AMD–P AMD	91-08-068 91-12-059	182-18-060 182-18-060	NEW-P NEW	91–05–079 91–17–043
173-433-030	AMD	9107066	180-27-018	NEW-P	91-08-069	182-18-070	NEW-P	91-05-079
173-433-100	AMD	9107066	180-27-032	NEW	91-12-056	18218070	NEW	91-17-043
173-433-110	AMD	91-07-066	180-27-058	AMD-P	91-08-068	182-18-080	NEW-P	91-05-079
173–433–120 173–433–130	AMD AMD	91–07–066 91–07–066	180-27-058 180-27-115	AMD AMDP	91-12-059 91-08-068	182-18-080 182-18-090	NEW D	91-17-043
173-433-130	NEW	91-07-066	180-27-115	AMD-P AMD	91-08-068	182-18-090	NEW-P NEW	91-05-079 91-17-043
			, -,-		51 12 007	1 0,0		, i i i -0-13

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
18218100	NEW-P	91-05-079	204-24-050	AMD	91-14-004	212–55–015	REP-P	91-06-020
182-18-100	NEW	91-17-043	204-53-010	NEW	91-05-019	212-55-015	REP-E	91-06-021
182-18-110	NEW-P	91-05-079	204-88-030	AMD-P	91-10-015	212-55-015	REP	91-11-001
182-18-110	NEW	91-17-043	204-88-030	AMD	91-14-003	212-55-020	REP-P	91-06-020
182-18-120	NEW-P	91-05-079	212-12-010	AMD-W	91-05-043	212-55-020	REP-E	91-06-021
182-18-120	NEW NEW-P	91-17-043 91-05-079	212-54-001 212-54-001	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-020	REP	91-11-001
182-18-130 182-18-130	NEW-P NEW	91-05-079	212-54-001	REP-E REP	91-06-021 91-11-001	212-55-025 212-55-025	REP-P REP-E	91–06–020 91–06–021
182-18-140	NEW-P	91-05-079	212-54-005	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-025	REP-E	91~11~001
182-18-140	NEW	91-17-043	212-54-005	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-030	REP-P	91-06-020
182-18-150	NEW-P	91-05-079	212-54-005	REP	91-11-001	212-55-030	REP-E	91-06-021
182-18-150	NEW	91-17-043	212-54-010	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-030	REP	91-11-001
182-18-160	NEW-P	91-05-079	212-54-010	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-035	REP-P	91-06-020
182-18-160 192-12	NEW AMD-C	9117043 9116029	212-54-010 212-54-015	REP REP-P	91-11-001	212-55-035	REP-E REP	91–06–021 91–11–001
192-12-300	AMD-C AMD-E	91-10-029	212-54-015	REP-E	91-06-020 91-06-021	212-55-035 212-55-040	REPP	91-06-020
192-12-300	AMD-P	91-11-051	212-54-015	REP	91-11-001	212-55-040	REP-E	91-06-021
192-12-300	AMD-E	91-11-052	212-54-020	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-040	REP	91-11-001
192-12-305	REP-E	91-03-054	212-54-020	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-045	REP-P	91-06-020
192-12-305	AMD-P	91-11-051	212-54-020	REP	91-11-001	212-55-045	REP-E	91-06-021
192-12-305	AMD-E	91-11-052	212-54-025	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-045	REP REP-P	91-11-001
192-12-310 192-12-310	REP–E AMD–P	91–03–054 91–11–051	212-54-025 212-54-025	REP-E REP	91-06-021 91-11-001	212–55–050 212–55–050	REP-P REP-E	91-06-020 91-06-021
192-12-310	AMD-E	91–03–054	212-54-030	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-050	REP	91-11-001
192-12-320	AMD-P	91-11-051	212-54-030	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-055	REP-P	91-06-020
192-12-320	AMD-E	91-11-052	212-54-030	REP	91-11-001	212-55-055	REP-E	91-06-021
192-12-330	AMD-E	91-03-054	212-54-035	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-055	REP	91-11-001
192-12-330	AMD-P	91-11-051	212-54-035	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-060	REP-P	91-06-020
192-12-330 192-12-370	AMD-E NEW-E	91-11-052 91-03-054	212-54-035 212-54-040	REP REP-P	91-11-001 91-06-020	212-55-060 212-55-060	REP-E REP	91-06-021 91-11-001
192-12-370	NEW-P	91-11-051	212-54-040	REP-E	91-06-020	212-55-065	REP-P	91-06-020
192-12-370	NEW-E	91-11-052	212-54-040	REP	91-11-001	212-55-065	REP-E	91-06-021
192-32-001	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-045	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-065	REP	91-11-001
192-32-001	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-045	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-070	REP-P	91-06-020
192-32-010	NEW-P	91–14–115	212-54-045	REP	91-11-001	212-55-070	REP-E	91-06-021
192-32-010 192-32-015	NEW-E NEW-P	91-14-116 91-14-115	212-54-050 212-54-050	REP-P REP-E	91-06-020 91-06-021	212–55–070 212–55–075	REP REP-P	9111001 9106020
192-32-015	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-050	REP	91-11-001	212-55-075	REP-E	91-06-021
192-32-025	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-055	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-075	REP	91-11-001
192-32-025	NEW-E	91–14–116	212-54-055	REP-E	91-06-021	212-55-080	REP-P	91-06-020
192-32-035	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-055	REP	91-11-001	212-55-080	REP-E	91-06-021
192-32-035 192-32-040	NEW-E NEW-P	91-14-116 91-14-115	212-54-060 212-54-060	REPP REPE	91-06-020 91-06-021	212–55–080 212–55–085	REP REP-P	91–11–001 91–06–020
192-32-040	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-060	REP	91-11-001	212-55-085	REP-E	91-06-020
192-32-045	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-065	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-085	REP	91-11-001
192-32-045	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-065	REP-E	91-06-021	212~55-090	REP-P	91-06-020
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192-32-050 192-32-055	NEW-E NEW-P	91–14–116 91–14–115	212-54-070 212-54-070	REP-P REP-E	91-06-020 91-06-021	212–55–090 212–55–095	REP REP–P	91-11-001 91-06-020
192-32-055	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-070	REP	91-11-001	212-55-095	REP-E	91-06-020
192-32-065	NEW-P	91–14–115	212-54-075	REP-P	91-06-020	212-55-095	REP	91-11-001
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192-32-075	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-075	REP	91-11-001	212-56A-001	NEW-E	91-06-021
192-32-075	NEW-E NEW-P	91-14-116 91-14-115	212-54-080 212-54-080	REP-P REP-E	91-06-020	212-56A-001	NEW NEW-P	91-11-001
192-32-085 192-32-085	NEW-F	91-14-113	212-54-080	REP	91-06-021 91-11-001	212-56A-005 212-56A-005	NEW-P NEW-E	91-06-020 91-06-021
192-32-095	NEW-P	91-14-115	212-54-085	REP-P	91-06-020	212-56A-005	NEW	91-11-001
192-32-095	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-085	REP-E	91-06-021	212-56A-010	NEW-P	91-06-020
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192-32-105	NEW-E	91-14-116	212-54-090	REP-P	91–06–020	212-56A-010	NEW	91-11-001
192-32-115 192-32-115	NEW-P NEW-E	91-14-115 91-14-116	212-54-090 212-54-090	REP-E REP	91-06-021 91-11-001	212-56A-015 212-56A-015	NEW-P NEW-E	91–06–020 91–06–021
196-24-060	AMD-P	91-07-064	212-54-095	REP-P	91-06-020	212-56A-015	NEW-E	91-00-021
196-24-060	AMD	91-11-075	212-54-095	REP-E	91-06-021	212-56A-020	NEW-P	91-06-020
196-24-095	AMD-P	91-05-078	212-54-095	REP	91-11-001	212-56A-020	NEW-E	91-06-021
196-24-095	AMD-C	91-06-018	212-54-100	REP-P	91-06-020	212-56A-020	NEW	91-11-001
196-24-095	AMD	91-11-099	212-54-100	REP-E	91-06-021	212-56A-030	NEW-P	91-06-020
196-24-097 196-24-097	NEW-P NEW-C	91-05-078 91-06-018	212-54-100 212-55-001	REP REP-P	91-11-001 91-06-020	212-56A-030 212-56A-030	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021
196-24-097	NEW-C	91-11-098	212-55-001	REP-E	91-06-020	212-36A-030 212-56A-035	NEW-P	91-11-001 91-06-020
196-24-098	PREP	91-05-041	212-55-001	REP	91-11-001	212-56A-035	NEW-E	91-06-021
196-26-020	AMD-P	91-07-065	212-55-005	REP-P	91-06-020	212-56A-035	NEW	91-11-001
196-26-020	AMD	91-10-046	212-55-005	REP-E	91-06-021	212-56A-040	NEW-P	91-06-020
196-26-030	AMD-P	91-07-065 91-10-046	212-55-005 212-55-010	REP REP-P	9111001 9106020	212-56A-040 212-56A-040	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021
196-26-030 204-10-040	AMD-P	91-10-046 91-16-100	212-55-010	REP-F	91-06-020 91-06-021	212-36A-040 212-56A-045	NEW-P	91-11-001 91-06-020
204-24-050	AMD-P	91-10-053	212-55-010	REP	91-11-001	212-56A-045	NEW-E	91-06-021
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	.	WAC #		WSR #
212-56A-045	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-030	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-20-01700A	NEW-E	91–03–108
212-56A-050	NEW-P NEW-E	91-06-020	212-80-030	NEW	91–14–086		220-20-01700A	REP-E	91-10-071
212-56A-050 212-56A-050	NEW-E	91–06–021 91–11–001	212–80–035 212–80–035	NEW-P NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		220-20-01700B 220-24-02000D	NEW-E NEW-E	91-10-071 91-10-058
212-56A-055	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-035	NEW	91–14–086		220-24-02000D 220-24-02000D	REP-E	91-10-038
212-56A-055	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-040	NEW-P	91-10-083	ŀ	220-24-02000E	NEW-E	91–15–115
212-56A-055	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-040	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-24-02000E	REP-E	91-17-004
212-56A-060 212-56A-060	NEW-P NEW-E	91–06–020 91–06–021	212-80-040 212-80-045	NEW NEW-P	91-14-086		220-24-02000F	NEW-E	91-17-004
212-56A-060	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-045	NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		220-24-02000F 220-24-02000G	REP-E NEW-E	91-17-017 91-17-017
212-56A-065	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-045	NEW	91–14–086		220-24-02000G	REP-E	91-17-090
212-56A-065	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-050	NEW-P	91-10-083	i	220-24-02000H	NEW-E	91-17-090
212-56A-065 212-56A-070	NEW NEW-P	91–11–001 91–06–020	212-80-050 212-80-050	NEW-E NEW	91-10-084		220-32-05100D	REP-E	. 91–04–031
212-56A-070	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-055	NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083		220-32-05100E 220-32-05100F	NEW-E NEW-E	91-04-031 91-17-001
212-56A-070	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-055	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-32-05500W	NEW-E	91-17-001
212-56A-075	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-055	NEW	91-14-086		220-32-05500W	REP-E	91-11-014
212-56A-075 212-56A-075	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021 91-11-001		NEW-P NEW-E	91–10–083 91–10–084		220-32-05500X	NEW-E	91-11-014
212-56A-080	NEW-P	91-06-020		NEW-E	91-10-084		220-32-05500X 220-32-05500Y	REP-E NEW-E	91-11-076 91-11-076
212-56A-080	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-065	NEW-P	91-10-083		220-32-05500Y	REP-E	91-12-004
212-56A-080	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-065	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-32-05500Z	NEW-E	91-12-004
212-56A-085 212-56A-085	NEW-P NEW-E	91-06-020 91-06-021	212-80-065 212-80-070	NEW NEW-P	91-14-086		220-32-05700F	NEW-E	91–03–083
212-56A-085	NEW	91-11-001		NEW-F	9110083 9110084	l	220–32–05700F 220–32–05700G	REP-E NEW-E	91-10-058 91-08-065
212-56A-090	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-070	NEW	91-14-086	i	220-32-05700G	REP-E	91-11-013
212-56A-090	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-075	NEW-P	91-10-083		220-32-05700H	NEW-E	91~11–013
212-56A-090 212-56A-095	NEW NEW-P	91-11-001 91-06-020	212-80-075 212-80-075	NEW-E NEW	91-10-084		220-33-01000V 220-33-01000V	NEW-E	91-05-005
212-56A-095	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-073	NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083	1	220–33–01000V 220–33–01000W	REP-E NEW-E	91–05–036 91–05–036
212-56A-095	NEW	91-11-001		NEW-E	91~10–084		220-33-01000X	NEW-E	91–17–056
212-56A-100	NEW-P	91-06-020		NEW	91-14-086		220-33-03000C	NEW-E	91-11-100
212-56A-100 212-56A-100	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021 91-11-001		NEW-P NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		220-40-02700A	NEW-E	91-17-055
212-56A-105	NEW-P	91-06-020		NEW-E	91-10-084	l	220-40-030 220-40-030	AMD-P AMD	91–03–153 91–08–054
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212-56A-105	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-090	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-40-031	AMD	91-08-054
212-56A-110 212-56A-110	NEW-P NEW-E	91-06-020 91-06-021	212-80-090 212-80-095	NEW NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083	İ	220-44-030 220-44-050	AMD-W AMD-P	91–11–027 91–03–152
212-56A-110	NEW	91-11-001		NEW-E	9110083		220-44-050	AMD-P	91-03-132
212-56A-115	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-095	NEW	91-14-086		220-44-050	AMD-W	91-11-027
212-56A-115	NEW-E	91-06-021		NEW-P	91-10-083		220-44-050001	REP-E	91-08-023
212-56A-115 212-56A-120	NEW NEW-P	91-11-001 91-06-020		NEW-E NEW	91-10-084 91-14-086	ļ	220-44-05000J 220-44-05000J	NEW-E REP-E	91-08-023 91-10-012
212-56A-120	NEW-E	91-06-021	212-80-105	NEW-P	91-10-083	l	220-44-05000K	NEW-E	91-10-012
212-56A-120	NEW	91-11-001	212-80-105	NEW-E	91-10-084		220-44-05000K	REP-E	91-11-077
212-56A-125	NEW-P NEW-E	91-06-020		NEW	91-14-086		220-44-05000L	NEW-E	91-11-077
212-56A-125 212-56A-125	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021 91-11-001		NEW-P NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		220-44-05000L 220-44-05000M	REP–E NEW–E	91-14-026 91-14-026
212-56A-130	NEW-P	91-06-020	212-80-110	NEW	91-14-086		220-44-05000M	REP-E	91-16-041
212-56A-130	NEW-E	91-06-021		NEW-P	91-10-083		220-44-05000N	NEW-E	91-16-041
212-56A-130 212-56A-135	NEW NEW-P	91-11-001 91-06-020		NEW-E NEW	91-10-084		220-47-304	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-56A-135	NEW-E	91-06-021		NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083		220-47-307 220-47-311	AMD-P AMD-P	91-13-031 91-13-031
212-56A-135	NEW	91-11-001		NEW-E	91-10-084		220-47-319	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-56A-140	NEW-P	91-06-020		NEW	91-14-086		220-47-401	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-56A-140 212-56A-140	NEW-E NEW	91-06-021 91-11-001		NEW-P NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		220-47-411 220-47-700	AMD-P	91-13-031
212-80-001	NEW-P	91-10-083	•	NEW-W	91-14-085		220-47-700	NEW-E REP-E	91-15-017 91-16-027
212-80-001	NEW-E	91-10-084	212-80-130	NEW-P	91-10-083		220-47-701	NEW-E	91-16-027
212-80-001	NEW	91-14-086		NEW-E	91-10-084		220-47-701	REP-E	91-16-069
212-80-005 212-80-005	NEW-P NEW-E	91-10-083 91-10-084		NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083		220-47-702 220-47-702	NEW-E	91-16-069
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212-80-010	NEW-E	91-10-084		AMD-P	91-05-102		220-47-704	NEW-E	91-17-039
212-80-010 212-80-015	NEW NEW-P	91-14-086 91-10-083		AMD REP-P	91-10-024 91-03-151		220-48-011 220-48-011	AMD-P AMD	91-09-064 91-13-051
212-80-015	NEW-E	91–10–084		REP	91–08–053		220-48-011	AMD-P	91-09-064
212-80-015	NEW	91-14-086	220-16-220	AMD-P	91-03-153		220-48-015	AMD	91-13-051
212-80-020	NEW-P	91-10-083		AMD B	91-08-054		220-48-01500E	NEW-E	91–05–037
212-80-020 212-80-020	NEW-E NEW	91-10-084 91-14-086		AMD-P AMD	91-03-153 91-08-054		220-48-017 220-48-017	AMD-P AMD	91–09–064 91–13–051
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212-80-025	NEW-E	91-10-084		AMD	91-08-054		220-48-029	AMD	91-13-051
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220-52-040			91-10-024						
220-52-040 AMD									
220-52-046 AMD									
220-52-066 AMD									
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220-56-19000F REP-E 91-15-095 220-57-425 AMD-P 91-03-153 222-46-020 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000G NEW-E 91-14-048 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-08-051 222-46-030 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000G REP-E 91-14-118 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-08-052 222-46-040 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000H NEW-E 91-14-118 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-12-008 222-50-030 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000H REP-E 91-17-003 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-14-045 230-02-110 AMD-P 91-17-048							[
220-56-19000G NEW-E 91-14-048 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-08-051 222-46-030 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000G REP-E 91-14-118 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-08-052 222-46-040 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000H NEW-E 91-14-118 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-12-008 222-50-030 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000H REP-E 91-17-003 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-14-045 230-02-110 AMD-P 91-17-048				220-57-425	AMD-P	91-03-153	222-46-020		91-13-072
220-56-19000H NEW-E 91-14-118 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-12-008 222-50-030 AMD-P 91-13-072 220-56-19000H REP-E 91-17-003 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-14-045 230-02-110 AMD-P 91-17-048									
220-56-19000H REP-E 91-17-003 220-57-425 AMD-C 91-14-045 230-02-110 AMD-P 91-17-048									
220 50 1700011 REI D 71 17 000							l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		
							230-02-110	AMD-E	91–17–049

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
230-02-240	NEW-P	91-03-062	230–20–246	AMD-P	91–13–069	232–28–220	REP-P	91–06–084
230-02-240	NEW	91-07-021	230-20-246	AMD-W	91-17-047	232-28-220	REP	91-13-062
230-02-418 230-02-418	AMD-P AMD	91-10-006 91-13-070	230-20-246	AMD-P	91-17-048	232-28-221	REP-P	91-06-084
230-02-416	NEW-P	91-03-062	230–20–380 230–20–380	AMD-C AMD-W	91-03-049 91-05-044	232–28–221 232–28–222	REP	91–13–062
230-02-505	NEW-C	91-07-019	230-20-380	REP-P	91-03-044	232-28-222	REP-P REP	91-06-084 91-13-062
230-02-505	NEW	91-15-040	230-20-380	REP-E	9115041	232-28-223	REP-P	91-06-084
230-02-510	NEW-P	91-15-039	230-20-605	AMD-P	91-15-039	232-28-223	REP	91-13-062
230-02-510 230-02-512	NEW-E NEW-P	. 91–15–041 91–17–048	230-20-605 230-20-630	AMD-E AMD-P	91-15-041	232-28-224	NEW-W	91-02-113
230-02-512	NEW-E	91-17-049	230-20-630	AMD-P	91-15-039 91-15-041	232–28–225 232–28–226	NEW NEW-P	91-06-016
230-02-515	NEW-P	91-15-039	230-20-670	AMD-P	91-15-039	232-28-226	NEW-F	91–03–138 91–11–009
230-02-515	NEW-E	91-15-041	230-20-670	AMD-E	91-15-041	232-28-227	NEW-P	91–03–135
230-02-520 230-02-520	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-039 91-15-041	230–20–680 230–20–680	NEW-P	91-15-039	232-28-227	NEW	91-11-008
230-04-022	AMD-P	91–03–062	230-20-680	NEW-E REP-P	91-15-041 91-15-039	232–28–227 232–28–228	AMD-P	91-14-108
230-04-022	AMD-C	91-07-042	230-20-698	REP-E	91-15-041	232-28-228	NEW-P NEW	91–03–134 91–08–061
230-04-022	AMD-W	91-10-005	230-20-699	REP	91-03-063	232-28-228	AMD-P	91-08-076
230-04-110 230-04-110	AMD-P AMD-E	91-15-039	230-20-700	NEW-P	91-17-048	232-28-228	AMD	91-13-065
230-04-110	AMD-E	91-15-041 91-03-062	230–20–700 230–25–110	NEW-E AMD-P	91-17-049 91-03-062	232-28-229	NEW-P	91-06-086
230-04-120	AMD-C	91-07-019	230-25-110	AMD-C	91-03-062	232–28–229 232–28–230	NEW NEW-P	91-13-066 91-06-087
230-04-120	AMD-P	9115039	230-25-110	AMD	91–15–040	232-28-230	NEW	91-13-067
230-04-120 230-04-120	AMD	91-15-040	230-25-265	AMD-C	91-03-049	232-28-230	AMD-P	91-14-107
230-04-124	AMD–E AMD–P	91-15-041 91-15-039	230–25–265 230–25–265	AMD AMD	91–05–047	232-28-231	NEW-P	91-06-085
230-04-124	AMD-E	91–15–041	230-25-330	NEW-P	91-06-008 91-03-062	232-28-231 232-28-414	NEW REP-P	91-13-068 91-14-106
230-04-135	NEW-P	91-15-039	230-25-330	NEW-C	91-07-019	232-28-41402	REP-P	91-14-106
230-04-135	NEW-E	91-15-041	230-25-330	NEW	91-15-040	232-28-415	NEW-P	91-14-106
230-04-135 230-04-135	NEW-W NEW-P	9117047 9117048	230–30–070 230–30–075	AMD-P	91-17-048	232-28-61717	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-138	NEW-P	91-15-039	230-30-075	AMD-C AMD-C	91-03-049 91-05-046	232-28-61728 232-28-61729	REP-P REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-138	NEW-E	91-15-041	230-30-075	AMD-W	91-06-039	232-28-618	REP-P	91-12-049 91-12-049
230-04-187	NEW-P	91-03-062	230-30-075	AMD-P	91-07-018	232-28-61802	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-187 230-04-187	NEW-C NEW	91-07-019 91-15-040	230–30–075	AMD-S	91–07–051	232-28-61803	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-190	AMD-P	91-03-062	230–30–075 230–30–080	AMD-W AMD-C	91-12-011 91-03-049	232-28-61804 232-28-61805	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-190	AMD-C	91-07-019	230-30-080	AMD-P	91-05-045	232-28-61807	REP-P REP-P	91-12-049 91-12-049
230-04-190	AMD-P	91-15-039	230-30-080	AMD	91-05-047	232-28-61808	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-190 230-04-190	AMD AMD-E	91-15-040	230-30-080	AMD	91-10-004	232-28-61809	REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-190	AMD-W	91-15-041 91-17-047	230–30–102 230–30–103	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-048 91-17-048	232–28–61812 232–28–61813	REP-P REP-P	91-12-049
230-04-201	AMD-P	91-03-062	230–30–200	AMD-W	91-09-045	232-28-61815	REP-P	91-12-049 91-12-049
230-04-201	AMD-C	91-07-019	230-30-220	AMD-W	91-09-045	232–28–61817	REP-P	91-12-049
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230-04-201	AMD-E	91-15-041	230-40-125	AMD AMD–P	91–05–047 91–17–048	232–28–61810 232–28–61811	REP NEW-W	91-08-074
230-04-320	AMD-P	91-17-048	230-50-030	AMD	91–03–063	232-28-61813	NEW-W NEW	91-03-066 91-05-002
230-04-320	AMD-E	91-17-049	232-12-001	AMD-P	91-12-048	232-28-61815	NEW	91-05-001
230-08-010 230-08-010	AMD-P AMD	91-10-006 91-13-070	232-12-004	AMD-P	91-03-131	232-28-61817	NEW-P	91-03-136
230-08-017	AMD-P	91–13–070	232-12-004 232-12-007	AMD AMD-P	91-11-006 91-03-133	232-28-61817 232-28-61818	NEW NEW-E	91-08-074
230-08-017	AMD-E	91-17-049	232-12-007	AMD	91-11-007	232-28-619	NEW-E	91-08-009 91-12-048
230-08-060	AMD-P	91-15-039	232-12-017	AMD	91-03-082	232-28-61819	NEW-E	91-14-109
230-08-060 230-08-080	AMD–E AMD–P	91-15-041 91-17-048	232-12-024	AMD-P	91-06-082	232-28-61820	NEW-E	91-17-040
230-08-095	AMD-P	91-10-006	232-12-024 232-12-027	AMD AMD–P	91-13-063 91-17-021	232–28–713 232–28–714	REP NEW	91-06-015
230-08-095	AMD	91-13-070	232-12-037	AMD-P	91-17-021	236-12-290	AMD-P	91-06-015 91-04-081
230-08-180	AMD-P	91-15-039	232-12-044	AMD-P	91-17-024	236-12-290	AMD-W	91-15-080
230-08-180 230-08-240	AMD-E AMD-P	91-15-041	232-12-055	AMD-P	91-03-137	236-12-300	AMD-P	91-04-081
230-08-240	AMD-E	91-15-039 91-15-041	232-12-055 232-12-244	AMD REP-P	91-08-075 91-06-081	236-12-300 236-48-002	AMD-W	91-15-080
230-12-020	AMD-P	91-10-006	232-12-244	REP	91-13-061	236-48-002	AMD AMD	91-09-035 91-09-035
230-12-020	AMD	91-13-070	232-12-245	NEW-P	91-06-081	236-48-004	AMD	91-09-035
230–12–100 230–12–100	NEW-P	91-03-062	232-12-245	NEW-W	91-12-050	236-48-005	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-100	NEW-C NEW-W	91-07-019 91-10-005	232-12-267 232-12-267	AMD-P AMD	91-06-080	236-48-009	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-200	AMD-W	91-09-045	232-12-207	AMD-P	91-13-064 91-17-022	236-48-012 236-48-013	AMD AMD	91-09-035 91-09-035
230-12-220	AMD-P	91-15-039	232-12-618	REP-P	91-12-049	236-48-021	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-220 230-12-300	AMD-E	91-15-041	232-12-619	NEW-P	91-12-048	236-48-023	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-300	AMD-P AMD-E	91-17-048 91-17-049	232-12-831 232-12-831	NEW-P NEW	91-06-083 91-15-056	236-48-035	AMD	91-09-035
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230-12-305	AMD	91-07-021	232-28-022	AMD	91-11-059	236-48-061	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-500 230-12-500	NEW-P NEW-W	91-15-039	232-28-215	REP-W	91-02-113	236-48-071	AMD	91-09-035
230-12-300	AMD-P	91-17-047 91-17-048	232-28-219 232-28-219	REP-P REP	91-06-084 91-13-062	236-48-079 236-48-081	AMD	91-09-035
			202-20-217	KEI	/1-13-002	23U-48-U81	AMD	91-09-035

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
236-48-082	AMD	91-09-035	240-15-030	AMD-P	91-10-106	246-221-160	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-083	AMD	91-09-035	240-15-030	AMD	.91–14–040	246-221-160	AMD AMD–P	91-16-112 91-11-081
236-48-084	AMD	91–09–035 91–09–035	240–15–035 240–15–035	AMD AMD–P	91–02–111 91–10–106	246-221-170 246-221-170	AMD-P AMD	91-16-112
236-48-093 236-48-094	AMD AMD	91-09-035	240–15–035 240–15–035	AMD-P	91-10-100	246-221-190	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-095	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-010	NEW-P	91-11-034	246-221-190	AMD	91-16-112
236-48-096	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-010	NEW	91-14-055	246-221-200	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-098	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-020	NEW-P	91-11-034	246-221-200	AMD AMD–P	91-16-112 91-11-081
236-48-099	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-020 244-12-030	NEW NEW-P	91-14-055 91-11-034	246-221-210 246-221-210	AMD-P AMD	91-16-112
236-48-101 236-48-121	AMD AMD	91–09–035 91–09–035	244-12-030	NEW	91–14–055	246-221-220	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-123	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-040	NEW-P	91-11-034	246-221-220	AMD	91-16-112
236-48-124	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-040	NEW	91-14-055	246-221-230	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-131	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-050	NEW-P NEW	91-11-034 91-14-055	246-221-230 246-221-240	AMD AMD–P	91-16-112 91-11-081
236-48-132 236-48-141	AMD AMD	91-09-035 91-09-035	244-12-050 244-12-060	NEW-P	91-11-034	246-221-240	AMD	91-16-112
236-48-151	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-060	NEW	91-14-055	246-221-250	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-152	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-070	NEW-P	91-11-034	246-221-250	AMD	91-16-112
236-48-153	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-070	NEW D	91-14-055	246-221-260	AMD–P AMD	91-11-081 91-16-112
236-48-165	AMD AMD	91–09–035 91–09–035	244-12-080 244-12-080	NEW-P NEW	91-11-034 91-14-055	246-221-260 246-221-280	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-166 236-48-167	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-090	NEW-P	9111034	246-221-280	AMD	91-16-112
236-48-198	AMD	91-09-035	244-12-090	NEW	91-14-055	246-221-300	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-48-230	AMD	91-09-035	246-08-390	NEW-E	91-17-016	246-221-300	AMD B	91-16-112 91-11-081
236-49-010	AMD	91–09–034 91–09–034	246-100-166 246-100-166	AMD–P AMD–E	91-11-103 91-13-050	246-222-001 246-222-001	AMD-P AMD	91-15-112
236-49-020 236-49-030	AMD AMD	91-09-034	246-100-166	AMD-L	91-15-066	246-222-020	AMD-P	91-11-081
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236-54-110	REP-P	9117053	246-205-110	NEW	91–04–007	246-222-080	AMD-P	91-11-081
236-54-120	REP-P	91–17–053	246-205-120	NEW NEW	91-04-007 91-04-007	246-222-080 246-224-001	AMD AMD–P	91-15-112 91-11 - 082
236-54-130 236-54-140	REP-P REP-P	91-17-053 91-17-053	246-205-990 246-220-007	AMD-P	91-11-081	246-224-001	AMD	91-15-083
236-54-150	REP-P	91–17–053	246-220-007	AMD	91-15-112	246-224-020	AMD-P	91-11-082
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236-54-99001	REP-P	91–17–053	246-220-010	AMD AMD-P	91-15-112 91-11-081	246–224–030 246–224–030	AMD–P AMD	91-15-083
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236-100-013	NEW NEW-P	91-08-057 91-05-101	246-221-010 246-221-020	AMD AMD–P	91-16-112 91-11-081	246-224-080 246-224-080	AMD-P	91-15-083
236-100-014 236-100-014	NEW-P	91-08-057	246-221-020	AMD	91-16-112	246-224-090	AMD-P	91-11-082
236-100-014	NEW-P	91-05-101	246-221-030	AMD-P	91-11-081	246-224-090	AMD	91-15-083
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236-100-016 240-15-005	NEW AMD	91–08–057 91–02–111	246-221-040	AMD-P	91-11-081	246-225-010	AMD	91-15-083
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240-15-015	AMD	91-02-111	246-221-080	AMD-P	91-11-081	246-225-040	AMD	91-15-083
240–15–015	AMD-P	91-10-106	246-221-080	AMD	91-16-112	246-225-050	AMD-P	91-11-082
240-15-015	AMD	91-14-040	246-221-110	AMD-P	91-11-081	246–225–050 246–225–060	AMD AMD–P	91-15-083 91-11-082
240-15-020 240-15-020	AMD AMD-P	91-02-111 91-10-106	246–221–110 246–221–120	AMD AMD–P	91-16-112 91-11-081	246-225-060	AMD	91–15–082
240-15-020 240-15-020	AMD-P AMD	91-10-106	246-221-120	AMD	91-16-112	246-225-070	AMD-P	91-11-082
240–15–025	AMD	91-02-111	246-221-130	AMD-P	91-11-081	246-225-070	AMD	91-15-083
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240-15-025	AMD AMD	91–14–040 91–02–111	246–221–140 246–221–140	AMD–P AMD	91-11-081 91-16-112	246-225-110	AMD-P	91-11-082
240–15–030	AND	71-04-111	470-221-170		.	1 = ====		-

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246-225-110	AMD	91-15-083	246-235-060	AMD-P	01 11 001	246 244 000	43.65	
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246-235-050	AMD	91–15–112	246-244-080	AMD-P	91-11-081	2 1 0-232 - 030	AMD-P	91-11-083
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246-252-030	AMD	91–16–109	246-560-080	NEW	91–16–108	246-807-390	RECOD	91-05-095
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246-290-130	AMD	91-07-031	246560090 246560100	NEW NEW-P	91-16-108 91-13-093	246-807-400 246-807-410	NEW-W NEW-P	91-10-050 91-06-090
246-290-300 246-290-310	AMD AMD	91–07–031 91–07–031	246-560-100	NEW-P	91-16-108	246-807-410	NEW	91-10-051
246-290-320	AMD	91-07-031	246-560-105	NEW-P	91-13-093	246-815-031	NEW-P	91-08-077
246-290-330	AMD	91-07-031	246-560-105	NEW	91-16-108	246-815-031	NEW	91-11-065
246-310-131	NEW-P	91-10-102	246-560-110	NEW-P	91-13-093	246-815-990	AMD-P	91-08-078
246-310-131	NEW-É	91-10-103 91-10-102	246-560-110	NEW NEW-P	91-16-108 91-13-093	246-815-990 246-816-075	AMD NEW	91–13–002 91–03–109
246-310-132 246-310-132	NEW-P NEW	91-10-102	246-560-120 246-560-120	NEW-F	91–15–093	246-816-610	NEW-P	91-16-102
246-310-380	AMD-C	91-12-020	246-790-070	AMD	91-06-029	246-816-620	NEW-P	91-16-102
246310380	AMD	91-15-018	246-802-090	AMD-E	91-10-069	246-816-630	NEW-P	91-16-102
246-310-500	AMD	91-05-093	246-802-130	AMD-E	91-10-069 91-10-069	246-816-640 246-816-650	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-102 91-16-102
246-314-001 246-314-001	AMD-P AMD	91-12-019 91-16-107	246-802-150 246-802-990	REP–E AMD–P	91-10-009	246-816-660	NEW-P	91-16-102
246-314-010	AMD-P	91-12-019	246-802-990	AMD	91-13-002	246-816-670	NEW-P	91-16-102
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246-314-990 246-338-010	AMD AMD-E	91–16–107 91–11–039	246-806-030 246-806-040	RECOD RECOD	91–05–026 91–05–026	246-818-030	AMD-P	91-08-078
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246-338-020	AMD-P	91-17-083	246-806-060	RECOD	91-05-026	246-824-020	AMD-P	91-05-087
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246-560-001	NEW-P	91-13-093	246-807-200	RECOD RECOD	91-05-095 91-05-095	246-828-140 246-828-140	RECOD-P	91–07–058 91–11–031
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246-560-015	NEW	91–16–108	246-807-250	RECOD	91–05–095 91–05–095	246-828-160 246-828-170	RECOD	91–11–031 91–07–058
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246-560-040 246-560-050	NEW NEW-P	91-16-108 91-13-093	246-807-310 246-807-320	RECOD RECOD	91-05-095 91-05-095	246-828-190 246-828-200		91-11-031
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246-560-070 246-560-070	NEW-P NEW	91-13-093 91-16-108	246-807-360 246-807-370	RECOD RECOD	91-05-095 91-05-095	246-828-220 246-828-220	RECOD-P	91-11-031
246-560-080	NEW-P	91–13–093	246-807-380	RECOD	91–05–095	246-828-230		91-07-058

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246-828-240	RECOD 91-11-031	246-839-320	RECOD	91-07-049	246-843-080	RECOD	9106060
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246-828-260	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-839-350	RECOD	9107049 9107049	246-843-095 246-843-100	RECOD RECOD	91-06-060
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246-828-280	RECOD 91-11-031	246-839-420	RECOD	91-07-049	246-843-150	RECOD	91–06–060
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246-828-340	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-839-550	RECOD	91-07-049	246-843-240	RECOD	91–06–060
246-828-340	RECOD 91-11-031	246-839-555	RECOD	91-07-049	246-843-250	RECOD	91-06-060
246-828-350	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-839-560	RECOD	91-07-049	246-843-320	RECOD	91–06–060
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246-828-370	RECOD-P 91-07-058	246-839-700	RECOD	91–07–049	246-845-990	AMD-P	91–08–078
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246-828-990	AMD 91–13–002 AMD–P 91–08–078	246-839-730	RECOD	91–07–049	246-847-010	AMD	91–11–064
246-834-990 246-834-990	AMD-P 91-08-078 AMD 91-13-002	246–839–740 246–839–750	RECOD RECOD	91–07–049 91–07–049	246-847-020 246-847-030	RECOD RECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027
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246-839-105	NEW-P 91-15-004	246-843-010	RECOD	91-06-060	246-851-160	RECOD	91-06-025
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246-851-220	RECOD	91-06-025 91-06-025	246-857-100 246-857-110	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-869-050 246-869-060	RECOD-P 91-14-033
246-851-230 246-851-240	RECOD RECOD	91-06-025	246-857-120	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-869-070	RECOD-P 91-14-033
246-851-250	RECOD	91-06-025	246-857-130	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-869-080	RECOD-P 91-14-033
246-851-260	RECOD	91-06-025	246-857-140	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-869-090	RECOD-P 91-14-033
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246-889-040	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-903-040	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-918-070	AMD-P	91-15-111
246-891	RECOD-W 91-06-037	246-905	RECOD-W 91-06-037	246-918-080	RECOD	91-06-030
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246-891-020 246-891-030	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246–905–030 246–905–040	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-918-100 246-918-110	RECOD RECOD	91-06-030 91-06-030
246-893	RECOD-W 91-06-037	246-905-050	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-918-110	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-001	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-907	RECOD-W 91-06-037	246-918-130	RECOD	91-06-030
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246-893-040	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-010	AMD 91–05–094	246-918-170	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-050	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-015	NEW 91-05-094	246-918-180	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-060	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-030	AMD 91-05-094	246-918-190	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-070 246-893-080	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-030 246-915-030	AMD-E 91-09-033 AMD-P 91-09-063	246-918-200 246-918-210	RECOD RECOD	91-06-030 91-06-030
246-893-090	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-030	AMD 91-14-006	246-918-220	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-100	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-040	AMD 91–05–094	246-918-230	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-110	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-050	AMD 91–05–094	246-918-240	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-120 246-893-130	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-080 246-915-110	AMD 91–05–094 AMD 91–05–094	246-918-250 246-918-260	RECOD RECOD	91-06-030 91-06-030
246-893-140	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-130	AMD 91-05-094	246-918-270	RECOD	91-06-030
246-893-998	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-140	AMD 91–05–094	246-918-280	RECOD	91-06-030
246–895	RECOD-W 91-06-037	246-915-150	AMD 91–05–094	246-918-290	RECOD	91-06-030
246-895-010 246-895-020	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-160 246-915-170	AMD 91–05–094 AMD 91–05–094	246-918-300 246-918-310	RECOD RECOD	91-06-030 91-06-030
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246-895-040	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-210	AMD 91-05-094	246-918-330	RECOD	91-06-030
246-895-050	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-300	NEW-E 91-09-033	246-918-340	RECOD	91-06-030
246-895-060 246-895-070	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-300 246-915-300	NEW-P 91-09-063 NEW 91-14-006	246-918-350 246-918-360	RECOD RECOD	91-06-030 91-06-030
246-895-080	RECOD-P 91~14-033 RECOD-P 91~14-033	246-915-300	NEW 91-14-006 NEW-E 91-09-033	246-918-370	RECOD	91-06-030
246-895-090	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-310	NEW-P 91-09-063	246-918-990	NEW	91-06-027
246-895-100	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-310	NEW 91-14-006	246-920-730	AMD-P	91-10-040
246-895-110 246-895-120	RECOD_P 91-14-033	246-915-320	NEW-E 91-09-033	246-920-730	AMD-E	91-10-042
246-895-120 246-895-130	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-320 246-915-320	NEW-P 91-09-063 NEW 91-14-006	246–920–730 246–920–820	AMD REP–P	91-17-015 91-16-033
246-895-140	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-330	NEW-E 91-09-033	246-920-830	REP-P	91–16–033
246-895-150	RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-330	NEW-P 91-09-063	246-920-840	REP-P	91-16-033
246-895-160 246-895-170	RECOD-P 91-14-033 RECOD-P 91-14-033	246-915-330 246-915-990	NEW 91-14-006 AMD-P 91-08-078	246-920-850	REP-P REP-P	91-16-033 91-16-033
∠ 7 0-07J-1/U	NECOD-F 71-14-033	∠+∪− フ1.J− ソ プU	AMD-P 91-08-078	246-920-860	KCT-P	71-10 - 033

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
246-920-870	REP-P	91-16-033	246–924–010	RECOD	91-04-020	246–930–499	NEW-P	91-06-091
246-920-880	REP-P	91-16-033	246-924-020	RECOD	91-04-020	246-930-499	NEW	91-11-063
246-922-001	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-030	RECOD	91-04-020	246–930–990	NEW-P	91-06-091
246-922-001	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-040	RECOD	91-04-020	246-930-990	NEW	91-11-063
246-922-010	RECOD AMD	91–03–095 91–10–041	246-924-050 246-924-060	RECOD RECOD	91–04–020 91–04–020	246–975–160 246–975–180	AMD AMD	91-06-026 91-06-026
246–922–010 246–922–020	RECOD	91-10-041	246-924-070	RECOD	91-04-020	246-975-200	AMD	91-06-026
246-922-030	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-080	RECOD	91-04-020	246-975-210	AMD	91–06–026
246-922-030	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-090	RECOD	91-04-020	246-975-220	AMD	91-06-026
246-922-040	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-100	RECOD	91-04-020	246-975-240	AMD	91-06-026
246-922-040	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-110	RECOD	91-04-020	246-975-250	AMD	91-06-026
246-922-045	NEW-P NEW	91–05–089 91–10–041	246-924-120 246-924-130	RECOD RECOD	91-04-020 91-04-020	248-14-071 248-14-071	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-061 91-15-064
246-922-045 246-922-050	RECOD	91-10-041	246-924-140	RECOD	91-04-020	248-106-030	NEW-W	91-11-024
246-922-050	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-150	RECOD	91-04-020	250-44-050	AMD-E	91-04-045
246-922-055	NEW-P	91-05-089	246-924-160	RECOD	91-04-020	250-44-050	AMD	91-14-009
246-922-055	NEW	91-10-041	246–924–170	RECOD	91-04-020	250-44-110	AMD-E	91-04-045
246-922-060	RECOD	91–03–095	246-924-180 246-924-190	NEW NEW	9104021 9104021	250-44-110 250-44-130	AMD AMD-E	9114009 9104045
246-922-060 246-922-070	AMD RECOD	9110041 9103095	246-924-190	RECOD	91-04-020	250-44-130	AMD	91-14-009
246-922-070	AMD	91-10-041	246–924–210	RECOD	91-04-020	250–76	NEW-C	91-03-087
246-922-080	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-220	NEW	91-04-021	250-76-010	NEW-W	91-11-073
246-922-080	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-230	RECOD	91-04-020	250-76-020	NEW-W	91-11-073
246-922-090	RECOD	91–03–095 91–10–041	246-924-240 246-924-250	RECOD RECOD	91-04-020 91-04-020	250–76–030 250–76–040	NEW-W NEW-W	91-11-073 91-11-073
246-922-090 246-922-100	AMD RECOD	91-10-041	246-924-260	RECOD	91-04-020	250-76-050	NEW-W	91-11-073
246-922-100	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-270	RECOD	91-04-020	250-76-060	NEW-W	91-11-073
246-922-110	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-280	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-010	NEW-P	91-09-061
246-922-110	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-290	RECOD -	91-04-020 91-04-021	250–77–010 250–77–015	NEW NEW-P	91-12-005 91-09-061
246-922-120 246-922-120	RECOD AMD	91-03-095 91-10-041	246-924-300 246-924-310	NEW NEW	91-04-021	250-77-015	NEW-F	91-12-005
246-922-130	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-320	NEW	91-04-021	250-77-020	NEW-P	91-09-061
246-922-130	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-330	NEW	91-04-021	250-77-020	NEW	91-12-005
246-922-140	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-340	NEW	91-04-021	250-77-025	NEW-P	91-09-061
246-922-140	AMD RECOD	91-10-041 91-03-095	246–924–350 246–924–360	RECOD RECOD	91-04-020 91-04-020	250–77–025 250–77–030	NEW NEW-P	91–12–005 91–09–061
246-922-150 246-922-150	AMD	91-03-093	246-924-370	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-030	NEW	91–12–005
246-922-160	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-380	RECOD	91-04-020	250–77–035	NEW-P	9109061
246-922-160	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-390	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-035	NEW	91-12-005
246-922-170	RECOD AMD	91-03-095 91-10-041	246-924-400 246-924-410	RECOD RECOD	91-04-020 91-04-020	250–77–040 250–77–040	NEW-P NEW	91-09-061 91-12-005
246-922-170 246-922-180	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-410	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-045	NEW-P	91-09-061
246-922-180	AMD	91-10-041	246-924-430	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-045	NEW	91-12-005
246-922-190	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-440	RECOD	91-04-020	250-77-050	NEW-P	91-09-061
246-922-190 246-922-200	AMD RECOD	91-10-041 91-03-095	246–924–450 246–924–460	RECOD RECOD	91-04-020 91-04-020	250-77-050 250-78-010	NEW NEW-E	9112005 9115073
246-922-200	AMD	91-03-093	246-924-470	RECOD	91-04-020	250-78-010	NEW-P	91-16-088
246-922-210	RECOD	91-03-095	246-924-480	RECOD	91-04-020	250-78-020	NEW-E	91-15-073
246-922-210	AMD	91-10-041	246–924–990	RECOD	91-05-028	250-78-020	NEW-P	91-16-088
246-922-220 246-922-220	RECOD AMD	91-03-095 91-10-041	246–924–990 246–924–990	AMD–P AMD	91–08–078 91–13–002	250–78–030 250–78–030	NEW-E NEW-P	91-15-073 91-16-088
246-922-220	RECOD	91-03-095	246930010	NEW-P	91-06-091	250-78-040	NEW-E	91-15-073
246-922-230	AMD	91-10-041	246-930-010	NEW	91-11-063	250-78-040	NEW-P	91-16-088
246-922-240	RECOD	91-03-095	246-930-020	NEW-P	91-06-091	250-78-050	NEW-E	91-15-073
246-922-240 246-922-250	AMD RECOD	91-10-041 91-03-095	246-930-020 246-930-030	NEW NEW-P	91-11-063 91-06-091	250–78–050 250–78–060	NEW-P NEW-E	91-16-088 91-15-073
246-922-250	AMD	91-10-041	246-930-030	NEW	91–11–063	250-78-060	NEW-P	91-16-088
246-922-260	RECOD	91-03-095	246-930-040	NEW-P	91-06-091	251-04-160	NEW-P	91-10-059
246-922-260	AMD	91-10-041	246-930-040	NEW	91-11-063	251-04-160	NEW	91-13-011
246-922-270	RECOD	91–03–095 91–10–041	246–930–050 246–930–050	NEW-P NEW	91-06-091 91-11-063	251–08–090 251–08–090	AMD-P AMD-E	91-13-096 91-15-032
246-922-270 246-922-280	AMD NEW-P	91-05-089	246-930-060	NEW-P	91-06-091	251-08-090	AMD-L	91–15–052
246-922-280	NEW	91-10-041	246-930-060	NEW	91-11-063	251-08-112	AMD-E	91-05-052
246-922-290	NEW-P	91-05-089	246-930-070	NEW-P	91-06-091	251-08-112	AMD-P	91-06-077
246-922-290	NEW D	91–10–041 91–05–089	246-930-070	NEW E	91-11-063 91-11-062	251-08-112 251-08-112	AMD AMD–P	91-10-003 91-10-061
246–922–295 246–922–295	NEW-P NEW	91-05-089 91-10-041	246–930–075 246–930–075	NEW-E NEW-P	91-11-062 91-16-106	251-08-112	AMD-P	91-13-011
246-922-300	NEW-P	91–05–089	246-930-200	NEW-P	91-06-091	251-09-020	AMD-P	91-07-060
246-922-300	NEW	91-10-041	246-930-200	NEW	91-11-063	251-09-020	AMD-E	91–13–014
246-922-310	NEW-P	91-05-089	246-930-210	NEW-P NEW	91-06-091 91-11-063	251-09-020 251-09-020	AMD–P AMD	91-13-095 91-16-054
246-922-310 246-922-320	NEW NEW-P	9110041 9105089	246–930–210 246–930–220	NEW-P	91-11-063	251-12-085	AMD-C	91-05-055
246-922-320	NEW	91-10-041	246-930-220	NEW	91-11-063	251-12-085	AMD-C	9105060
246-922-990	RECOD	91-05-029	246-930-300	NEW-P	91-06-091	251-12-085	AMD	91-10-002
246-922-990	AMD-P	91-08-078	246–930–300 246–930–400	NEW NEW-P	91-11-063 91-06-091	251–12–600 251–19–120	AMD–P AMD–C	91-10-060 91-05-055
246-922-990 246-924-001	AMD RECOD	91–13–002 91–04–020	246-930-400	NEW-P	91-00-091	251-19-120	AMD-C	91-05-060
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #	···	WSR #
251-19-120	AMD	91–10–002	263-12-090	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–070	AMD	91–17–005
251-19-155	NEW-C	91-05-054	263-12-090	AMD	91-13-038	275–26–071	NEW-P	91-10-035
251-19-155	NEW-C	91-05-059	263-12-091	NEW-P	91-09-062	275-26-071	NEW	91–17–005
251-19-155 251-19-156	NEW NEW–C	91-10-001 91-05-054	263-12-091 263-12-093	NEW AMD-P	91–13–038 91–09–062	275–26–072 275–26–072	NEW-P NEW	91-10-035
251-19-156	NEW-C	91-05-059	263-12-093	AMD-F	91–13–038	275–26–072	NEW-P	91-17-005 91-10-035
251-19-156	NEW	91-10-001	263-12-095	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–073	REP	91–17–005
251-19-157	NEW-C	91-05-054	263-12-095	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-075	AMD-P	91-10-035
251-19-157	NEW-C	91-05-059	263-12-115	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–075	AMD	91–17–005
251-19-157 251-19-158	NEW NEW-C	91-10-001 91-05-054	263-12-115 263-12-125	AMD AMD–P	91–13–038 91–09–062	275–26–080 275–26–080	REP-P REP	91–10–035 91–17–005
251-19-158	NEW-C	91-05-059	263-12-125	AMD	91–13–038	275-26-085	REP-P	91–17–003
251-19-158	NEW	91-10-001	263-12-145	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–085	REP	91-17-005
251-19-160	AMD-C	91-05-055	263-12-145	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-087	NEW-P	91-10-035
251–19–160	AMD–C AMD	91-05-060	263-12-150	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–087	NEW	91-17-005
251-19-160 251-22-112	AMD-P	91-10-002 91-10-060	263-12-150 263-12-160	AMD AMD–P	91-13-038 91-09-062	275–26–090 275–26–090	REP-P REP	91–10–035 91–17–005
251-22-112	AMD	91-13-012	263-12-160	AMD	91–13–038	275-26-095	AMD-P	91-10-035
251-22-170	AMD–E	91-13-013	263-12-165	AMD-P	91-09-062	275–26–095	AMD	91-17-005
251-22-170	AMD-P	91-13-095	263-12-165	AMD	91-13-038	275–26–100	NEW-P	9110035
251-22-170 251-22-215	AMD NEW-P	91-16-054 91-10-059	263-12-170 263-12-170	AMD-P	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26–100	NEW D	91-17-005
251-22-215	NEW-P	91-13-011	263-12-170	AMD NEW-P	91-09-062	275–26–107 275–26–107	NEW-P NEW	91-10-035 91-17-005
251-22-250	AMD-P	91-10-060	263-12-171	NEW	91-13-038	275-26-110	NEW-P	91-10-035
251-22-250	AMD	91-13-012	263-12-195	NEW-P	91-09-062	275-26-110	NEW	91-17-005
251-24-030	AMD-C	91-05-054	263-12-195	NEW	91-13-038	275-26-115	NEW-P	91-10-035
251-24-030 251-24-030	AMD–C AMD	91-05-059 91-10001	275-16-030 275-16-030	AMD-P AMD-E	91-04-034 91-04-037	275–26–115 275–26–500	NEW REP–P	91-17-005 91-10-035
260-20-080	REP-P	91-08-073	275-16-030	AMD-L	91-08-014	275-26-500	REP	91-10-033
260-20-080	REP	91-17-074	275-16-030	AMD-P	91-14-065	275–26–520	REP-P	91–10–035
260-32-190	AMD-P	91-08-073	275-16-030	AMD-E	91-14-069	275-26-520	REP	91-17-005
260-32-190	AMD	91-15-036	275-16-030	AMD	91-17-064	275–26–530	REP-P	91-10-035
260-36-190 260-36-200	NEW NEW	91–03–033 91–03–033	275–25 275–25–010	AMD–C AMD–P	91–15–013 91–10–035	275–26–530 275–26–540	REP REP–P	91-17-005 91-10-035
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260-75-010	NEW-P	91-08-073	275-25-015	NEW-P	91-10-035	275–26–550	REP-P	91-10-035
260-75-010	NEW	91-15-036	275-25-015	NEW	91-17-005	275–26–550	REP	91–17–005
263-12-005 263-12-005	AMD–P AMD	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–25–030 275–25–030	AMD–P AMD	91–10–035 91–17–005	275–26–560 275–26–560	REP-P REP	91–10–035 91–17–005
263-12-007	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-25-520	AMD-P	91–17–003	275–26–570	REP-P	91-10-035
263-12-007	AMD	91-13-038	275-25-520	AMD	91-17-005	275-26-570	REP	91-17-005
263-12-010	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-25-530	AMD-P	91-10-035	275–27	AMD-C	91-15-013
263-12-010 263-12-015	AMD AMD–P	91-13-038 91-09-062	275–25–530 275–25–530	AMD	91-17-005	275–27–020 275–27–020	AMD-P	91-10-035
263-12-015	AMD-P AMD	91-09-082	275-26	AMD AMD–C	91–17–025 91–15–013	275-27-020	AMD NEW-P	91-17-005 91-10-035
263-12-01501	NEW-P	91-09-062	275–26	AMD	91–17–005	275-27-023	NEW	91-17-005
263-12-01501	NEW	91-13-038	275-26-005	AMD-P	91-10-035	275–27–060	AMD-P	91-10-035
263-12-016	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-005	AMD	91-17-005	275–27–060	AMD	91-17-005
263-12-016 263-12-017	AMD AMD–P	91-13-038 91-09-062	275–26–010 275–26–010	AMD-P AMD	91-10-035 91-17-005	275–27–230 275–27–230	AMD–P AMD	91-10-035 91-17-005
263-12-017	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-010	REP-P	91-10-035	275–27–230	REP-P	91-10-035
263-12-020	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-012	REP	91-17-005	275-27-300	REP	91-17-005
263-12-020	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-015	REP-P	91–10–035	275–27–310	REP-P	91-10-035
263-12-045 263-12-045	AMD–P AMD	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26–015 275–26–019	REP NEW-P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275–27–310 275–27–320	REP REP–P	91-17-005 91-10-035
263-12-050	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-019	NEW	91-10-033	275-27-320	REP	91-10-033
263-12-050	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-020	AMD-P	91-10-035	275-27-500	AMD-P	91-10-035
263-12-051	NEW-P	91-09-062	275-26-020	AMD	91-17-005	275–27–500	AMD	91-17-005
263-12-051	NEW	91-13-038	275-26-021	NEW-P	91-10-035	275-27-820	AMD-P	91-10-035
263-12-053 263-12-053	AMD–P AMD	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26–021 275–26–022	NEW AMD-P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275–27–820 275–36	AMD REP–C	91-17-005 91-15-013
263-12-056	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-022	AMD-I AMD	91–17–005	275–36–010	REP-P	91–10–035
263-12-056	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-025	AMD-P	91-10-035	275-36-010	REP	91-17-005
263-12-057	NEW-P	91-09-062	275–26–025	AMD	91-17-005	275-36-020	REP-P	91-10-035
263-12-057	NEW D	91-13-038	275-26-030	REP-P	91-10-035	275–36–020	REP	91-17-005
263-12-058 263-12-058	NEW-P NEW	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26–030 275–26–032	REP REP-P	91-17 -0 05 91-10 - 035	275–36–030 275–36–030	REP-P REP	91–10–035 91–17–005
263-12-060	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-032	REP	91-17-005	275–36–040	REP-P	91–17–005
263-12-060	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-050	AMD-P	91-10-035	275-36-040	REP	91-17-005
263-12-065	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-050	AMD	91-17-005	275–36–050	REP-P	91–10–035
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263-12-070	AMD-P AMD	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26–055 275–26–060	AMD-P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275–36–061 275–36–061	REP-P REP	91–10–035 91–17–005
263-12-075	AMD-P	91-09-062	275-26-060	AMD	91-17-005	275–36–065	REP-P	91-10-035
263-12-075	AMD	91-13-038	275-26-065	AMD-P	91-10-035	275–36–065	REP	91-17-005
263-12-080 263-12-080	AMD–P AMD	91-09-062 91-13-038	275–26 – 065 275–26 – 070	AMD AMD–P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275-36-071	REP-P REP	91-10-035 91-17-005
203-12-000	AMD	/1-13-U30	213-20-010	AMD-F	31-10 -03 3	275–36–071	KEL	71-17 -00 3

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275-36-081 275-36-081	REP-P REP	91-10-035 91-17-005	275-41-005	NEW-C	91-10-015	286-27-040	NEW-F	91-13-023
275-36-091	REP-P	91–10–035	275-41-005	NEW	91~17–005	286-27-050	NEW-P	91-13-025
275-36-091	REP	91-17-005	275-41-010	NEW-P	91-10-035	286-27-050	NEW	91-17-010
275-36-101	REP-P	91-10-035	275-41-010	NEW	91~17-005	286–27–060	NEW-P	91-13-025
275-36-101	REP	91-17-005	275-41-015	NEW-P	91-10-035	286-27-060	NEW	91–17–010
275–36–110	REP-P	91-10-035	275-41-015	NEW	91-17-005	286–27–070	NEW-P	91–13–025
275–36–110 275–36–120	REP REP-P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275-41-020 275-41-020	NEW-P NEW	91-10-035 91-17-005	286–27–070 286–27–080	NEW NEW-P	91~17–010 91~13–025
275-36-120	REP-F	91-17-005	275-41-025	NEW-P	91-10-035	286-27-080	NEW	91-17-010
275-36-130	REP-P	91-10-035	275-41-025	NEW	91-17-005	292-10-010	NEW	91-04-060
275-36-130	REP	91-17-005	275–54–160	AMD-P	91-13-103	292-10-020	NEW	91-04-060
275-36-140	REP-P	91-10-035	275-54-160	AMD	91-16-060	292-10-030	NEW	91-04-060
275–36–140 275–36–150	REP REP-P	91-17-005 91-10-035	275-54-190 275-54-190	AMD-P AMD	91-13-103 91-16-060	292-10-040 292-10-050	NEW NEW	91-04-060 91-04-060
275–36–150	REP-F	91-10-033	275-54-200	AMD-P	91-13-103	292-10-050	NEW	91-04-060
275-36-153	REP-P	91-10-035	275-54-200	AMD	91-16-060	292-10-070	NEW	91-04-060
275-36-153	REP	91-17-005	275-54-290	AMD-P	91-16-013	296–17–310	AMD-P	91-07-061
275-36-160	REP-P	91-10-035	275–54–290	AMD-E	91-16-025	296-17-310	AMD	91-12-014
275–36–160 275–36–170	REP REPP	91-17-005 91-10-035	275–55–115 275–55–115	AMD–P AMD–E	91-16-057 91-16-067	296–17–320 296–17–320	AMD–P AMD	91-07-061 91-12-014
275–36–170	REP-F	91-10-033	275-55-241	AMD-P	91-16-013	296-17-351	REP-P	91-15-108
275-36-180	REP-P	91-10-035	275-55-241	AMD-E	91-16-025	296–17–351	REP-E	91-15-109
275-36-180	REP	91-17-005	275-55-261	AMD-P	91-13-102	296–17–35101	REP-P	91-15-108
275-36-190	REP-P	91-10-035	275-55-261	AMD	91-16-061	296–17–35101 296–17–420	REP-E AMD-P	91-15-109 91-07-061
275–36–190 275–36–200	REP REP-P	91–17–005 91–10–035	275–55–281 275–55–281	AMD-P AMD	91-13-102 91-16-061	296-17-420	AMD-P	91-12-014
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275-36-211	REP-P	91-10-035	275-55-291	AMD	91-16-061	296-17-440	AMD	91-12-014
275-36-211	REP	91-17-005	275-59-071	AMD-P	91–16–057	296–17–512	AMD-P	91-07-061
275–36–260 275–36–260	REP-P	91-10-035 91-17-005	275–59–071 275–156–005	AMD–E NEW–P	91-16-067 91-17-086	296–17–512 296–17–544	AMD AMD–P	91-12-014 91-07-061
275-36-270	REP REP-P	91-17-003	275-156-010	NEW-P	91-17-086	296-17-544	AMD	91-12-014
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275-36-285	REP-P	91-10-035	275–156–040	NEW-P	91-17-086	296-17-579	AMD	91-12-014
275-36-285	REP	91-17-005	284-02-020	AMD-P	91-14-064	296-17-592	REP-P	91-07-061
275–36–290	REP-P REP	91-10-035 91-17-005	284-02-020 284-02-030	AMD AMD–P	91-17-013 91-14-064	296–17–592 296–17–59202	REP AMD–P	91-12-014 91-07-061
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275-36-295	REP	91-17-005	284-02-070	AMD-P	91-14-064	296-17-59203	NEW-P	91-07-061
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275–36–300	REP	91-17-005	284-14-010	REP-P	91-04-057	296-17-59204 296-17-59204	NEW-P NEW	91-07-061
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275–36–310	REP-P	91-10-035	284-17-515	AMD	91-12-032	296–17–603	REP	91-12-014
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275–38	AMD-C	91-15-013	284–17–551 284–17–552	AMD	91-12-033 91-09-049	296–17–604 296–17–605	AMD AMD-P	91-12-014 91-07-061
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275-38-001	AMD	91-17-005	284-17-553	AMD-P	91-09-049	296-17-606	AMD-P	91-07-061
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275-38-007	REP-P	91-10-035	284-17-555	AMD	91-12-033	296–17–643	AMD	91-12-014
275-38-007	REP	91-17-005	284-30-600	AMD	91-03-073	296–17–64905	NEW-P	91-07-061
275-38-027	NEW-P	91-10-035	284-30-610	NEW	91-03-073	296-17-64905	NEW	91-12-014
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275–38–055	AMD-1	91–10–033	284-91-025	AMD-1	91-16-052	296–17–722	AMD	91-12-014
275-38-060	AMD-P	91-10-035	284-91-050	NEW-P	91-13-076	296–17–753	AMD-P	91-07-061
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275-38-075	AMD-P	91-10-035	286-27-020	NEW-P	91-13-025	296–17–895	AMD-P	91-07-061
275-38-075	AMD	91-17-005	286-27-020	NEW	91-17-010	296–17–895	AMD	91-12-014
275-38-090	NEW-P	91-10-035	286-27-030	NEW-P NEW	91-13-025 91-17-010	296–20–1103 296–20–1103	AMD–P AMD	91-03-114 91-12-010
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296-21-011	AMD-P	91-12-060	296-22-210	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-216	AMD	91-07-008
296-21-011	AMD-W	91–14–098	296-22-215	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-221	AMD	91-07-008
296-21-011	AMD	91-17-038	296-22-220	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-224	AMD	91-07-008
296–21–013 296–21–013	AMD–W AMD	91-02-114 91-07-008	296–22–225 296–22–230	AMD AMD	91–07–008 91–07–008	296–23–228 296–23–231	AMD	91-07-008
296–21–015	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-235	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-231	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008
296-21-027	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-245	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-50002	AMD	91-07-008
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296-21-040	AMD	91-17-038	296-22-255	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-725	AMD	91-17-038
296–21–047	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-260	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-980	AMD-P	91-12-060
296–21–050 296–21–0501	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296–22–265 296–22–270	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296-23-980 296-23A-205	AMD AMD–P	91-17-038
296-21-066	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-275	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-205	AMD-P AMD-W	91-12-060 91-14-098
296-21-075	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-280	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-205	AMD	91–17–038
296-21-086	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-285	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-240	AMD	91-07-008
296–21–095	AMD-P	91–12–060	296-22-290	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-242	AMD	91-07-008
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296-22-010 296-22-010	AMD-W	91-14-098	296-22-305	AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296-23A-246 296-23A-248	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008
296-22-010	AMD	91–17–038	296-22-307	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-250	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-020	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-310	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-252	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-021	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-315	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-254	AMD	91-07-008
296–22–022 296–22–023	AMD AMD	91–07–008 91–07–008	296–22–325 296–22–330	AMD AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-256	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-024 296-22-024	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-333	AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296-23A-258 296-23A-260	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008
296-22-025	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-337	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-262	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-026	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-340	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-264	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-027	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-350	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-266	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-030	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-355	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-268	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-031 296-22-036	AMD .	91–07–008 91–07–008	296–22–365 296–22–370	AMD AMD	91–07–008 91–07–008	296-23A-325 296-23A-330	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008
296-22-037	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-375	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-335	AMD	91-07-008
296-22-038	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-405	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-340	AMD-W	91-02-114
296-22-039	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-410	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-340	AMD	91-07-008
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296-22-053	AMD-W	91-02-114	296-22-427	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-425	AMD-P	91-12-060
296-22-053	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-430	AMD	91-07-008	296-23A-425	AMD	91–17–038
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296-22-067	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-445	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-020	AMD-P	91–17–068
296-22-071	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-450	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-065	AMD	91-03-044
296-22-073	AMD	91-07-008	296-22-455	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-084	AMD	91-03-044
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296-22-095	AMD	91–07–008 91–07–008	296-23-01006	AMD	91–17–038	296-24-11005	AMD	91-11-070
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296-22-105	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-025	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11009	AMD-P	91-04-077
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296-22-115	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-035	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11011	AMD-P	91-04-077
296–22–116 296–22–120	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296–23–040 296–23–045	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296-24-11011 296-24-11013	AMD B	91-11-070
296-22-125	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-050	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11013	AMD–P AMD	91-04-077 91-11-070
296-22-130	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-055	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11015	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-22-132	AMD	91-07-008	296–23–065	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11015	AMD	91-11-070
296-22-135	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-079	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-11017	AMD-P	91-04-077
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296-22-150	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-07907	AMD-W	91-02-114	296-24-12002	AMD	91-11-070
296-22-155	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-07907	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-150	AMD	91-03-044
296–22–160 296–22–165	AMD AMD	91-07-008 91-07-008	296–23–07908 296–23–080	AMD AMD	91–07–008 91–07–008	296–24–15001 296–24–15003	AMD AMD	91-03-044 91-03-044
296-22-170	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-125	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-165	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-22-180	AMD	91-07-008	296-23-130	AMD	91-07-008	296-24-16531	AMD	91-03-044
296-22-190	AMD	9107008	296-23-20102	AMD-P	91-12-060	296-24-19003	AMD-P	91-17-068
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #	,	WSR #
296–24–200	AMD	91-03-044	296–62–07515	AMD-P	91-04-077	296–95–121	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23007	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-07515	AMD	91-11-070	296-95-122	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23023	AMD	91-03-044	296-62-07521	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–123	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23027	AMD	91–03–044	296-62-07540	AMD-P	91-04-077	296–95–124	NEW-P	91-10-091
296–24–233 296–24–233	AMD-C AMD-W	91–03–043 91–09–004	296–62–07540 296–62–07544	AMD AMD-P	91-11-070 91-04-077	296–95–125 296–95–126	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296-24-23303	NEW-C	91-03-004	296-62-07544	AMD-1	91–11–070	296-95-130	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23303	NEW-W	91-09-004	296-62-07715	AMD	91-03-044	296-95-131	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23513	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-07719	AMD	91-03-044	296-95-132	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-23533	NEW	91–03–044	296-62-07721	AMD	91–03–044	296–95–133	NEW-P	91–10–091
296–24–24019 296–24–24519	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296–62–07725 296–62–07731	AMD AMD	91–03–044 91–03–044	296–95–140 296–95–150	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296-24-31503	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-62-07733	AMD	91–03–044	296–95–151	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-31505	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-62-07755	NEW	91-03-044	296-95-152	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-32003	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-09007	AMD-P	91-04-077	296–95–153	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-33009	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–62–09007	AMD	91-11-070	296–95–154	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-33011	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–62–100 296–62–11011	AMD–P AMD–P	91-17-068 91-04-077	296–95–155 296–95–156	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296–24–33013 296–24–33015	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296-62-11011	AMD-r AMD	91–11–070	296-95-157	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-33017	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-62-11015	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–158	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-37005	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-11021	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–160	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-37019	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-62-14501	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–161	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-37023	AMD–P AMD–P	9117068 9117068	296–62–14503 296–62–14503	AMD-P AMD	91–04–077 91–11–070	296–95–162 296–95–163	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296-24-40509 296-24-450	AMD-P AMD	91-03-044	296-62-14511	AMD-P	91–11–070	296–95–165	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-47505	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–62–14515	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–166	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-51009	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-14519	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–200	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-65501	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–62–14525	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–203	NEW-P	91–10–091
296-24-67509	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-300	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–205 296–95–206	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296–24–68203 296–24–68211	AMD AMD-P	91–03–044 91–17–068	296–62–3040 296–62–3050	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-068 91-04-077	296–95–207	NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091
296-24-68503	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-3050	AMD	91-11-070	296–95–208	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-68505	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-62-3090	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-95-209	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-69001	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–62–3090	AMD	91-11-070	296–95–215	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-75009	AMD	91-03-044	296-62-3140	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–216 296–95–220	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091
296–24–75011 296–24–76555	AMD AMD	91–03–044 91–03–044	296623160 29663011	AMD–P AMD–P	91–17–068 91–17–068	296–95–220 296–95–221	NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091
296-24-79507	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–78–515	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–222	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-87011	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–78–730	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–225	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-87035	NEW	91–03–044	296-79-090	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–226	NEW-P	91-10-091
296–24–88503 296–24–90003	AMD–P AMD–P	91–17–068 91–17–068	296–79–250 296–79–300	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296–95–227 296–95–228	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091
296-24-90005	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-81-008	AMD-P	91–17–000	296–95–229	NEW-P	91–10–091
296-24-95601	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-81-010	REP-P	91-10-091	296-95-235	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-95603	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-81-020	REP-P	91–10–091	296–95–236	NEW-P	91-10-091
296–24–95607	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-81-030	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–240	NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296–24–95611 296–24–95617	AMD AMD–P	91–03–044 91–17–068	296-81-040 296-81-050	REP–P REP–P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–95–241 296–95–243	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296-24-960	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-81-060	REP-P	91–10–091	296-95-244	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-965	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-81-070	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–245	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-24-970	NEW-P	91-17-068	296-81-080	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–250	NEW-P	91–10–091
296–24–975 296–24–980	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296–81–090 296–81–100	REP-P REP-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–95–255 296–95–256	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091
296-24-985	NEW-P	91–17–068	296-81-110	REP-P	91-10-091	296-95-260	NEW-P	91–10–091
296-27-020	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-81-120	REP-P	91-10-091	296-95-261	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-27-16001	AMD-P	91–17–068	296-81-130	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–262	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-27-16007	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-81-140	REP-P	91–10–091	296–95–264	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-30-190 296-45-65026	NEW-W AMD-P	91–04–027 91–17–068	296-81-150 296-81-160	REP-P REP-P	91–10–091 91–10–091	296–95–266 296–95–268	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091
296-52-417	AMD	91-03-044	296-81-170	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–269	NEW-P	91–10–091
296-52-465	AMD	91-03-044	296-81-180	REP-P	91-10-091	296-95-270	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-52-489	AMD	91–03–044	296-81-190	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–272	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-52-493	AMD	91–03–044	296-81-220	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–274	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091
296-52 -4 97 296-56-60001	AMD AMD–P	91–03–044 91–17–068	296-81-240 296-81-260	AMD–P REP–P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–95–276 296–95–277	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
296-56-60073	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-81-270	REP-P	91-10-091	296–95–278	NEW-P	91–10–091
296-56-60073	AMD	91-11-070	296-81-275	AMD-P	91-10-091	296–95–279	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-56-60229	AMD-P	91-04-077	296-81-280	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–95–280	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-56-60229	AMD B	91-11-070	296-81-290	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–95–282	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-56-60237 296-62-07105	AMD–P AMD–P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296–81–370 296–95–101	AMD-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–95–283 296–95–284	NEW-P NEW-P	9110091 9110091
296–62–07113	AMD-P	91–17–068	296–95–110	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-95-285	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-62-07314	AMD	91–03–044	296-95-111	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–95–287	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-62-07329	· AMD	91-03-044	296–95–113	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–95–288	NEW-P	91-10-091
296-62-07344	AMD-P	91-17-068	296–95–115 296–95–116	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–95–289 296–95–290	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091
296–62–07355 296–62–07385	AMD–P AMD–P	91-17-068 91-17-068	296-95-116	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–95–291	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	.	WAC #		WSR #
296–95–300	NEW-P	91-10-091	296–115–025	AMD	91-03-044		296-155-48533	AMD	91-03-044
296-95-302	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-115-035	AMD	91-03-044		296-155-500	AMD	91-03-044
296–95–304	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296-115-060 296-115-070	AMD AMD	91-03-044 91-03-044	İ	296-155-500	AMD-P	91-17-068
296–95–307 296–95–309	NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296-115-100	AMD	91-03-044		296-155-505 296-155-505	AMD AMD–P	91-03-044 91-17-068
296-95-311	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-116-185	AMD-P	91-03-075		296–155–50501	REP	91-03-044
296-95-313	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-116-185	AMD-E	91-08-004		296-155-50503	AMD	91-03-044
296-95-316	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-116-185	AMD	91-08-008		296-155-50505	AMD-P	91–17–068
296-95-318	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-116-300	AMD-P	91-08-003		296–155–510	AMD-P	91-17-068
296–95–321 296–95–322	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296-116-300 296-116-315	AMD NEW	9111074 9106033	ı	296-155-525 296-155-530	AMD AMD	91-03-044 91-03-044
296-95-323	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127	AMD-C	91–03–113	1	296-155-59904	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-95-324	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-010	AMD-W	91-10-092	1	296-155-620	AMD	91-03-044
296–95–325	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-010	AMD-P	91-14-104	1	296-155-625	AMD	91-03-044
296-95-326	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–127–011 296–127–011	AMD–W AMD–P	91-10-092	1	296–155–650	AMD	91-03-044
296–95–328 296–95–330	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-013	AMD-W	91-14-104 91-10-092	1	296-155-655 296-155-65505	AMD REP	91–03–044 91–03–044
296-95-332	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-013	AMD-P	91-14-104		296-155-657	NEW	91-03-044
296-95-334	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-014	AMD-W	91-10-092		296-155-660	REP	91-03-044
296-95-336	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-014	AMD-P	91-14-104		296–155–66005	REP	91-03-044
296–95–338 296–95–340	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–127–015 296–127–015	AMD–W AMD–P	91-10-092 91-14-104		296-155-66103 296-155-66105	NEW NEW	91-03-044 91-03-044
296-95-342	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-016	REP-W	91-10-092	l	296-155-66109	NEW	91-03-044
296-95-344	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-016	REP-P	91-14-104		296-155-664	NEW	91-03-044
296-95-400	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-017	AMD-W	91-10-092		296-155-665	REP	91-03-044
296–95–405	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-017	AMD-P	91–14–104		296–155–66501	REP	91–03–044
296-95-408 296-95-410	NEW-P NEW-P	91–10–091 91–10–091	296-127-018 296-127-018	NEW-W NEW-P	91-10-092 91-14-104	ľ	296–155–66502 296–155–66503	REP REP	91-03-044 91-03-044
296-95-412	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-019	AMD-W	91-10-092		296-155-66504	REP	91-03-044
296-95-414	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-019	AMD-P	91-14-104		296-155-66505	REP	91-03-044
296-95-416	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-020	AMD-W	91-10-092		296-155-675	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-95-418	NEW-P	9110091	296-127-020	AMD-P	91–14–104		296–155–675	AMD	91-11-070
296-95-420 296-95-422	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–127–022 296–127–025	AMD–P AMD–W	91-14-104 91-10-092	l	296–155–682 296–155–688	AMD AMD	91–03–044 91–03–044
296-95-424	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-025	AMD-P	91-14-104		296-155-689	AMD	91-03-044
296-95-427	NEW-P	9110091	296-127-050	NEW-P	91-14-104		296-155-694	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-95-429	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-127-320	AMD-P	91-14-104		296-155-694	AMD	91-11-070
296–95–431 296–95–432	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–127–990 296–127–990	NEW-W NEW-P	91-10-092 91-14-104		296–155–700 296–155–705	AMD AMD	91–03–044 91–03–044
296–95–432 296–95–434	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-100	AMD-P	91-17-068		296-155-720	AMD	91-03-044
296–95–436	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-20301	AMD-P	91-17-068		296-155-730	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-95-438	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-205	AMD-P	91-04-077		296-155-730	AMD	91-11-070
296–95–440	NEW-P	9110091	296–155–205 296–155–225	AMD REP	91-11-070 91-03-044	ŀ	296–155–950 296–305–025	AMD AMD–P	91-03-044 91-17-068
296–95–442 296–95–444	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296-155-230	REP	91-03-044		296-305-06009	AMD-P	91–17–068 91–04–077
296-95-446	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24501	NEW	91-03-044		296-305-06009	AMD	91-11-070
296-95-448	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24503	NEW	91-03-044		296-305-063	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-95-450	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24505	NEW	91-03-044		296-305-110	AMD.	91-03-044
296-95-500 296-95-510	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–155–24510 296–155–24510	NEW AMD-P	91-03-044 91-17-068		296–306–025 296–306–040	AMD-P AMD-P	91-17-068 91-17-068
296-95-540	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24515	NEW	91-03-044		296-306-165	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-95-600	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24515	AMD-P	91-17-068		296-306-260	AMD-P	91-04-077
296–95–610	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24520	NEW	91-03-044		296-306-260	AMD	91-11-070
296-95-620	NEW-P NEW-P	91-10-091 91-10-091	296–155–24520 296–155–24521	AMD-P NEW	91-17-068 91-03-044	l	296–306–265 296–306–265	AMD-P AMD	91-04-077 91-11-070
296–95–630 296–95–700	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-24525	NEW	91-03-044		296-306-27095	AMD-P	91-04-077
296-95-710	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-363	AMD-P	91-04-077		296-306-27095	AMD	91-11-070
296-95-800	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-363	AMD	91-11-070	ĺ	296-306-310	AMD-P	91-04-077
296–95–810	NEW-P	91-10-091	296-155-36313	AMD-P	91-04-077	i	296-306-310	AMD	91-11-070
296-99-050 296-99-050	AMD–P AMD	91-04-077 91-11-070	296–155–36313 296–155–375	AMD AMD–P	91-11-070 91-04-077		296–306–320 296–306–320	AMD–P AMD	91-04-077 91-11-070
296-104-015	AMD-P	91-09-047	296-155-375	AMD	91-11-070		296-306-400	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-104-015	AMD	91-11-107	296-155-475	AMD-P	91-17-068		296-350-300	REP-P	91-17-068
296-104-120	AMD-P	91-09-047	296-155-47501	NEW-P	91-17-068		296-350-400	AMD-P	91-17-068
296-104-120	AMD	91-11-107	296–155–476	NEW-P	91-17-068		308-10-067	NEW-P	91-07-028
296–104–200 296–104–200	AMD–P AMD	91-09-047 91-11-107	296–155–477 296–155–480	NEW-P AMD	91-17-068 91-03-044		308-10-067 308-12-115	NEW AMD–P	91-13-057 91-06-012
296-104-200	NEW-P	91-09-046	296-155-480	AMD-P	91-17-068		308-12-115	AMD-P	91-09-041
296-104-801	NEW	91-11-106	296-155-48060	NEW-P	91-17-068		308-12-115	AMD	91-12-061
296-104-805	NEW-P	91-09-046	296-155-48080	NEW-P	91-17-068		308-12-326	AMD-P	91-09-020
296-104-805 296-115	NEW AMD-P	91-11-106 91-17-068	296–155–48090 296–155–481	AMD–P NEW–P	91-17-068 91-17-068		308-12-326 308-14-085	AMD AMD–P	91-13-055 91-15-065
296-115-005	AMD-F AMD	91-03-044	296–155–483	NEW-P	91-17-068		308-14-090	AMD-P	91–15–065
296-115-005	AMD-P	91-17-068	296-155-485	AMD	91-03-044		308-14-120	NEW-P	91-15-065
296-115-010	AMD	91-03-044	296-155-485	AMD-P	91–17–068		308-14-130	AMD-P	91-15-065
296–115–015 296–115–015	AMD AMD–P	91-03-044 91-17-068	296–155–48529 296–155–48531	AMD AMD	91–03–044 91–03–044		308-14-135 308-14-135	NEW-W NEW-P	91-03-065 91-15-065
270-113-013	111110-1	>1 1. UUU	1 270 100 40001		55 071				. 1 . 5 005

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #	WSR #	WAC #	WSR #
308-20-010	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-550	AMD-P 91-05-089	308-50-350	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-010	AMD	91~11-042	308-31-560	DECOD 91-03-095	308-50-350	DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-020 308-20-020	AMD-P AMD	91-05-080 91-11-042	308-31-560 308-31-570	AMD-P 91-05-089 DECOD 91-03-095	308-50-380 308-50-380	DECOD-P 91-07-058 DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-020	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-31-570	AMD-P 91-05-089	308-50-390	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-030	AMD	91-11-042	308-42-075	AMD 91-05-004	308-50-390	DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-040	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-48-520	REP-W 91-09-043	308-50-400	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-040	AMD	91-11-042	308-48-580	REP-W 91-09-043 AMD-W 91-09-043	308-50-400 308-50-410	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-050 308-20-050	AMD-P AMD	91-05-080 91-11-042	308-48-590 308-48-600	REP-W 91-09-043	308-50-410	DECOD=P 91-07-038 DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-070	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-48-600	AMD-P 91-15-048	308-50-420	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-070	AMD	91-11-042	30848601	NEW-W 91-09-043	308-50-420	DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-080	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-48-610	NEW-W 91-09-043	308-50-430	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-080 308-20-090	AMD AMD–P	91-11-042 91-05-080	308-48-800 308-48-800	AMD-P 91-08-032 AMD 91-11-023	308-50-430 308-50-440	DECOD 91-11-031 AMD-P 91-08-078
308-20-090	AMD-P AMD	91-03-080	308-50-010	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-50-440	DECOD 91-11-030
308-20-095	NEW-P	91-05-080	308-50-010	DECOD 91-11-031	308-50-500	DECOD-P 91-07-058
308-20-095	NEW	91-11-042	308-50-020	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-50-500	DECOD 91-11-031
308-20-105 308-20-105	AMD-P	91-05-080 91-11-042	308-50-020 308-50-035	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-51-230 308-51-240	DECOD-W 91-09-044 DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-103	AMD AMD–P	91-05-080	308-50-035	DECOD=P 91-07-036 DECOD 91-11-031	308-51-250	DECOD-W 91-09-044 DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-110	AMD	91-11-042	308-50-040	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-51-260	DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-140	AMD-P	91-05-080	308-50-040	DECOD 91-11-031	308-51-270	DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-140	AMD	91-11-042	308-50-090	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-51-280	DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-175 308-20-175	NEW-P NEW	91-05-080 91-11-042	30850090 30850100	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-51-290 308-51-300	DECOD-W 91-09-044 DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-20-173	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-100	DECOD 91-11-031	308-51-310	DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-31-010	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-110	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-51-320	DECOD-W 91-09-044
308-31-010	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-110	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-010	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-020	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-120 308-50-120	DECOD-P 91-07-058 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-030 308-52-040	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-020 308-31-025	DECOD	91-03-089	308-50-120	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-100	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-025	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-130	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-120	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-030	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-140	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-132	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-030	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-140 308-50-150	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-135 308-52-135	AMD-E 91-04-033 AMD-P 91-04-055
308-31-040 308-31-040	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-150	DECOD-P 91-07-036 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-135	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-050	DECOD	91–03–095	308-50-160	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-136	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-050	AMD-P	91-05-089	30850-160	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-138	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-055	DECOD DECOD	91-05-029 91-03-095	308-50-170 308-50-170	DECOD-P 91-07-058 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-139 308-52-140	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-057 308-31-057	AMD-P	91-03-093	308-50-170	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-141	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-060	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-180	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-146	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-060	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-190	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-147	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-100	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-190 308-50-200	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-148 308-52-149	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-100 308-31-110	DECOD	91-03-089	308-50-200	DECOD-F 91-07-038 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-150	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-110	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-210	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-160	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-120	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-210	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-165	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-120	AMD-P DECOD	91-05-089 91-03-095	308-50-220 308-50-220	DECOD-P 91-07-058 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-190 308-52-201	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-210 308-31-210	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-240	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-205	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-220	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-240	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-211	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-220	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-250	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-215	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-230 308-31-230	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-250 30850-260	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-221 308-52-255	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-240	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-260	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-260	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-240	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-270	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-260	AMD 91–06–038
308-31-250	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-270	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-265	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-250 308-31-260	AMD-P DECOD	91-05-089 91-03-095	308-50-280 308-50-280	DECOD-P 91-07-058 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-270 308-52-320	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-260	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-290	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-400	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-270	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-290	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-405	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-270	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-295	AMD-P 91-07-057	308-52-406	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-280 308-31-280	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-295 308-50-295	DECOD-P 91-07-058 AMD-W 91-07-059	308-52-410 308-52-415	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-280	DECOD	91-03-089	308-50-295	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-420	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-500	AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-295	AMD 91-11-032	308-52-425	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-510	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-310	AMD-P 91-07-057	308-52-500	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-510	AMD-P DECOD	91-05-089	308-50-310 308-50-310	DECOD-P 91-07-058 AMD-W 91-07-059	308-52-502 308-52-504	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-520 308-31-520	AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-310	DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-510	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-530	DECOD	91-03-095	308-50-310	AMD 91-11-032	308-52-515	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-530	. AMD-P	91-05-089	308-50-320	DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-530	DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-540	DECOD AMD-P	91-03-095 91-05-089	308-50-320 308-50-330	DECOD 91-11-031 DECOD-P 91-07-058	308-52-540 308-52-570	DECOD 91-06-030 DECOD 91-06-030
308-31-540 308-31-550	DECOD	91-03-089	308-50-330	DECOD-P 91-07-038 DECOD 91-11-031	308-52-580	DECOD 91-06-030
			,			

308-32-390 REP	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
308-32-400 DECOD 91-06-030 308-34-340 DECOD 91-06-060 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-13-060 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-13-060 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-32-400 DECOD 91-06-030 308-34-340 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-071 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-101 NEW 91-04-023 308-36-0-30 NE	308-52-590		91-06-027		DECOD	91-06-060	308-96A-070	AMD	91–04–025
308-32-400 DECOD 91-06-010 308-34-250 DECOD 91-06-060 308-36-4071 NEW 91-06-025 308-36-301 DECOD 91-06-010 308-36-400 308-36-4071 NEW 91-06-025 308-36-301 DECOD 91-06-010 308-36-400 NEW 91-06-030 308-36-4071 NEW 91-06-025 308-36-301 DECOD 91-06-010 308-36-400 NEW 91-06-030 308-36-4071 NEW 91-06-030 308-36-301 DECOD 91-06-010 308-36-300 NEW 91-06-030 308-36-400 NEW 91-06-030 308-36-300 NEW 91-0									
308-52-630 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-250 DECOD 91-06-060 308-56-075 ADD 91-06-030 308-53-450 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-315 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-315 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-315 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-316 NEW 91-06-031 308-34-316 NEW 91-06-031 308-34-316 NEW 91-06-031 308-34-316 NEW 91-06-031 308-34-310 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-030 NEW 91-06-030 308-34-310 NEW 91-06-031 308-34-									
308-52-640 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-315 AMD-P 91-05-025 308-96-075 AMD 91-06-025 308-326-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-34-315 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-36-309 DECOD 91-06-030 308-37-000 NEW 91-04-026 308-36-310 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-310 DECOD 91-06-030 308-37-000 NEW 91-04-026 308-36-310 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-310 DECOD 91-06-030 308-37-000 NEW 91-04-026 308-36-310 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-310 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-310 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-04-030 308-36-30 NEW 91-				308-54-240					
308-52-690 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-320 DECOD 91-06-038 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-52-800 DECOD 91-06-030 308-56-320 NEW 91-03-088 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-56-300 DECOD 91-06-030 308-56-300 NEW 91-03-088 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-56-300 NEW 91-03-088 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-016 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-11-086 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018 308-96-018 NEW-P 91-01-018							308-96A-074		
308-52-660 DECOD 91-06-030 308-54-300 NEW 91-08 308-96-161 NEW 91-15-006 308-52-690 DECOD 91-06-030 308-564-090 NEW 91-08 308-96-162 NEW 91-15-006 308-564-100 NEW 91-06-023 308-564-100 NEW 91-06-023 308-564-100 NEW 91-04-024 308-564-350 NEW 91-04-024 308-564-350 NEW 91-04-024 308-564-350 NEW 91-04-025 308-5									
308-52-880 DECOD 91-06-030 308-56A-120 REP.P 91-10-368 308-96A-162 NEW-P 91-10-804 308-50A-120 NEW 91-10-804 308-50A-120 NEW 91-10-804 308-50A-120 NEW 91-10-804 308-96A-164 NEW 91-10-024 308-50A-120 NEW 91-06-023 308-50A-120 NEW 91-04-023 308-50A-120 NEW 91-04-023 308-50A-120 NEW 91-04-023 308-50A-120 NEW 91-04-023 308-50A-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-305 NEW 91-04-026 308-31-10 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-306 NEW 91-04-026 308-31-10 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023									
308-53-109 DECOD 91-06-023 308-56-1-30 MP 91-04-024 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-024 308-53-030 DECOD 91-06-025 308-50-1-30 MP 91-04-024 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91-04-025 308-96-1-350 MP 91				308-56A-090	NEW	91-03-088		NEW-P	91-11-084
308-53-0-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-56-A-600 AMD 91-06-024 308-96-A-350 AMD 91-06-024 308-53-000 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-020 NEW 91-06-025 308-59-020		DECOD	91-06-030		REP-P				
308-351-3020 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-010 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-031 308-351-070 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-010 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-031 308-351-070 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-010 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-031 308-351-030 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-031 308-351-030 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-550 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-550 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-560 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-560 NEW 91-03-091 308-351-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-163 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-140 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-300 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-58-030 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-58-030 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-531-160 DECOD 91-06-023 308-58-010 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-					REP				
308-53-1-30 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-005 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-505 NEW 91-03-091 308-31-075 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-030 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-520 NEW 91-03-091 308-31-305 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-030 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-520 NEW 91-03-091 308-31-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-550 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-108-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-108-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-108-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-200 NEW 91-04-026 308-108-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-108-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-					AMD		308-96A-330	AMD	
306-53-30-70 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-010 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-520 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-30-844 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-000 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-520 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96A-530 NEW 91-03-091 308-331-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-210 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-210 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-331-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-56-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-120					NEW		308-96A-505		
308-53-075 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-020 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-520 NEW 91-03-091 308-35-085 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-101 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-6-30 NEW 91-03-091 308-35-085 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-110 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-6-30 NEW 91-03-091 308-35-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-6-30 NEW 91-03-091 308-35-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-20 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-20 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-20 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-161 DECOD 91-07-032 308-57-100 NEW 91-04-026 3					NEW				
308-53-105 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-10 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-4-50 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-110 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-506 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-506 NEW 91-03-091 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-320 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-320 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-320 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-35-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-105 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-115 AMD-P 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-115 AMD-P 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-185 DECOD 91-07-093 308-33-125 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-185 D					NEW	91-04-026	308-96A-520		
308-53-100 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-120 NEW 91-04-026 308-96-50 NEW 91-03-091 308-53-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-123 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-220 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-123 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-220 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-123 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-220 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-101 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-101 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-101 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-54-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-6					NEW				
308-53-1-10 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-130 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-123 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-210 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 AMD 91-07-049 308-53-135 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 AMD 91-07-049 308-53-135 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-146 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-997 308-120-170 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-997 308-120-190 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-997 308-120-190 308-120-190 308-60-190 308-66-190 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-190 308-120-190 308-60-190 308-66-190 308-66-190 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-190 308-120-190 308-60-190 308-66-190 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-190 308-120-190 308-120-190 308-60					NEW				
308-33-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-135 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-135 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-140 DECOD 91-06-023 308-37-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-140 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-40 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-106 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-400 NEW 91-04-025 308-120-108 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-85-100 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-108 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-85-110 SECOD 91-06-025 308-66-1175 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-108 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-1175 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 3108-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-118 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-12					NEW				
308-3-1-23 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-220 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-100 AMD 91-07-067 308-33-135 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-162 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-146 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-230 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-163 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-146 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-000 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-000 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-175 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-120 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD 91-01-092 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-04-097 308-					NEW				
308-53-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-240 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-163 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-164 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-430 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-430 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-37-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-36-100 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-175 AMD 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD 91-04-026 308-120-188 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-04-097 308-120-135 DE		DECOD			NEW				
308-33-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-163 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-146 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-140 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-166 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 AMD 91-07-032 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-400 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-32-00 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-11-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-130 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-155 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-155 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-155 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECO					NEW				
308-53-145 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-310 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-166 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-155 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-166 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-170 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-170 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-185 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-68-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-185 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-68-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-68-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-115 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-135 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049					NEW				
308-53-146 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-320 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-165 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-166 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-155 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-430 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-160 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-310 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P				308-57-240					
308-35-150 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-410 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-166 AMD 91-07-032 308-35-155 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 AMD 91-07-032 308-35-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-160 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-230 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-35-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 AMD-P 91-1					NEW				
308-53-151 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-420 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-165 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-440 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-68-1175 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-180 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-03-019 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-316 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-316 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-316 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-316 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-1				308-57-410	NEW				
308-53-155 DECOD 91-06-025 308-57-430 NEW 91-04-026 308-120-168 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-010 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-175 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-3105 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-166 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-167 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-167 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-167 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-107 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-100 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-01-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-01-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-06-005 308	308-53-151	DECOD	91-06-025	308-57-420	NEW	91-04-026			
308-53-170 DECOD 91-06-025 308-58-020 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-180 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-175 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-275 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-140 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-140 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-130 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-338 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-338 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-306 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-07-099 308-31-090 DECOD 91-07-099					NEW		308-120-168		
308-53-175 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-175 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-185 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-205 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-270 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-325 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW-9 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-150 NEW-9 91-14-097 308-120-366 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-366 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-266 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-211 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-211 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-211 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-01-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-34-040 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-01-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-34-040 DECOD 91-06-006 308-94-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 30									
308-53-180 DECOD 91-06-025 308-61-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-186 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-205 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-186 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-275 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-136 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-136 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD 91-03-019 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-244 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-166 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-167 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-268 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-269 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-269 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-300 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53									
308-53-200 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-185 AMD-P 91-13-035 308-120-275 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-300 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-223 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-223 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-04-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-366 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-366 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-211 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-213 REP-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-800 REP 91-09-018 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-33-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-800 REP 91-09-018 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-34-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-34-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-34-000 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-				§ .					
308-53-210 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-120 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-275 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-140 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-140 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-03-019 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-338 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-346 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-265 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-280 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-67-108 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-540 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-67-108 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-540 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-005 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-03-018 308-120-540 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-005 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-03-018 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-006 308-91-090 AMD 91-03-017 308-120-540 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000 DECOD 91-06-006 308-91-090 AMD 91-03-017 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000 DECOD 91-06-000 308-91-090 AMD 91-03-017 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000									
308-53-215 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-135 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-305 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-03-019 308-120-325 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-325 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-265 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-346 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-265 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-346 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-210 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-440 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-67-100 AMD 91-03-018 308-120-450 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-080 REP 91-03-018 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-00 AMD 91-03-018 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-109 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-109 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-090 AMD 91-06-093 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-090 AMD 91-02-109 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-100 DE				308–66				DECOD	
308-53-220 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-140 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-315 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-235 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-190 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-213 REP-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-213 REP-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-213 REP-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-215 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-340 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-215 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-215 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-080 REP 91-03-018 308-120-450 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-280 REP 91-03-018 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-400 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-280 REP 91-03-018 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-050 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-090 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-050 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW-E 91-02-109 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-050 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW-E 91-02-109 308-120-550 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-1							308-120-300		
308-53-230 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-152 AMD 91-03-019 308-120-325 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-156 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-338 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-240 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-160 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-161 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-265 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-360 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-265 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-410 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-320 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-215 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-67-200 REP 91-01-097 308-120-450 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-67-100 AMD 91-03-018 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-340 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-100 AMD 91-03-017 308-120-450 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-020 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-100 AMD 91-03-017 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-020 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-545 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-020 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-545 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-020 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-545 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-030 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW-P 91-02-110 308-120-555 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-100 DECOD									
308-53-225 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-155 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-245 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW 91-03-092 308-120-335 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-250 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-165 NEW-P 91-14-097 308-120-345 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-260 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-267 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-170 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-365 REP 91-07-049 308-53-270 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-275 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-212 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-3780 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-400 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-420 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-330 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-214 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-66-216 AMD-P 91-14-097 308-120-430 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-080 REP 91-03-018 308-120-506 DECOD 91-07-049 308-53-350 DECOD 91-06-025 308-77-080 REP 91-03-018 308-120-506 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-010 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-020 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-040 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-030 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-505 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW 91-06-093 308-120-565 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW 91-06-093 308-120-565 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-000 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-095 NEW 91-06-093 308-120-565 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-100 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-05 NEW 91-03-093									
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308-54-095 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD-E 91-02-109 308-120-570 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-100 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-575 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-110 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD 91-06-093 308-120-575 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-120 DECOD 91-06-060 308-93-670 NEW 91-03-089 308-120-620 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-125 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD-P 91-03-142 308-120-700 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-130 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD-P 91-03-142 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049		_							
308-54-100 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD-P 91-02-110 308-120-575 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-110 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD 91-06-093 308-120-575 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-120 DECOD 91-06-060 308-93-670 NEW 91-03-089 308-120-620 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-125 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD-P 91-03-142 308-120-700 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-130 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-035 AMD-P 91-01-084 308-120-700 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049									
308-54-110 DECOD 91-06-060 308-91-150 AMD 91-06-093 308-120-610 AMD 91-07-032 308-54-120 DECOD 91-06-060 308-93-670 NEW 91-03-089 308-120-620 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-125 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD-P 91-03-142 308-120-700 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-130 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD 91-09-001 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-720 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 3									
308-54-125 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD-P 91-03-142 308-120-700 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-130 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD 91-09-001 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-720 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-046 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049					AMD				
308-54-130 DECOD 91-06-060 308-94-035 AMD 91-09-001 308-120-710 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-720 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-046 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049									
308-54-150 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-720 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-046 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-760 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049									
308-54-155 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-005 AMD 91-15-006 308-120-730 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-046 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-760 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-780 DECOD 91-07-049									
308-54-160 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-046 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-740 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-760 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-780 DECOD 91-07-049									
308-54-162 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-056 AMD 91-04-025 308-120-750 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-170 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW-P 91-11-084 308-120-760 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-780 DECOD 91-07-049				30896A046	AMD				
308-54-180 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-057 NEW 91-15-006 308-120-770 DECOD 91-07-049 308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-780 DECOD 91-07-049						91-04-025			
308-54-200 DECOD 91-06-060 308-96A-065 AMD-P 91-11-084 308-120-780 DECOD 91-07-049									

WAC #	WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
308-120-810	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-010	AMD-P	91-03-047	314–16–125	AMD-W	91-10-045
308-121-110	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-010	AMD	91-07-029	314–16–125	AMD-P	91–16–083
308-121-120 308-121-130	DECOD 91-07-049 DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-025 308-124H-025	AMD-P AMD	91–03–047 91–07–029	314–16–250 314–20–020	AMD-P AMD-P	91-16-081 91-05-086
308-121-130	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-520	AMD-P	91-09-065	314-20-020	AMD	91-08-022
308-121-145	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-520	AMD	91-12-013	314-26-010	AMD-P	91-16-081
308-121-150	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-540	AMD-P	91-03-047	314-52-015	AMD-C	91-03-007
308-121-155	DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-540	AMD	91-07-029	314-52-015	AMD-W	91-04-085
308-121-160 308-121-165	DECOD 91-07-049 DECOD 91-07-049	308-124H-800 308-124H-800	NEW-P NEW	91–09–013 91–12–012	314-64-030 314-64-050	REP–P AMD–P	91-16-081 91-16-081
308-121-170	DECOD 91-07-049	308-125-010	NEW	91-04-074	315-04-190	AMD-P	91-16-084
308-121-175	DECOD 91-07-049	308-125-020	NEW	91-04-074	315-04-205	NEW-P	91–07–070
308-121-180	DECOD 91-07-049	308-125-030	NEW	91-04-074	315-04-205	NEW	91-11-033
308-122-001	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-040	NEW NEW	91-04-074 91-04-074	315-06-095 315-06-120	NEW-P AMD	91-16-084 91-03-036
308-122-005 308-122-006	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-050 308-125-060	NEW	91-04-074	315-06-125	AMD-P	91-03-030
308-122-060	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-070	NEW	91-04-074	315-10-080	NEW-P	91-16-084
308-122-200	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-080	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-200	REP	91-03-034
308-122-200	AMD 91-04-021	308-125-090	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-201	REP	91-03-034
308-122-211 308-122-215	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-100 308-125-110	NEW NEW	91–04–074 91–04–074	315-11-202 315-11-210	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-213	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-110	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-210	REP	91-03-034
308-122-225	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-130	NEW	91-04-074	315–11–212	REP	91-03-034
308-122-230	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-140	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-220	REP	91-03-034
308-122-235	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-150	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-221	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-275 308-122-280	DECOD 91-05-028 DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-160 308-125-170	NEW NEW	91-04-074 91-04-074	315–11–222 315–11–230	REP	91-03-034
308-122-280	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-180	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-231	REP	91–03–034
308-122-360	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-190	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-232	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-360	AMD 91-04-021	308-125-200	NEW	91-04-074	315-11-240	REP	91-03-034
308-122-370	DECOD 91-04-020	308-125-210	NEW AMD-P	91-04-074 91-08-049	315-11-241	REP REP	91-03-034 91-03-034
308-122-380 308-122-380	REP 91-04-021 DECOD-W 91-12-035	308-128B-080 308-128B-080	AMD-P AMD	91-11-066	315-11-242 315-11-250	REP	91-03-034
308-122-390	REP 91-04-021	308-138-055	REP-P	91–03–117	315-11-251	REP	91-03-034
308-122-390	DECOD-W 91-12-035	308-171-001	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-252	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-400	REP 91-04-021	308-171-001	AMD-P	91–05–088	315-11-260	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-400 308-122-410	DECOD-W 91-12-035 REP 91-04-021	308-171-002 308-171-003	DECOD DECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027	315–11–261 315–11–262	REP	91-03-034
308-122-410	DECOD-W 91-12-035	308-171-010	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-270	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-420	REP 91-04-021	308-171-010	AMD-P	91-05-088	315-11-271	REP	91-03-034
308-122-420	DECOD-W 91-12-035	308-171-020	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-272	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-430 308-122-440	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-020 308-171-040	AMD-P DECOD	91–05–088 91–05–027	315-11-280 315-11-281	REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-450	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-041	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-282	REP	91-03-034
308-122-500	REP 91-04-021	308-171-041	AMD-P	91-05-088	315–11–290	REP	91-03-034
308-122-500	DECOD-W 91-12-035	308-171-045	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-291	REP REP	91–03–034
308-122-505 308-122-510	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-100 308-171-101	DECOD DECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027	315-11-292 315-11-300	REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-515	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-102	DECOD	91–05–027	315-11-301	REP	91-03-034
308-122-515	AMD 91-04-021	308-171-103	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-302	REP	91-03-034
308-122-520	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-103	AMD-P	91–05–088 91–05–027	315-11-310	REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-520 308-122-525	AMD 91-04-021 DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-104 308-171-200	DECOD DECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027	315-11-311 315-11-312	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-525	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-201	DECOD	91–05–027	315–11–320	REP	91-03-034
308-122-535	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-202	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-321	REP	91-03-034
308-122-540	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-300	DECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027	315-11-322	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-545 308-122-600	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-301 308-171-302	DECOD DECOD	91–05–027 91–05–027	315–11–330 315–11–331	REP	91-03-034
308-122-610	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-310	DECOD	91-05-030	315-11-332	REP	91-03-034
308-122-620	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-320	DECOD	91-05-027	315–11–340	REP	91-03-034
308-122-630	DECOD 91-04-020	308-171-330	DECOD	91-05-027	315-11-341	REP	91-03-034
308-122-640	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-210 308-173-220	DECOD DECOD	91-07-049 91-07-049	315-11-342 315-11-350	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-650 308-122-660	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-220	DECOD	91-07-049	315–11–351	REP	91-03-034
308-122-660	AMD 91-04-021	308-173-240	DECOD	91-07-049	315–11–352	REP	91-03-034
308-122-670	DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-245	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-360	REP	91-03-034
308-122-670	AMD 91-04-021	308-173-250	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-361	REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-122-680 308-122-690	DECOD 91-04-020 DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-255 308-173-260	DECOD DECOD	91-07-049 91-07-049	315-11-362 315-11-370	REP REP	91-03-034
308-122-695	DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-265	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-371	REP	91-03-034
308-122-700	DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-270	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-372	REP	91-03-034
308-122-710	DECOD 91-04-020	308-173-275	DECOD	91-07-049	315-11-380	REP	91-03-034
308-122-720 308-124A-430	DECOD 91-04-020 AMD-P 91-03-047	308-173-280 314-12-035	DECOD AMD-P	91-07-049 91-16-081	315-11-381 315-11-382	REP REP	91–03–034 91–03–034
308-124A-430 308-124A-430	AMD 91-03-047 AMD 91-07-029	314-12-141	NEW-P	91–16–082	315-11-390	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD-P 91-09-013	314–16–125	AMD-P	91-05-085	315-11-391	REP	91-03-034
308-124E-012	AMD 91–12–012	314–16–125	AMD-C	91–09–005	315–11–392	REP	91–03–034

131-11-90	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
131-11-610 NEW 91-0-036 317-10-060 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 REP-P 91-13-059 317-10-061 317-10-063 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 REP-P 91-13-059 317-10-063 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 REP-P 91-13-059 317-10-063 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 REP-P 91-06-306 317-10-063 NEW-P 91-06-306 317-06-306									
131-11-611 NEW 91-0-1012 317-10-050 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 NEW-P 91-13-059 317-10-1012 317-10-070 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 NEW 91-08-066 313-08-300 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 NEW-P 91-13-059 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-300 NEW-P 91-31-305 NEW-P NEW-P 91-31-305 NEW-P NEW-P 91-31-305 NEW-P					NEW-P	91–14–111			
315-11-611 AMD						91-14-111 91-14-111		REP-P	
315-11-621 AMD 91-00-074 317-10-075 NEW 91-13-075 NEW 91-13-075 NEW 91-13-075 NEW 91-00-076 317-10-086 NEW 91-01-111 312-08-310 NEP 91-13-075 NEW 91-01-112 313-08-310 NEP 91-08-066 313-08-310 NEP								NEW-P	
315-11-621 NEW 91-03-105 317-10-080 NEW-P 91-64-111 332-08-310 REP-P 91-03-666 317-10-105 315-11-621 NEW-P 91-03-112 315-11-621 NEW-P 91-03-112 315-31-621 NEW-P 91-04-112 315-31-621 NEW-P 91-05-066 315-31-621 NEW-P 91-05-066 315-31-622 NEW-P 91-05-076 315-31-623 NEW-P 91-05-076 315-31-623 NEW-P 91-05-076 315-31-630 NEW-P 91-05-076 NEW-P 91-05-076 315-31-630 NEW-P 91-05-076 NEW-P 91-05-076 315-31-630 NEW-P 91-05-076 NEW-P 91-05-07	315-11-611	AMD	91-06-074	317-10-075	NEW-P				
1315-11-620 NEW 91-06-074 317-10-098 NEW-P 91-14-111 312-08-315 NEW 91-30-666 313-11-627 NEW 91-30-112 312-30-3094 NEW-P 91-14-105 312-30-315 NEW 91-30-666 313-11-627 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-3094 NEW-P 91-41-105 312-30-320 REP-P 91-30-666 313-31-31-31 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW-P 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW-P 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-300 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-610 NEW 91-30-99 312-30-300 REP-P 91-30-99 312-31-30-30 312-31-300 NEW 91-30-674 312-30-610 NEW 91-30-99 312-30-300 REP-P 91-30-99 312-30-300 NEW 91-30-99 312-30-300		NEW					332-08-310	REP-P	91-08-066
315-11-621 NEW-P 91-00-074 326-30-03904 NEW-P 91-10-105 332-08-315 NEW 91-00-074 315-11-620 NEW-P 91-00-074 313-08-0105 NEW-P 91-08-066 313-08-305 REP-P 91-08-066 313-08-305 REP-P 91-08-066 313-08-305 REP-P 91-08-066 313-08-305 REP-P 91-08-069 315-11-630 NEW-P 91-08-066 313-08-305 REP-P 91-08-069 315-11-630 NEW-P 91-08-066 313-08-010 REP-P 91-08-066		NEW-P			NEW-P			REP	
315-11-621 NEW 91-06-074 326-30-03904 NEW-P 91-6-066 312-08-320 REP-P 91-30-666 313-30-8-300 REP-P 91-30-696 313-30-8-300 REP-P 91-30-696 313-30-8-300 REP-P 91-30-696 313-30-8-300 REP-P 91-30-596 313-30-30-300 REP-P 91-3		NEW-P							
315-11-622 NEW-P 91-03-112 313-08-005 NEW-P 91-08-066 313-08-320 REP_P 91-0-069 313-11-1630 NEW 91-16-071 313-08-010 REP 91-13-059 313-08-010 REP 91-03-066 REP 9		NEW				91-14-105		REP-P	91–08–066
315-11-630 NEW-P 91-00-112 312-06-010 REP-P 91-03-066 313-08-3130 REP 91-13-059 315-11-631 AMID-P 91-12-069 312-08-010 REP 91-13-059 313-08-310 REP-P 91-00-066 313-08-3140 REP 91-13-059 313-08-315 REP-P 91-08-066 313-08-3140 R		NEW-P			NEW-P	91-08-066	332-08-320	REP	91-13-059
315-11-630 NEW 91-06-074 332-08-010 REP 91-13-059 332-08-140 REP-P 91-05-059 315-11-631 AMDD 91-15-077 332-08-015 NEW-P 91-13-059 332-08-130 REP-P 91-05-059 315-11-631 NEW-P 91-05-112 332-08-205 REP-P 91-13-059 332-08-130 REP-P 91-05-059 315-11-632 NEW-P 91-05-112 332-08-205 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-130 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-632 NEW-P 91-06-074 332-08-205 NEW-P 91-08-066 332-08-130 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-632 AMDD 91-15-037 332-08-206 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-632 AMDD 91-15-037 332-08-206 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-640 NEW-P 91-05-070 332-08-006 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-640 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-050 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-641 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-060 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-641 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-060 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-642 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-060 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-642 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-060 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-650 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-060 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-308 REP-P 91-08-066 315-11-650 NEW-P 91-07-070 332-08-000 REP-P 91-30-099 332-08-408 REP-P 91-08-066 332-0		NEW D	91-06-074		NEW				
315-11-630 AMD-P 91-12-69 3132-08-015 NEW-P 91-03-066 3132-08-130 AMD 91-15-037 3132-08-130 NEW-P 91-03-066 3132-08-130 NEW-P 91-13-059 3132-08-130 NEW-P 91-03-066 3132-08-130 NEW-P 91-03-070 312-08-060 NEP-P 91-13-059 3132-08-130 NEW-P 91-03-08					REP-P				
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315-33A-070 NEW-P 91-16-084 332-08-260 REP-P 91-08-066 317-10-010 NEW-P 91-14-111 332-08-260 REP 91-13-059 317-10-020 NEW-P 91-14-111 332-08-270 REP-P 91-08-066 317-10-030 NEW-P 91-14-111 332-08-270 REP 91-13-059 317-10-035 NEW-P 91-14-111 332-08-280 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-590 REP-P 91-08-066 317-10-035 NEW-P 91-14-111 332-08-280 REP-P 91-08-066 332-08-590 REP 91-13-059		NEW-P				91–13–059			
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332-10-035	REP	91-14-014	352-44-080	AMD-P	91-16-096	360-08-005	DECOD-P 91-14-033
332-10-040	AMD-P	91-09-060	352-44-090	AMD-P	91-16-096	360-08-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
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332-24-211	AMD-P	91-15-107	356-06-040	AMD-W	91-05-081	360-08-550	DECOD_P 91-14-033
332-24-225 332-24-225	REP-E REP-P	91-14-083 91-15-107	356–06–055 356–06–110	AMD-P NEW-P	91-15-077 91-10-062	360–08–560 360–08–570	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
332-24-231	AMD-P	91–15–107	356-06-110	NEW-C	91-13-040	360-08-580	DECOD-P 91-14-033
332-24-234	AMD-P	91-15-107	356-06-110	NEW-C	91-15-074	360-08-590	DECOD_P 91-14-033
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332-24-405	AMD-P	91-15-107	356-10-050	AMD	91–03–070	360-10-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
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332-24-600	AMD-P NEW-E	91–15–107 91–15–001	356–15–020 356–15–020	AMD-C AMD-W	91–07–054 91–09–037	360-10-030 360-10-030	AMD 91-11-041 DECOD-P 91-14-033
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332-52-065	AMD-P	91–13–090	356-15-130	AMD AMDP	91-15-021 91-16-050	360-11-020 360-11-023	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
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352-32-035	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-22-130	AMD C	91-03-071	360-12-050	DECOD_P 91-14-033
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352-32-210	AMD-1	91–03–140	356-30-260	AMD AMD	91-07-055	360-12-128	DECOD-P 91-15-003
352-32-250	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-30-260	AMD-P	91-15-076	360-12-130	DECOD_P 91-14-033
352-32-250 352-32-252	AMD AMD–P	91-09-001 91-03-142	356-30-290 356-30-300	AMD–P AMD–P	91–15–076 91–16–048	360-12-140 360-12-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
352-32-252 352-32-252	AMD-P	91-09-001	356-30-305	AMD-C	91-05-082	360-12-160	DECOD-P 91-14-033
352-32-270	AMD-P	91-03-142	356-30-305	AMD	91–07–055	360–13	DECOD-W 91-06-037

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360-15-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-20-100	DECOD-W 91-06-037 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-44-010 360-44-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033.
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360–16–210	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-32-055	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16-220 360-16-230	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–32–060 360–33	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-46-060	DECOD_P 91-14-033
360–16–235	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-33-050	DECOD-W 91-06-037 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-070 360-46-081	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16-245	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-010	NEW 91-04-056	360-46-082	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16-255	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–16–265	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-020	NEW 91–04–056	360-46-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–16–270 360–16–290	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–020 360–35–030	DECOD-P 91-14-033 NEW 91-04-056	360-46-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16-300	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–030	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-120 360-46-130	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-35-040	NEW 91-04-056	360-46-140	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-150	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–16A–020	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-050	NEW 91-04-056 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-46-160	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-030 360-16A-040	DECOD=P 91-14-033 DECOD=P 91-14-033	360–35–050 360–35–060	NEW 91-04-056	360–47 360–47–010	DECOD-W 91-06-037 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-35-070	NEW 91-04-056	360-47-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–070	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-47-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-16A-090 360-16A-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–080 360–35–080	NEW 91-04-056 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–47–050 360–48	DECOD_P 91-14-033
360–10A–100 360–17	DECOD-F 91-14-033 DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-35-080	NEW 91-04-056	360-48-010	DECOD-W 91-06-037 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-010	AMD-W 91-05-049	360–35–090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–35–100	NEW 91-04-056	360-48-030	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-020	DECOD_P 91-14-033	360-35-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–17–030 360–17–040	DECOD-P 91-14-033 AMD-W 91-05-049	360–35–110 360–35–110	NEW 91-04-056 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–48–050 360–48–060	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-48-070	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-48-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-055	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36–020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–49	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360–17–060	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36–115	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-17-070 360-17-070	AMD-W 91-05-049 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36–210 360–36–250	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-020 360-49-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–17–075	NEW-W 91-05-049	360-36-260	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-050	NEW-P 91-05-090
360-17-080	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36–270	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-050	NEW 91-13-004
360-17-090	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–36–400	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-49-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–17–095	NEW-W 91-05-049	360–36–410	DECOD_P 91-14-033	360-52	DECOD-W 91-06-037
360–17–100 360–17–100	AMD-W 91-05-049 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-411 360-36-412	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-010 360-52-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–17–100	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-36-413	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-32-020 360-52-030	DECOD=P 91-14-033 DECOD=P 91-14-033
360-18-010	DECOD-P 91-15-003	360–36–420	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-040	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-18-020	AMD-P 91-08-078	360-36-425	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-050	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-18-020	AMD 91-13-002	360–36–430	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-060	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360–18–020 360–18–025	DECOD-P 91-15-003 DECOD-P 91-15-003	360–36–440 360–36–450	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-070	DECOD_P 91-14-033
360–18–023 360–19	DECOD-P 91-15-003 DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-36-451	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–52–080 360–52–090	DECOD-P 91-14-033 DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-19-010	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-36-500	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360-52-100	DECOD-P 91-14-033
360-19-020	DECOD-P 91-14-033	360–38	DECOD-W 91-06-037	360-52-110	DECOD-P 91-14-033

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
360-52-120	NEW-P	91-05-092	371-08-184	NEW	91-03-028	381-20-020	NEW D	91-14-028
360-52-120 360-52-120	NEW BECOD-P	91-11-040	371–08–186 371–08–187	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-20-030 381-20-030	NEW-P NEW	91–10–009 91–14–028
360-54	DECOD-W		371–08–188	AMD	91-03-028	381-20-040	NEW-P	91-10-009
360-54-010	DECOD-P		371-08-189	AMD	91-03-028	381-20-040	NEW	91-14-028
360-54-020	DECOD-P		371-08-190	REP	91-03-028	381-20-050	NEW-P	91-10-009
360-54-030	DECOD-P		371-08-195	AMD	91–03–028	381-20-050	NEW D	91-14-028 91-10-009
360-54-040 360-54-050	DECOD-P DECOD-P		371–08–196 371–08–200	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-20-060 381-20-060	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009
. 360–60	DECOD-W		371-08-200	REP	91–03–028	381-20-070	NEW-P	91-10-009
360-60-010	DECOD-P		371-08-205	REP	91-03-028	381-20-070	NEW	91-14-028
360-60-020	DECOD-P		371-08-210	REP	91–03–028	381-20-080	NEW-P	91–10–009
360-60-030	DECOD-P DECOD-P		371–08–215 371–08–220	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-20-080 381-20-090	NEW NEW-P	91-14-028 91-10-009
360–60–040 365–90–010	AMD	91-04-017	371-08-220	AMD	91-03-028	381-20-090	NEW	91-14-028
365–90–020	AMD	91-04-017	371-08-240	AMD	91-03-028	381-20-100	NEW-P	91-10-009
365-90-030	REP	91-04-017	371-08-245	REP	91-03-028	381-20-100	NEW	91-14-028
365-90-040	AMD REP	91-04-017 91-04-017	371–12 371–12–010	REP-C REP	91–03–027 91–03–028	381-20-110 381-20-110	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009 91-14-028
365–90–050 365–90–070	AMD	91-04-017	371-12-010	REP	91–03–028	381-20-110	NEW-P	91-10-009
365-90-080	AMD	91-04-017	371-12-030	REP	91-03-028	381-20-120	NEW	91-14-028
365-90-090	AMD	91-04-017	371-12-040	REP	91–03–028	381-20-130	NEW-P	91–10–009
365-190-010	NEW NEW	91–07–041 91–07–041	371–12–050 371–12–060	REP REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-20-130 381-20-140	NEW NEW-P	91-14-028 91-10-009
365190020 365190030	NEW	91-07-041	371-12-000	REP	91–03–028	381-20-140 381-20-140	NEW	91-14-028
365-190-040	NEW	91-07-041	371-12-080	REP	91-03-028	381-30-010	NEW	91-14-029
365-190-050	NEW	91-07-041	371-12-090	REP	91–03–028	381-30-020	NEW	91-14-029
365-190-060	NEW	91-07-041	371-12-100 371-12-110	REP REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-30-030 381-30-040	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
365–190–070 365–190–080	NEW NEW	91–07–041 91–07–041	371-12-110	REP	91–03–028	381-30-050	NEW	91-14-029
371–08	AMD-C	91-03-027	371-12-130	REP	91-03-028	381-30-060	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-001	NEW	91-03-028	374–50–010	NEW-P	91–08–033	381-30-070	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-002	NEW	91-03-028	374–50–020 374–50–030	NEW-P NEW-P	91–08–033 91–08–033	381-30-080 381-30-090	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-005 371-08-010	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	374-50-030	NEW-P	91–08–033	381-30-100	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-015	REP	91-03-028	374-50-050	NEW-P	91-08-033	381-30-110	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-020	AMD	91–03–028	374-50-060	NEW-P	91-08-033	381-30-120	NEW	91-14-029
371–08–030 371–08–031	AMD REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	374–50–070 374–50–080	NEW-P NEW-P	91–08–033 91–08–033	381-30-130 381-30-140	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-031	AMD	91-03-028	374–50–090	NEW-P	91-08-033	381-30-150	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-033	NEW	91-03-028	381-10-010	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-30-160	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-035	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-010	NEW NEW-P	91-14-028 91-10-009	381-30-170 381-30-180	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-040 371-08-045	AMD REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-020 381-10-020	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-40-010	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-065	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-030	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-40-020	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-071	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-030	NEW	91-14-028	381-40-030	NEW	91–14–029
371–08–075 371–08–080	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-040 381-10-040	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009 91-14-028	381-40-040 381-40-050	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-085	AMD	91–03–028	381-10-050	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-40-060	NEW	91–14–029
371-08-095	REP	91-03-028	381-10-050	NEW	91-14-028	381-40-070	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-100	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-060	NEW-P NEW	91–10–009	381-40-080 381-40-090	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-102 371-08-104	REP AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-060 381-10-070	NEW-P	91-14-028 91-10-009	381-40-100	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-104	REP	91-03-028	381-10-070	NEW	91-14-028	381-40-110	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-106	NEW	91-03-028	381-10-080	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-40-120	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-110 371-08-115	REP REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-080 381-10-090	NEW NEW-P	91–14–028 91–10–009	381–40–130 381–40–140	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371–08–113 371–08–120	REP	91-03-028	381-10-090	NEW	91-14-028	381-40-150	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-125	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-100	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-40-160	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-130	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-100	NEW	91-14-028	381-40-170	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-131 371-08-132	REP REP	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-110 381-10-110	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009 91-14-028	381-50-010 381-50-020	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-132	REP	91-03-028	381-10-120	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-50-030	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-140	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-120	NEW	91-14-028	381-50-040	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-144	AMD	91-03-028	381~10–130	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-50-050	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-146 371-08-147	NEW NEW	91–03–028 91–03–028	381~10–130 381–10–140	NEW NEW-P	91-14-028 91-10-009	381-50-060 381-50-070	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-147	NEW	91-03-028	381-10-140	NEW-F	91-14-028	381-50-080	NEW	91–14–029
371-08-155	AMD	91-03-028	381~10–150	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-50-090	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-156	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-150	NEW D	91-14-028	381-50-100	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-160 371-08-162	REP NEW	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-10-160 381-10-160	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009 91-14-028	381-50-110 381-50-120	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371-08-163	REP	91-03-028	381-10-170	NEW-P	91-10-009	381-50-130	NEW	91-14-029
371-08-165	AMD	91-03-028	381-10-170	NEW	91-14-028	381-50-140	NEW	91-14-029
371–08–175 371–08–180	REP	91-03-028	381-20-010 381-20-010	NEW-P NEW	91-10-009 91-14-028	381-50-150 381-50-160	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029
371–08–180 371–08–183	AMD AMD	91–03–028 91–03–028	381-20-010	NEW-P	91-14-028	381-50-170	NEW	91-14-029
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
381-50-180	NEW	. 91–14–029	388-14-385	AMD-P	91-04-002	388-37-030	AMD-W	91–16–036
381-60-010	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-385	AMD-E	91-04-003	388-37-030	AMD-P	91–16–037
381-60-020	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-385	AMD	91-09-018	388-37-030	AMD-E	91-16-039
381-60-030 381-60-040	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-14-415	AMD-P	91-04-002	388-37-030	AMD-W	91–16–073
381-60-050	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-415 388-14-415	AMD-E AMD	91-04-003 91-09-018	388-37-030	AMD-P	91-16-074
381-60-060	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-435	NEW-P	91–09–018	388-37-030 388-37-038	AMD-E AMD-E	91–16–075 91–15–002
381-60-070	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-435	NEW-E	91-04-003	388-37-038	AMD-E	91-15-063
381-60-080	NEW	9114029	388-14-435	NEW	91-09-018	388-37-038	AMD-W	91-16-036
381-60-090	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-440	NEW-P	91-04-002	388-37-038	AMD-P	91-16-037
381-60-100 381-60-110	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-14-440 388-14-440	NEW-E	91–04–003	388-37-038	AMD-E	91-16-039
381-60-110	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW NEW-P	91–09–018 91–04–002	388-37-038	AMD-W	91–16–073
381-60-130	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW-E	91–04–002	388-37-038 388-37-038	AMD-P AMD-E	91-16-074 91-16-075
381-60-140	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-445	NEW	91-09-018	388-37-115	AMD-E	91-15-002
381-60-150	NEW	91-14-029	388-14-450	NEW-P	91-04-002	388-37-115	AMD-P	91-15-063
381-60-160	NEW NEW	91-14-029	388-14-450	NEW-E	91-04-003	388-37-115	AMDW	91-16-036
381-60-170 381-60-180	NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-14-450 388-15-208	NEW AMD-S	91-09-018	388-37-115	AMD-P	91-16-037
381-70-010	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-208	AMD-S AMD	91–04–039 91–08–011	388-37-115 388-37-115	AMD-E AMD-W	91-16-039 91-16-073
381-70-020	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-209	AMD-S	91–04–039	388-37-115	AMD-W	91-16-074
381-70-030	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-209	AMD	91-08-011	388-37-115	AMD-E	91–16–075
381-70-040	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-212	AMD-S	91-04-039	388-42-150	AMD	91-06-005
381-70-050 381-70-060	NEW NEW	9114029 9114029	388-15-212 388-15-215	AMD	91-08-011	388-44-145	AMD-C	91-03-039
381-70-070	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-215	AMD-S AMD	91-04-039 91-08-011	388-44-145 388-44-145	AMD-C AMD-C	91–04–047 91–06–055
381-70-080	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-216	AMD-S	91–04–039	388-44-145	AMD-C	91-00-033
381-70-090	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-216	AMD	91-08-011	388-49-020	AMD-P	91-05-074
381-70-100	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-820	AMD-P	91–16–056	388-49-020	AMD	91-10-096
381-70-110 381-70-120	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-15-820 388-15-840	AMD-E AMD-P	91-16-066	388-49-020	AMD-P	91-13-104
381-70-130	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-840	AMD-E	91-16-056 91-16-066	388-49-020 388-49-030	AMD AMD-P	91-16-065 91-11-109
381-70-140	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD-P	91–16–056	388-49-030	AMD-I	91-14-081
381-70-150	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-850	AMD-E	91-16-066	388-49-040	AMD-P	91-11-110
381-70-160 381-70-170	NEW NEW	91-14-029	388-15-860	AMD-P	91-16-056	388-49-040	AMD	91-14-082
381-70-170	NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-15-860 388-15-870	AMD–E AMD–P	91-16-066 9116056	388-49-080 388-49-080	AMD-P	91-09-031 91-09-032
381–70–190	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-870	AMD-E	91–16–066	388-49-080	AMD-E AMD	91-12-043
381-70-200	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-880	AMD-P	91-16-056	388-49-120	AMD-P	91-11-110
381-70-210 381-70-220	NEW	91-14-029	388-15-880	AMD-E	91-16-066	388-49-120	AMD	91-14-082
381-70-220	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-24-050 388-24-050	AMD-E AMD-P	91-04-042 91-04-043	388-49-190 388-49-190	AMD-P	91-05-073
381-70-240	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-050	AMD-C	91-04-043	388-49-270	AMD AMD–P	91-10-098 91-13-098
381-70-250	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-050	AMD-W	91-08-063	388-49-270	AMD	91-16-063
381-70-260	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-050	AMD-P	91-09-068	388-49-310	AMD-P	91-07-069
381-70-270 381-70-280	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-24-050 388-24-050	AMD-E AMD	91-09-069	388-49-310	AMD	91-11-019
381-70-290	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-070	AMD-P	91-12-044 91-13-101	388-49-330 388-49-330	AMD-P AMD	91-05-075 91-10-099
381-70-300	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-070	AMD	91-16-062	388-49-410	AMD-P	91-05-071
381-70-310	NEW	91-14-029	388-24-074	AMD-P	91-13-099	388-49-410	AMD	91-10-097
381-70-320 381-70-330	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-24-074	AMD	91-16-058	388-49-420	AMD-P	91-05-071
381-70-340	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-435 388-28-435	AMD-P AMD-E	91-10-074 91-10-078	388-49-420 388-49-420	AMD AMD-P	91-10-097 91-17-087
381-70-350	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-435	AMD	91–13–082	388-49-430	AMD-P	91-13-100
381-70-360	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-482	AMD-P	91-10-075	388-49-430	AMD	91–16–064
381-70-370	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-482	AMD-E	91-10-076	388-49-470	AMD	91-06-004
381-70-380 381-70-390	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-28-482 ·388-28-575	AMD AMD	91-13-083 91-06-007	388-49-480 388-49-480	AMD-P	91-05-072
381-70-400	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-575	AMD-P	91-10-072	388-49-480	AMD-W AMD-P	91-10-034 91-12-023
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381-70-420	NEW	91-14-029	388-28-575	AMD	91-13-080	388-49-480	AMD	91-15-088
381-70-430 381-70-440	NEW NEW	91-14-029 91-14-029	388-29-100	AMD-P	91-14-122	388-49-500	AMD-P	91-14-120
381-80-010	NEW	91-14-029	388-29-100 388-29-100	AMD-E AMD	91-14-124 91-17-065	388-49-500 388-49-505	AMD–W AMD–P	91–17–059 91–04–035
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383-31A-010 REP 9 91-15-087 387-73-200 MDD 9 10-50-23 388-81-0070 AMD-E 91-16-021 388-81-30-201	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
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388-76-087 AMD 91-09-016 388-83-130 AMD-P 91-06-043 388-100-005 AMD-E 91-14-072 388-77-010 AMD 91-04-041 388-83-130 AMD-E 91-06-047 388-100-005 AMD 91-17-062 388-77-010 AMD 91-05-010 388-83-130 AMD 91-10-100 388-100-010 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-010 AMD 91-05-058 388-83-200 AMD-P 91-12-067 388-100-010 AMD-E 91-14-072 388-77-230 REP 91-04-041 388-84-105 AMD 91-05-011 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-072									
388-77-010 AMD 91-04-041 388-83-130 AMD-E 91-06-047 388-100-005 AMD 91-17-062 388-77-010 AMD 91-05-010 388-83-130 AMD 91-10-100 388-100-010 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-010 AMD 91-08-050 388-83-200 AMD-P 91-12-067 388-100-010 AMD-E 91-14-072 388-77-230 REP 91-04-041 388-84-105 AMD 91-05-011 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-E 91-14-072									
388-77-010 AMD 91-05-010 388-83-130 AMD 91-10-100 388-100-010 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-010 AMD 91-05-058 388-83-200 AMD-P 91-12-067 388-100-010 AMD-E 91-14-072 388-77-010 AMD 91-08-050 388-83-200 AMD 91-16-059 388-100-010 AMD 91-17-062 388-77-230 REP 91-04-041 388-84-105 AMD 91-05-011 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-E 91-14-072									
388-77-010 AMD 91-05-058 388-83-200 AMD-P 91-12-067 388-100-010 AMD-E 91-14-072 388-77-010 AMD 91-08-050 388-83-200 AMD 91-16-059 388-100-010 AMD 91-17-062 388-77-230 REP 91-04-041 388-84-105 AMD 91-05-011 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-E 91-14-072									
388-77-230 REP 91-04-041 388-84-105 AMD 91-05-011 388-100-015 AMD-P 91-14-067 388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-E 91-14-072	388-77-010	AMD	91-05-058	388-83-200	AMD-P	91-12-067			91-14-072
388-77-230 REP 91-05-010 388-85-115 AMD-E 91-11-016 388-100-015 AMD-E 91-14-072			91-08-050						

WAC #	····	WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
388-100-020	AMD-P	91–14–067	388-155-360	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-030		91-03-001
388-100-020 388-100-020	AMD–E AMD	91-14-072 91-17-062	388-155-370	NEW NEW	91-04-048	392-115-030		91-07-007
388-100-025	AMD-P	91-17-062	388-155-380 388-155-390	NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	392-115-035		91-03-001
388-100-025	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-400	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-035 392-115-040		91–07–007 91–03–001
388-100-025	AMD	91-17-062	388-155-410	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-040		91-07-007
388-100-030	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-420	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-045	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-100-030 388-100-030	AMD–E AMD	91-14-072 91-17-062	388-155-430 388-155-440	NEW NEW	91-04-048	392-115-045	NEW	91-07-007
388-100-035	AMD-P	91-14-067	388-155-450	NEW	91–04–048 91–04–048	392-115-050 392-115-050		91-03-001 91-07-007
388-100-035	AMD-E	91-14-072	388-155-460	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-055	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-100-035	AMD	91-17-062	388-155-470	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-055	NEW	91-07-007
388150005 388150005	AMD–P AMD–E	91–03–127 91–03–128	388-155-480	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-060	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-005	AMD-E	91-07-013	388-155-490 388-155-500	NEW NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	392-115-060	NEW	91-07-007
388-150-020	AMD-P	91-12-024	390-05-210	AMD-W	91-11-104	392-115-065 392-115-065	NEW-P NEW	91–03–001 91–07–007
388-150-020	AMD-E	91-12-028	390-05-210	AMD-P	91-11-105	392-115-070	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-020	AMD	91-15-084	390-05-210	AMD	91-14-041	392-115-070	NEW	91-07-007
388-150-100 388-150-100	AMD-P AMD-E	91–03–127 91–03–128	390-14-045	AMD-P	91-13-089	392-115-075	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-100	AMD-E	91–03–128	390-14-045 390-16-240	AMD NEW-P	9116072 9110056	392-115-075 392-115-080	NEW NEW-P	91-07-007
388-150-180	AMD-P	91-03-127	390-16-240	NEW	91-14-041	392-115-080	NEW-P	91-03-001 91-07-007
388-150-180	AMD-E	91-03-128	390-16-308	AMD-W	91-11-104	392-115-085	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-180 388-150-210	AMD	91-07-013	390-16-308	AMD-P	91-11-105	392-115-085	NEW	91-07-007
388-150-210 388-150-210	AMD–P AMD–E	91–03–127 91–03–128	390–16–308 390–16–312	AMD NEW-W	91-14-041	392-115-090	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-210	AMD	91-07-013	390-16-312	NEW-W	91-11-104 91-11-105	392-115-090 392-115-095	NEW NEW-P	91-07-007 91-03-001
388-150-280	AMD-P	91-03-127	390-16-312	NEW	91-14-041	392-115-095	NEW	91–03–001
388-150-280	AMD-E	91-03-128	390-20-0101	AMD-C	91-06-034	392-115-100	NEW-P	91–03–001
388-150-280	AMD	91-07-013	390-20-0101	AMD	91-09-021	392-115-100	NEW	91-07-007
388-150-390 388-150-390	AMD-P AMD-E	91–03–127 91–03–128	390-20-052 390-20-052	AMD-P AMD	91-13-089 91-16-072	392-115-105	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-390	AMD	91-07-013	390-24-031	NEW-P	91-10-072	392-115-105 392-115-110	NEW NEW-P	91-07-007 91-03-001
388-150-450	AMD-P	91-03-127	390-24-031	NEW	91–10–057	392-115-110	NEW	91-07-007
388-150-450	AMD-E	91-03-128	390-28-050	REP-P	91-16-071	392-115-115	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-150-450 388-155	AMD NEW-C	91–07–013 91–03–038	390-37-060	AMD-P	91-13-089	392-115-115	NEW	91-07-007
388-155-005	NEW-C	91-03-038	390-37-060 390-37-085	AMD NEW-P	91-16-072 91-15-025	392-115-120 392-115-120	NEW-P NEW	91–03–001 91–07–007
388-155-010	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-085	NEW-W	91-15-051	392-115-125	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-155-020	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-090	AMD-P	91-13-089	392-115-125	NEW	91-07-007
388-155-020 388-155-020	AMD–P AMD–E	91-12-024	390-37-090	AMD	91-16-072	392-115-130	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-155-020	AMD-E AMD	91-12-028 91-15-084	390–37–100 390–37–100	AMD-P AMD	91-13-089 91-16-072	392-115-130 392-115-135	NEW NEW-P	91-07-007
388-155-040	NEW	91-04-048	390–37–105	NEW-P	91-16-072	392-115-135	NEW-P NEW	91–03–001 91–07–007
388-155-050	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-105	NEW	91-16-072	392-115-140	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-155-060	NEW	91-04-048	390–37–120	NEW-P	91-13-089	392-115-140	NEW	91-07-007
388-155-070 388-155-080	NEW NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	390-37-120 390-37-130	NEW NEW~P	91–16–072	392-115-145	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-155-090	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-130	NEW~P	91-13-089 91-16-072	392-115-145 392-115-150	NEW_D	91-07-007
388-155-100	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-132	NEW-P	91-13-089	392-115-150	NEW-P NEW	91-03-001 91-07-007
388-155-110	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-132	NEW	91-16-072	392-115-155	NEW-P	91-03-001
388-155-120 388-155-130	NEW NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	390-37-134	NEW-P	91-13-089	392-115-155	NEW	91-07-007
388-155-140	NEW	91-04-048	390–37–134 390–37–136	NEW NEW-P	91-16-072 91-13-089	392-117-005 392-117-005	NEW-P NEW	91-09-025
388-155-150	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-136	NEW	91-16-072	392-117-003	NEW-P	91-13-054 91-09-025
388-155-160	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-140	NEW-P	91-13-089	392-117-010	NEW	91-13-054
388-155-165 388-155-170	NEW NEW	91-04-048	390-37-140	NEW	91-16-072	392-117-015	NEW-P	91-09-025
388-155-180	NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	390-37-142 390-37-142	NEW-P NEW	9113089 9116072	392-117-015 392-117-020	NEW B	91–13–054
388-155-190	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-144	NEW-P	91-13-089	392-117-020	NEW-P NEW	91-09-025 91-13-054
388-155-200	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-144	NEW.	91-16-072	392-117-025	NEW-P	91-09-025
388-155-210	NEW	91-04-048	390-37-150	AMDP	91~13–089	392-117-025	NEW	91-13-054
388-155-220 388-155-230	NEW NEW	91-04-048	390-37-150 390-37-210	AMD	91-16-072	392-117-030	NEW-P	91-09-025
388-155-240	NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	390-37-210 390-37-210	REP–P REP	91-13-089 91-16-072	392-117-030	NEW	91-13-054
388-155-250	NEW	91-04-048	392-101-010	AMD-P	91-13-053	392-117-035 392-117-035	NEW-P NEW	91-09-025 91-13-054
388-155-260	NEW	91-04-048	392-101-015	NEW	91-02-095	392-117-040	NEW-P	91-09-025
388-155-270	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-005	NEW-P	91-03-001	392-117-040	NEW	91-13-054
388-155-280 388-155-285	NEW NEW-W	91-04-048 91-11-026	392-115-005	NEW D	91–07–007	392-117-045	NEW-P	91-09-025
388-155-290	NEW-W	91-04-048	392-115-010 392-115-010	NEW-P NEW	91-03-001 91-07-007	392-117-045 392-117-050	NEW NEW-P	9113054 9109025
388-155-295	NEW.	91-04-048	392-115-015	NEW-P	91-03-001	392-117-050	NEW-P NEW	91-13-054
388-155-310	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-015	NEW	91-07-007	392-121-108	AMD	91-02-096
388-155-320	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-020	NEW-P	91-03-001	392-121-133	AMD	91-02-096
388-155-330 388-155-340	NEW NEW	91-04-048 91-04-048	392-115-020 392-115-025	NEW NEW-P	91-07-007 91-03-001	392-121-136 392-121-182	AMD	91-02-096
388-155-350	NEW	91-04-048	392-115-025	NEW-F	91-03-001	392-121-182	AMD NEW-P	91-02-096 91-04-088
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WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
392-121-184	NEW	91–08–038	392–127–703	NEW	91–03–129	392–140–391	NEW	91-02-094
392-121-265	AMD	91-02-097	392–127–705	NEW	91-03-129	392-140-392	NEW	91-02-094
392-121-268	AMD	91-02-097	392-127-710	NEW	91–03–129	392-140-393	NEW	91–02–094
392-121-269 392-121-270	NEW AMD	91–02–097 91–02–097	392–127–715 392–127–720	NEW NEW	91–03–129 91–03–129	392-142-005 392-142-005	AMD–P AMD	91-12-006 91-16-011
392-121-270 392-121-272	AMD	91–02–097	392-127-725	NEW	91–03–129	392-142-003	AMD-P	91-10-011
392-121-280	AMD	91–02–097	392-127-730	NEW	91-03-129	392-142-095	AMD	91-16-011
392-121-295	AMD	91-02-097	392-127-735	NEW	91-03-129	392-142-235	AMD-P	91-12-006
392-121-297	REP	91-02-097	392-127-740	NEW	91-03-129	392-142-235	AMD	91–16–011
392-121-299 392-121-500	AMD NEW	91–02–097 91–07–006	392–127–745 392–127–750	NEW NEW	91–03–129 91–03–129	392-142-250 392-142-250	AMD–P AMD	91-12-006 91-16-011
392-121-500	AMD-P	91-10-105	392-127-755	NEW	91–03–129	392-142-230	AMD-P	91–03–074
392-121-500	AMD	91–14–038	392-127-760	NEW	91–03–129	392-145-015	AMD	91-06-032
392-121-505	NEW	91-07-006	392-127-765	NEW	91-03-129	392–145–015	AMD-W	91-16-032
392-121-505	AMD-P	91-10-105	392-127-770	NEW	91–03–129	392-145-030	AMD-P	91–03–074 91–06–032
392-121-505 392-121-510	AMD NEW	91-14-038 91-07-006	392–127–775 392–127–780	NEW NEW	91–03–129 91–03–129	392-145-030 392-145-030	AMD AMD-W	91-06-032
392-121-510	AMD-P	91–10–105	392-127-785	NEW	91–03–129	392-151-003	NEW-P	91-10-085
392-121-510	AMD	91-14-038	392-127-790	NEW	91–03–129	392-151-003	NEW	91-15-016
392-121-515	NEW	91–07–006	392–127–795	NEW	91–03–129	392-151-005	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-121-520 392-121-525	NEW NEW	91–07–006 91–07–006	392-127-800 392-127-805	NEW NEW	91–03–129 91–03–129	392-151-005 392-151-010	AMD AMD–P	91-15-016 91-10-085
392-121-530	NEW	91-07-006	392-127-803	NEW	91–03–129	392-151-010	AMD-F	91-15-016
392-121-535	NEW	91-07-006	392-127-815	NEW	91-03-129	392-151-015	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-121-540	NEW	91–07–006	392-127-820	NEW	91–03–129	392-151-015	AMD	91–15–016
392–121–545	NEW	91–07–006 91–03–118	392–127–825 392–127–830	NEW NEW	91–03–129 91–03–129	392–151–017 392–151–017	NEW-P NEW	91–10–085 91–15–016
392-122-010 392-122-100	AMD AMD	91-03-118	392-127-830	AMD-P	91–03–129	392-151-017	AMD-P	91-13-016
392-122-106	AMD	91–03–118	392-140-224	AMD	91-12-021	392-151-020	AMD	91–15–016
392-122-107	AMD	91-03-118	392-140-257	AMD-P	91-04-089	392-151-035	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-122-110	AMD	91–03–118	392-140-257	AMD	91-08-039	392–151–035	AMD	91-15-016
392-122-115 392-122-120	REP AMD	91–03–118 91–03–118	392-140-336 392-140-336	AMD–P AMD	91–12–006 91–16–011	392-151-040 392-151-040	AMD–P AMD	91–10–085 91–15–016
392-122-125	REP	91–03–118	392-140-337	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-151-045	AMD-P	91–10–085
392-122-145	AMD	91-03-118	392-140-337	AMD	91-16-011	392-151-045	AMD	91-15-016
392-122-165	NEW	91-03-118	392-140-340	NEW	91–02–094	392-151-050	AMD-P	91–10–085
392-122-200 392-122-206	AMD NEW	91–03–118 91–03–118	392-140-341 392-140-342	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–151–050 392–151–055	AMD AMD-P	91-15-016 91-10-085
392-122-210	AMD	91–03–118	392-140-343	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-055	AMD	91-15-016
392-122-215	REP	91-03-118	392-140-345	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-060	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-122-230	AMD	91–03–118	392-140-346	NEW	91–02–094	392-151-060	AMD	91-15-016
392-122-235 392-122-240	AMD REP	91–03–118 91–03–118	392-140-347 392-140-348	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–151–095 392–151–095	AMD-P AMD	91-10-085 91-15-016
392-122-245	REP	91–03–118	392-140-349	NEW	91–02–094	392-151-105	AMD-P	91–10–085
392-122-250	REP	91-03-118	392-140-350	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-105	AMD	91-15-016
392–122–265	REP-W	91-13-071	392-140-351	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-120	AMD-P	91–10–085
392-122-270 392-122-600	AMD AMD	91–03–118 91–03–118	392-140-352 392-140-353	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–151–120 392–151–125	AMD AMD–P	91-15-016 91-10-085
392-122-605	AMD	91–03–118	392-140-354	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-125	AMD	91–15–016
392-122-610	AMD	91-03-118	392-140-355	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-130	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-122-700	AMD	91-03-118	392-140-356	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-130	AMD	91-15-016
392-122-800 392-122-805	AMD AMD	91–03–118 91–03–118	392-140-357 392-140-358	NEW NEW	91–02–094 91–02–094	392–151–135 392–151–135	AMD–P AMD	91–10–085 91–15–016
392-122-910	NEW	91–03–118	392-140-359	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-140	AMD-P	91-10-085
392-125-014	NEW-P	91-03-050	392-140-360	NEW	91–02–094	392-151-140	AMD	91-15-016
392-125-014 392-125-015	NEW AMD-P	91–07–063 91–03–050	392-140-361 392-140-362	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–151–145 392–151–145	REP–P REP	91-10-085 91-15-016
392-125-015 392-125-015	AMD-P AMD	91-07-063	392-140-362 392-140-363	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-143	REP-P	91-13-016
392-125-020	AMD-P	91-03-050	392-140-364	NEW	91-02-094	392-151-150	REP	91-15-016
392-125-020	AMD	91-07-063	392-140-365	NEW	91-02-094	392–160	AMD-C	91-11-028
392-125-025	AMD-P	91–03–050	392-140-366	NEW	91–02–094 91–02–094	392–160–015	AMD-P	91–07–062
392-125-025 392-125-026	AMD NEW-P	91–07–063 91–03–050	392-140-367 392-140-368	NEW NEW	91–02–094 91–02–094	392-160-015 392-160-020	AMD AMD–P	91-17-008 91-07-062
392-125-026	NEW	91–07–063	392-140-369	NEW	91–02–094	392-160-020	AMD	91-17-008
392-125-027	NEW-P	91-03-050	392-140-370	NEW	91-02-094	392-160-040	AMD-P	91-07-062
392-125-027	NEW	91–07–063	392-140-371	NEW	91–02–094	392-160-040	AMD	91-17-008
392-125-030 392-125-030	AMD–P AMD	91–03–050 91–07–063	392-140-372 392-140-373	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–162–095 392–163–340	AMD–P AMD–P	91-13-052 91-14-037
392-125-030 392-125-085	AMD-P	91–03–050	392-140-373	NEW	91-02-094	392-163-345	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-125-085	AMD	91-07-063	392-140-375	NEW	91-02-094	392-163-355	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-127-004	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-140-376	NEW	91–02–094	392–163–435	AMD-P	91-14-037
392-127-004 392-127-006	AMD AMD–P	91-16-011 91-12-006	392–140–377 392–140–378	NEW NEW	91-02-094 91-02-094	392–171–321 392–171–461	NEW-P AMD-P	91-14-002 91-14-002
392-127-006 392-127-006	AMD-P AMD	91-12-006	392-140-378	NEW	91-02-094	392-171-401	AMD-P	91-14-002
392-127-011	AMD-P	91-12-006	392-140-380	NEW	91-02-094	392-191-001	AMD	91-16-011
392-127-011	AMD	91-16-011	392-140-381	NEW	91-02-094	392-191-007	AMD-P	91–12–006
392-127-700	NEW	91–03–129	392-140-390	NEW	91–02–094	392–191–007	AMD	91-16-011

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
392-191-030	AMD-P	91-12-006	400–12–560	REP~P	91-15-090	415-114-055	NEW-P	91–10–108
392-191-030	AMD	91-16-011	400–12–565	NEW-P	91-15-090	415-114-055	NEW	91-13-049
392-191-035 392-191-035	AMD-P AMD	91-12-006 91-16-011	400–12–570 400–12–600	REP-P REP-P	91-15-090	415-114-055	REP-P	91-16-091
392-191-040	AMD-P	91-12-006	400-12-605	NEW-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415–114–060 415–114–060	NEW-P NEW-C	91-06-089 91-10-108
392-191-040	AMD	91-16-011	400-12-610	REPP	91-15-090	415-114-060	RE-AD	91-11-061
392-191-060	REP-P	91-10-104	400–12–615	NEW-P	91-15-090	415-114-060	RE-AD	91-13-049
392-191-060 392-191-065	REP REP-P	91-16-026 91-10-104	400–12–620 400–12–625	REP-P NEW-P	91-15-090	415–114–060	REP-P	91-16-091
392-191-065	REP	91-16-026	400-12-630	REP-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-070 415-114-070	NEW-C NEW	91-10-108 91-13-049
392-191-070	REP-P	91-10-104	400-12-635	NEW-P	91-15-090	415-114-070	REP-P	91-16-091
392-191-070	REP	91–16–026	400-12-640	REP-P	91-15-090	415-114-100	NEW-P	91-16-091
392-191-075 392-191-075	REP-P AMDP	91-10-104 91-12-006	400–12–650 400–12–660	REP-P REP-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-200	NEW-P	91–16–091
392-191-075	AMD	91–16–011	400-12-700	AMD-P	91–15–090	415–114–300 415–114–400	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-091 91-16-091
392-191-075	REP	91-16-026	402-70-010	AMD-W	91-08-059	415-114-500	NEW-P	91-16-091
392-191-080 392-191-080	REP-P REP	91-10-104	402-70-020	AMD-W	91-08-059	415-114-550	NEW-P	91-16-091
392-191-085	REP-P	91-16-026 91-10-104	402-70-030 402-70-040	AMD-W NEW-W	91–08–059 91–08–059	415–114–600 415–114–700	NEW-P NEW-P	91-16-091 91-16-091
392-191-085	AMD-P	91-12-006	402-70-045	NEW-W	91-08-059	415-115-010	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-191-085	AMD	91–16–011	402-70-050	AMD-W	91-08-059	415-115-010	NEW	91-13-030
392-191-085 392-191-090	REP REP–P	91-16-026 91-10-104	402-70-055 402-70-060	NEW-W NEW-W	91–08–059 91–08–059	415-115-020	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-191-090	REP	91–16–026	402-70-062	NEW-W	91-08-059	415–115–020 415–115–030	NEW NEW-P	91-13-030 91-10-109
392-191-095	REP-P	91-10-104	402-70-064	NEW-W	91-08-059	415-115-030	NEW	91-13-030
392-191-095 392-192-005	REP AMDP	91-16-026 91-12-006	402-70-066	NEW-W	91-08-059	415–115–040	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-192-005	AMD-F	91-16-011	402-70-068 402-70-070	NEW-W AMD-W	91-08-059 91-08-059	415–115–040 415–115–050	NEW NEW-P	91-13-030 91-10-109
392-192-040	AMD-P	91-12-006	402-70-077	NEW-W	91-08-059	415–115–050	NEW	91–13–030
392-192-040	AMD	91-16-011	402-70-080	AMD-W	91-08-059	415–115–060	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-198-005 392-198-010	NEW-P NEW-P	91-14-035 91-14-035	402-70-085 402-70-090	NEW-W AMD-W	91-08-059 91-08-059	415115060 415115070	NEW NEW-P	91-13-030
392-198-015	NEW-P	91–14–035	415-04-020	AMD-P	91-16-092	415–115–070	NEW-F	91-10-109 91-13-030
392-198-020	NEW-P	91-14-035	415-06-090	AMD-P	91-16093	415–115–080	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-198-025 392-198-030	NEW-P NEW-P	91-14-035 91-14-035	415–100–041 415–100–045	NEW NEW	91-03-013	415–115–080	NEW	91-13-030
392-202-003	AMD	91–03–119	415-100-051	NEW	91–03–013 91–03–013	415–115–090 415–115–090	NEW-P NEW	91-10-109 91-13-030
392-202-080	AMD-P	91-14-036	415-100-055	NEW	91-03-013	415–115–100	NEW-P	91-10-109
392-202-080 392-202-110	AMD-W AMD-P	91-17-036 91-14-036	415–104–108 415–104–201	AMD-P NEW	91-16-094	415–115–100	NEW	91-13-030
392-202-110	AMD-P	91-14-036	415-104-201	NEW	91–03–014 91–03–014	415–115–110 415–115–110	NEW-P NEW	91-10-109 91-13-030
392-202-120	AMD-P	91-14-036	415-104-211	NEW	91-03-014	415–115–120	NEW-P	91-10-109
399–30–030 399–30–040	AMD–P AMD–P	91-14-093 91-14-093	415–104–215 415–108–320	NEW NEW	91–03–014	415-115-120	NEW	91-13-030
399-30-042	AMD-P	91-14-093	415-108-320	NEW	91–03–015 91–03–015	415–116–010 415–116–010	NEW-P NEW	91-10-107 91-13-029
399-30-045	AMD-P	91-14-093	415-108-324	NEW	91-03-015	415–116–020	NEW-P	91-10-107
399-30-050 399-30-060	AMDP AMDP	91-14-093 91-14-093	415-108-326	NEW	91–03–015	415-116-020	NEW	91-13-029
399-30-065	AMD-P	91-14-093	415–112–040 415–112–720	AMD-P NEW	91–16–095 91–03–016	415–116–030 415–116–030	NEW-P NEW	91-10-107 91-13-029
399-40-020	AMD-P	91-14-092	415-112-722	NEW	91-03-016	415–116–040	NEW-P	91-10-107
400–06–070 400–06–170	AMD-P AMD-P	91–15–089	415-112-725	NEW	91–03–016	415–116–040	NEW	91-13-029
400–00–170	PREP	91-15-089 91-05-066	415–112–727 415–114–010	NEW NEW-P	91–03–016 91–06–089	415–116–050 415–116–050	NEW-P NEW	91-10-107 91-13-029
400-12-110	AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-010	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-100	NEW-E	91-09-052
400–12–120 400–12–200	AMD-P AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-010	NEW	91-11-061	417-01-100	NEW-P	91-15-028
400-12-210	AMD-P	9115090 9115090	415-114-010 415-114-010	RE-AD REP-P	91-13-049 91-16-091	417–01–105 417–01–105	NEW-E NEW-P	91-09-052 91-15-028
400-12-220	AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-020	NEW-P	91-06-089	417-01-103	NEW-E	91-09-052
400-12-300	REP-P	91-15-090	415-114-020	NEW-C	91-10-108	417-01-110	NEW-P	91-15-028
400–12–305 400–12–310	NEW-P REP-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-020 415-114-020	NEW RE-AD	91-11-061 91-13-049	417–01–115 417–01–115	NEW-E NEW-P	91-09-052 91-15-028
400–12–320	AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-020	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-119	NEW-E	91-09-052
400-12-400	AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-030	NEW-P	91-06-089	417-01-120	NEW-P	91-15-028
400–12–410 400–12–415	AMD-P NEW-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-030 415-114-030	NEW-C NEW	91-10-108 91-11-061	417–01–125 417–01–125	NEW-E NEW-P	91-09-052 91-15-028
400-12-420	AMD-P	91-15-090	415-114-030	RE-AD	91–13–049	417-01-130	NEW-P NEW-E	91-09-052
400-12-500	AMD-P	91-15-090	415–114–030	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-130	NEW-P	91-15-028
400–12–510 400–12–515	REPP NEWP	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-040 415-114-040	NEW-P NEW-C	91-06-089	417-01-135	NEW-E	91-09-052
400-12-513	REP-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-040	NEW-C NEW	91-10-108 91-11-061	417-01-135 417-01-140	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-028 91-09-052
400-12-525	NEW-P	91-15-090	415-114-040	AMD	91-13-049	417–01–140	NEW-P	91-15-028
400–12–530 400–12–535	REP–P NEW–P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-040	REP-P	91-16-091	417-01-145	NEW-E	91-09-052
400-12-540	REP-P	91-15-090	415-114-050 415-114-050	NEW-P NEW-C	91-06-089 91-10-108	417-01-145 417-01-150	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-028 91-09-052
400-12-545	NEW-P	91-15-090	415-114-050	NEW	91-11-061	417-01-150	NEW-P	91-15-028
400–12–550 400–12–555	REP-P NEW-P	91-15-090 91-15-090	415-114-050 415-114-050	RE–AD REP–P	91-13-049	417-01-155	NEW-E	91-09-052
700 I <i>2-333</i>	112W-F)1-1 <i>3-</i> 070	715-114-050	KLF-F	91–16–091	417–01–155	NEW-P	91–15–028

WAC #	,	WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
41702100	NEW-E	91-13-020	434–26–005	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-960	NEW-W	91-07-003
417-02-100	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-26-010	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-965	NEW-P	91-03-125
417-02-105 417-02-105	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-020 91-15-028	434–26–015 434–26–020	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-022 91-13-022	434-42-965 434-42-965	NEW-E REP-E	91-03-126 91-07-002
417-02-103	NEW-P NEW-E	91-13-028	434-26-025	NEW-P	91–13–022 91–13–022	434-42-965	NEW-W	91-07-002
417-02-110	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-26-030	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-970	NEW-P	91-03-125
417-02-115	NEW-E	91-13-020	434–26–035	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-970	NEW-E	91-03-126
417–02–115 417–02–120	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-028 91-13-020	434–26–040 434–26–045	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-022 91-13-022	434-42-970 434-42-970	REP-E NEW-W	91–07–002 91–07–003
417-02-120	NEW-P	91-15-028	434–26–050	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-975	NEW-P	91-03-125
417-02-125	NEW-E	91-13-020	434-26-055	NEW-P	91-13-022	434-42-975	NEW-E	91-03-126
417–02–125 417–02–130	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-028 91-13-020	434–26–060 434–26–065	NEW-P NEW-P	91–13–022 91–13–022	434–42–975 434–42–975	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003
417-02-130	NEW-P	91-15-028	434–26–900	NEW-P	91-13-022	434–42–980	NEW-P	91-03-125
417-02-135	NEW-E	91-13-020	434-40-010	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-980	NEW-E	91-03-126
417–02–135 417–02–140	NEW-P NEW-E	91-15-028 91-13-020	434–40–010 434–40–050	AMD-P AMD-E	91-17-046 91-14-080	434–42–980 434–42–980	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003
417-02-140	NEW-E	91-15-020	434-40-050	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-985	NEW-P	91-03-125
417-02-145	NEW-E	91-13-020	434-40-060	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-42-985	NEW-E	91-03-126
417-02-145	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-40-060	AMD-P AMD-E	91-17-046 91-14-080	434–42–985 434–42–985	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003
417–02–150 417–02–150	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-020 91-15-028	434–40–070 434–40–070	AMD-E AMD-P	91-14-080	434-42-963	NEW-P	91–07–003
417-02-155	NEW-E	91-13-020	434-40-080	AMD-E	91-14-080	434-75-020	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-02-155	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-40-080	AMD-P	91-17-046	434-75-030	NEW-P NEW-P	91–13–016 91–13–016
41706100 41706100	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-021 91-15-028	434–40–180 434–40–180	AMD-E AMD-P	91-14-080 91-17-046	434–75–040 434–75–050	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-110	NEW-E	91-13-021	434-42-900	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-060	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-110	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-42-900	NEW-E	91-03-126 91-07-002	434-75-070	NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
417–06–120 417–06–120	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-021 91-15-028	434–42–900 434–42–900	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434–75–080 434–75–090	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-130	NEW-E	91–13–021	434-42-905	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-100	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-130	NEW-P	91-15-028	434–42–905	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-110	NEW-P	91-13-016
417–06–140 417–06–140	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-021 91-15-028	434–42–905 434–42–905	REP-E NEW-W	91–07–002 91–07–003	434–75–120 434–75–130	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
417-06-150	NEW-E	91-13-021	434-42-910	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-140	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-150	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-42-910	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-150	NEW-P	91-13-016
417–06–160 417–06–160	NEW-E NEW-P	91-13-021 91-15-028	434–42–910 434–42–910	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434–75–160 434–75–170	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
417-06-170	NEW-E	91-13-021	434-42-915	NEW-P	91-03-125	434–75–180	NEW-P	91-13-016
417-06-170	NEW-P	91-15-028	434-42-915	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-190	NEW-P	91-13-016
419–14–030 419–14–030	AMD-P AMD	91–03–107 91–06–063	434–42–915 434–42–915	REP-E NEW-W	91–07–002 91–07–003	434–75–200 434–75–210	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
419-14-040	AMD-P	91–03–107	434-42-920	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-220	NEW-P	91–13–016
419-14-040	AMD	91-06-063	434-42-920	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-230	NEW-P	91–13–016
419-14090 419-14090	AMD–P AMD	91–03–107 91–06–063	434–42–920 434–42–920	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434–75–240 434–75–250	NEW-P NEW-P	91–13–016 91–13–016
419–14–100	AMD-P	91-03-107	434-42-925	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-260	NEW-P	91-13-016
419–14–100	AMD	91-06-063	434–42–925	NEW-E	91-03-126	434–75–270 434–75–280	NEW-P	91–13–016
419-14-110 419-14-110	AMD-P AMD	9103107 9106063	434–42–925 434–42–925	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434-75-290	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
419–18–030	AMD-P	91-03-106	434-42-930	NEW-P	91-03-125	434–75–300	NEW-P	91-13-016
419-18-030	AMD	91-06-062	434–42–930	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-310	NEW-P NEW-P	91-13-016
419-18-040 419-18-040	AMD–P AMD	9103106 9106062	434–42–930 434–42–930	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434–75–320 434–75–330	NEW-P	91-13-016 91-13-016
419–18–050	AMD-P	91-03-106	434-42-935	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-75-340	NEW-P	91-13-016
419–18–050	AMD	91-06-062	434-42-935	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-75-350	NEW-P NEW-P	91–13–016 91–17–046
419–18–060 419–18–060	AMD–P AMD	91-03-106 91-06-062	434–42–935 434–42–935	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003	434–840–001 434–840–005	NEW-P	91-17-046
419–18–070	AMD-P	91-03-106	434-42-940	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-840-010	NEW-P	91-17-046
419–18–070	AMD	91-06-062	434-42-940	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-840-020	NEW-P NEW-P	91–17–046
434–15–010 434–15–020	REP-P REP-P	91-17-054 91-17-054	434–42–940 434–42–940	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003	434–840–030 434–840–040	NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046
434–15–030	REP-P	91–17–054	434-42-945	NEW-P	91-03-125	434–840–050	NEW-P	91-17-046
434-15-040	REP-P	91-17-054	434-42-945	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-840-060	NEW-P	91-17-046
434–15–050 434–15–060	REP–P REP–P	91-17-054 91-17-054	434–42–945 434–42–945	REP-E NEW-W	9107002 9107003	434–840–070 434–840–080	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046
434–15–070	REP-P	91-17-054	434-42-950	NEW-P	91-03-125	434–840–090	NEW-P	91-17-046
434-15-080	REP-P	91-17-054	434-42-950	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-840-100	NEW-P	91-17-046
434–15–090 434–15–100	REP-P REP-P	91-17-054 91-17-054	434–42–950 434–42–950	REP-E NEW-W	91-07-002 91-07-003	434–840–110 434–840–120	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046
434–15–100	REP-P	91-17-054	434-42-955	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-840-130	NEW-P	91-17-046
434-15-120	REP-P	91–17–054	434-42-955	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-840-200	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046
434–15–130 434–15–140	REP-P REP-P	91-17-054 91-17-054	434–42–955 434–42–955	REP-E NEW-W	91–07–002 91–07–003	434-840-210 434-840-220	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046
434–15–150	REP-P	91-17-054	434–42–960	NEW-P	91-03-125	434-840-230	NEW-P	91-17-046
434-15-990	REP-P	91-17-054	434-42-960	NEW-E	91-03-126	434-840-240	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046
434–15–99001	REP-P	91–17–054	434–42–960	REP-E	9107002	434–840–300	MEW-P	71-1 <i>1-</i> 040

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
434-840-310	NEW-P	91–17–046	446-75-080	NEW	91–11–046	448-13-120	NEW-S	91–03–123
434-840-320	NEW-P	91-17-046	448-12-010	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-120	NEW	91-06-022
434-840-330	NEW-P	91-17-046	448-12-010	REP	91-06-022	448-13-130	NEW-S	91-03-123
434–840–340 434–840–350	NEW-P NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046	448-12-015	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-130	NEW C	91-06-022
434-840-360	NEW-P	91-17-046 91-17-046	448-12-015 448-12-016	REP REP-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	448-13-140 448-13-140	NEW-S NEW	91–03–123 91–06–022
434–840–370	NEW-P	91-17-046	448-12-016	REP	91-06-022	448-13-150	NEW-S	91-03-123
434-840-900	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-020	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-150	NEW	91-06-022
434-840-901	NEW-E	91–14–079	448-12-020	REP	91-06-022	448-13-160	NEW-S	91-03-123
434-840-902 434-840-903	NEW-E NEW-E	91-14-079 91-14-079	448-12-030 448-12-030	REP-S REP	91–03–123 91–06–022	448-13-160 448-13-170	NEW NEW-S	91–06–022 91–03–123
434-840-904	NEW-E	91–14–079	448-12-040	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-170	NEW-S	91-06-022
434-840-905	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-040	REP	91-06-022	448-13-180	NEW-S	91-03-123
434-840-906	NEW-E	91–14–079	448-12-050	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-180	NEW	91-06-022
434-840-907 434-840-908	NEW-E NEW-E	91-14-079 91-14-079	448-12-050 448-12-055	REP REP-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	448-13-190 448-13-190	NEW-S NEW	91–03–123 91–06–022
434-840-909	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-055	REP	91–05–123	448-13-190	NEW-S	91-00-022
434-840-910	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-060	REP REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-200	NEW	91-06-022
434-840-920	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-060	REP	91-06-022	448-13-210	NEW-S	91-03-123
434-840-921 434-840-922	NEW-E NEW-E	91-14-079 91-14-079	448-12-070 448-12-070	REP–S REP	91–03–123 91–06–022	448-13-210 448-13-220	NEW NEW-S	91–06–022 91–03–123
434-840-923	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-075	REP-S	91-03-123	448-13-220	NEW-S	91–03–123 91–06–022
434-840-930	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-075	REP	91-06-022	448-14-010	REP-P	91-03-124
434-840-931	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-080	REP-S	91-03-123	448-14-010	REP-W	91-16-077
434–840–932 434–840–933	NEW-E NEW-E	91-14-079 91-14-079	448-12-080 448-12-090	REP REP-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	448-14-020	REP-P REP-W	91-03-124
434-840-934	NEW-E	91–14–079	448-12-090	REP	91-06-022	448-14-020 448-14-030	REP-W	91-16-077 91-03-124
434-840-940	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-100	REP-S	91-03-123	448-14-030	REP-W	91–16–077
434-840-941	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-100	REP	91-06-022	448-15-010	NEW-P	91-03-124
434–840–942 434–840–943	NEW-E NEW-E	91-14-079 91-14-079	448-12-210 448-12-210	REP-S REP	91-03-123	448-15-010	NEW-W	91-16-077
434-840-944	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-210	REP-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	448-15-020 448-15-020	NEW-P NEW-W	91–03–124 91–16–077
434-840-945	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-220	REP	91-06-022	448-15-030	NEW-P	91-03-124
434-840-946	NEW-E	91-14-079	448-12-230	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-030	NEW-W	91-16-077
434-840-947 440-44-050	NEW-E REP-W	91-14-079 91-08-059	448-12-230	REP REP-S	91-06-022	448-15-040	NEW-P	91-03-124
440-44-057	REP-W	91-08-059	448-12-240 448-12-240	REP	91–03–123 91–06–022	448–15–040 448–15–050	NEW-W NEW-P	91–16–077 91–03–124
440-44-058	REP-W	91-08-059	448-12-250	REP-S	91-03-123	44815050	NEW-W	91–16–077
440-44-059	REP-W	91-08-059	448-12-250	REP	91-06-022	448-15-060	NEW-P	91-03-124
440 <u>44</u> -060 440 <u>44</u> -062	REP–W REP–W	91–08–059 91–08–059	448-12-260 448-12-260	REP–S REP	91-03-123 91-06-022	448–15–060 448–15–070	NEW-W NEW-P	91-16-077 91-03-124
440-44-085	REP-P	91-15-061	448-12-270	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-070	NEW-W	91-03-124
440-44-085	REP-E	91-15-064	448-12-270	REP	91-06-022	448-15-080	NEW-P	91-03-124
446-16-080	AMD-P	91–16–099	448-12-280	REP-S	91-03-123	448-15-080	NEW-W	91-16-077
446-20-500 446-20-510	AMD–P AMD–P	91-15-045 91-15-045	448-12-280 448-12-290	REP REP-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	456-09-210 456-09-210	AMD–P AMD	91-04-084 91-07-038
446-20-515	AMD-P	91-15-045	448-12-290	REP	91-06-022	456-09-325	AMD-P	91-04-084
446-65	AMD-P	91-16-098	448-12-300	REP-S	91-03-123	45609325	AMD	91-07-038
446-65-005	NEW-E NEW	91-06-050	448-12-300 448-12-320	REP REP–S	91-06-022	456-09-365	AMD∸P	91-04-084
446–65–005 446–65–005	AMD-P	91-06-066 91-16-098	448-12-320	REP-S	91–03–123 91–06–022	456–09–365 456–10–360	AMD AMD–P	91-07-038 91-04-083
446-65-010	NEW-E	91-06-050	448-12-330	REP-S	91-03-123	456-10-360	AMD	91-07-039
446-65-010	NEW	91-06-066	448-12-330	REP	91-06-022	456-10-547	NEW-P	91-04-083
446–65–010 446–75–010	AMD-P NEWP	91-16-098 91-07-045	448-12-340 448-12-340	REP-S REP	91-03-123	456-10-547	NEW	91-07-039
446-75-010 446-75-010	NEW-F	91-07-043	448-13-010	NEW-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	458-14-010 458-14-020	REP REP	91-07-040 91-07-040
446-75-010	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-010	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-030	REP	91-07-040
446-75-020	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-020	NEW-S	91-03-123	45814040	REP	91-07-040
446-75-020 446-75-020	NEW-E NEW	91-07-046 91-11-046	448-13-020 448-13-030	NEW NEW-S	91-06-022	458-14-045	REP	91-07-040
446-75-030	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-030	NEW-3	91–03–123 91–06–022	458–14–050 458–14–052	REP REP	91-07-040 91-07-040
446-75-030	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-040	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-055	REP	91-07-040
446-75-030	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-040	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-060	REP	91-07-040
446-75-040	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-050	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-062	REP	91-07-040
446-75-040 446-75-040	NEW-E NEW	91-07-046 91-11-046	448-13-050 448-13-060	NEW NEW-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	458–14–065 458–14–070	REP REP	91-07-040 91-07-040
446-75-050	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-060	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-075	REP	91-07-040
446-75-050	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-070	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-080	REP	91-07-040
446-75-050 446-75-060	NEW NEW-P	91-11-046 91-07-045	448–13–070 448–13–080	NEW NEW-S	91–06–022 91–03–123	458-14-085	REP	91-07-040
446-75-060 446-75-060	NEW-P NEW-E	91-07-045 91-07-046	448-13-080 448-13-080	NEW-S	91–03–123 91–06–022	458–14–086 458–14–090	REP REP	91-07-040 91-07-040
446-75-060	NEW	91-11-046	448-13-090	NEW-S	91-03-123	458-14-091	REP	91-07-040
446-75-070	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-090	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-092	REP	91-07-040
446-75-070 446-75-070	NEW-E NEW	91-07-046 91-11-046	448-13-100 448-13-100	NEW-S NEW	91–03–123 91–06–022	458-14-094	REP	91-07-040
446-75-080	NEW-P	91-07-045	448-13-110	NEW-S	91-06-022	458-14-098 458-14-100	REP REP	91-07-040 91-07-040
446-75-080	NEW-E	91-07-046	448-13-110	NEW	91-06-022	458-14-110	REP	91-07-040

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
458-14-115	REP	91–07–040	460–31A–435	REP	91–04–012	460–34A <i>–</i> 090	REP	91–04–012
458-14-120	REP	91-07-040	460-31A-440	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-095	REP	91-04-012
458-14-121	REP	91–07–040	460-31A-445	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-100	REP	91-04-012
458-14-122	REP	91-07-040	460-31A-450	REP	91–04–012	460–34A–105	REP	91-04-012
458-14-125	REP REP	91-07-040	460–31A–455	REP	91-04-012	460–34A–110	REP	91-04-012
458-14-126 458-14-130	REP REP	91–07–040 91–07–040	460-31A-460 460-31A-465	REP REP	91-04-012	460–34A–112	REP REP	91-04-012
458-14-135	REP	91-07-040	460–31A–470	REP	9104012 9104012	460-34A-115 460-34A-120	REP	91–04–012 91–04–012
458-14-140	REP	91-07-040	460–31A–475	REP	91-04-012	460–34A–125	REP	91-04-012
458-14-145	REP	91-07-040	460-31A-480	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-130	REP	91-04-012
458-14-150	REP	91-07-040	460-31A-485	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-135	REP	91-04-012
458-14-152	REP	91-07-040	460-31A-490	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-200	REP	91-04-012
458-14-155 458-16-013	REP	91-07-040	460–31A–495	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–100	REP	91-04-012
458-16-020	AMD-E AMD-E	91-13-074 91-13-074	460-31A-500 460-31A-505	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	460-36A-105 460-36A-110	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012
458-18-010	AMD-E	91-13-075	460-31A-510	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–115	REP	91-04-012
458-18-020	AMD-E	91-13-075	460-31A-515	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-120	REP	91-04-012
458-18-220	AMD-P	91-10-070	460-31A-520	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-125	REP REP	91-04-012
458-18-220	AMD	91-15-024	460-31A-525	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-130	REP	91–04–012
458-20-105	AMD-E	91-14-050	460-31A-530	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–135	REP	91-04-012
458-20-105 458-20-109	PREP PREP	91–17–029 91–03–057	460–31A–535 460–31A–540	REP REP	9104012 9104012	460-36A-140 460-36A-145	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012
458-20-109	AMD-P	91-11-005	460-31A-545	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–150	REP	91-04-012
458-20-110	PREP	91–03–058	460-31A-550	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-155	REP	91-04-012
458-20-110	AMD-P	91-11-004	460-31A-555	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-160	REP REP	91-04-012
458-20-126	PREP	91-04-062	460-31A-560	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-165	REP	91-04-012
458-20-126	AMD-P	91-11-002	460–31A–565	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–170	REP	91-04-012
458-20-126 458-20-127	AMD PREP	9115022 9108044	460-31A-570 460-31A-575	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	460–36A–175 460–36A–180	REP REP	91–04–012 91–04–012
458-20-151	PREP	91-04-061	460-31A-580	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–185	REP	91-04-012
458-20-151	AMD-P	91-11-003	460-31A-585	REP	91-04-012	460–36A–190	REP	91-04-012
458-20-151	AMD	91-15-023	460-31A-590	REP	91-04-012	460-36A-195	REP	91-04-012
458–20–163	AMD	91–05–040	460-31A-595	REP	91-04-012	460-42A-081	AMD	91-04-010
458-20-164	AMD-E	91-14-049	460–31A–600	REP	91-04-012	460–46A–020	AMD	91-04-011
458-20-164 458-20-166	PREP PREP	91-17-028 91-08-045	460-31A-605 460-31A-610	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	460–46A–040	AMD AMD	91-04-011
458-20-169	PREP	91–12–062	460-31A-615	REP	91-04-012	460–46A–050 460–46A–055	NEW	91-04-011 91-04-011
458-20-169	AMD-P	91-17-084	460-31A-620	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-061	NEW	91–04–011
458-20-169	AMD-E	91-17-085	460-31A-625	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-065	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-18601	NEW-E	91-14-027	460-31A-630	REP	91-04-012	460-46A-071	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-18601	PREP	91-17-030	460-31A-635	REP	91-04-012	460–46A–072	NEW	91-04-011
458-20-18801 458-20-193A	PREP PREP	91-12-002 91-13-073	460-31A-640 460-31A-645	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	460-46A-095 460-46A-110	AMD AMD	91-04-011 91-04-011
458-20-193B	PREP	91-13-073	460-31A-650	REP	91-04-012	463-06-010	AMD	91-03-090
458–20–199	PREP	91-08-043	460-31A-655	REP	91-04-012	463-10-010	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-227	AMD	91-05-039	460-31A-660	REP	91-04-012	463-14-030	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-228	PREP	91-16-008	460–31A–665	REP	91-04-012	463-14-080	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-22802	PREP	91–17–026	460–31A–670	REP	91-04-012	463-18-020	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-229 458-20-237	PREP AMD	91-16-009 91-05-038	460–31A–675 460–31A–680	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	463-26-120 463-26-130	AMD AMD	91-03-090 91-03-090
458-20-255	AMD-E	91-12-003	460-31A-685	REP	91-04-012	463-28-060	AMD	91–03–090
458-20-255	PREP	91-12-063	460-31A-690	REP	91-04-012	463-28-080	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-255	AMD-P	91-16-010	460-31A-695	REP	91-04-012	463-38-041	AMD	91-03-090
458-20-615	PREP	91-17-027	460-31A-700	REP	91-04-012	463-38-042	AMD	91–03–090
45830262 45840615	AMD NEW-E	91-04-001 91-16-053	460-31A-705 460-31A-710	REP REP	9104012 9104012	463–38–063 463–39–130	AMD REP	91-03-090 91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD-P	91-06-052	460–31A–715	REP	91-04-012	463-39-150	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD-E	91-06-053	460-31A-720	REP	91-04-012	463-42-680	NEW-P	91–03–132
458-40-660	AMD	91-09-030	460-31A-725	REP	9104012	463-42-680	NEW	91-09-040
458-40-660	AMD-P	91-10-090	460-31A-730	REP	91-04-012	463-43-060	AMD	91-03-090
458-40-660	AMD	91-14-077	460–34A–010	REP	91-04-012	463-47-060	AMD	91–03–090
458-40-670 458-40-670	AMD–P AMD	91-10-090 91-14-077	460–34A–015 460–34A–020	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	463–50–030 463–54–070	AMD AMD	91–03–090 91–03–090
460–11A–010	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-025	REP	91-04-012	463-58-030	AMD	91-03-090
460-11A-020	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-030	REP	91-04-012	468-16-010	NEW	91-04-014
460-11A-030	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-035	REP	91-04-012	468-16-020	NEW	91-04-014
460-11A-040	NEW-P	91-14-089	460-34A-037	REP	91-04-012	468-16-030	NEW	91-04-014
460–16A–102	AMD	91-04-008	460-34A-040	REP	91-04-012	468-16-040	NEW	91-04-014
460-16A-200 460-16A-205	NEW NEW	91-04-008 91-04-008	460-34A-045 460-34A-050	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	468-16-050 468-16-060	NEW NEW	91-04-014 91-04-014
460-17A-030	AMD	91-04-009	460-34A-055	REP	9104012	468-16-070	NEW	91–04–014 91–04–014
460-17A-070	AMD	91-04-009	460-34A-060	REP	91-04-012	468-16-080	NEW	91-04-014
460-31A-410	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-065	REP	91-04-012	468-16-090	NEW	91-04-014
460-31A-415	. REP	9104012	460–34A–070	REP	91-04-012	468-16-100	NEW	91-04-014
460-31A-420 460-31A-425	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	460–34A–075 460–34A–080	REP REP	91-04-012 91-04-012	468-16-110 468-16-120	NEW NEW	91-04-014
460-31A-423 460-31A-430	REP	91-04-012	460-34A-085	REP	91-04-012	468-16-130	NEW NEW	91-04-014 91-04-014
100 5111 450		7. 07 VIL	1 ,00 54/1 005		7. UT UIZ	400 10-150	17277	71-0 1- 014

WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #	WAC #		WSR #
468–16–140	NEW	9104014	478-116-240	AMD	9111029	478-276-060	AMD	9110031
468-16-150	NEW	91-04-014	478-116-240	AMD	91-12-047	478-276-080	AMD-P	9104058
468-16-160	NEW	91-04-014	478-116-250	AMD-P	91-06-092	478-276-080	AMD	91-10-031
468-16-170	NEW	91-04-014	478-116-250	AMD	91-11-029	478-276-100	AMD-P	9104058
468-16-180 468-16-190	NEW NEW	9104014 9104014	478-116-250 478-116-260	AMD AMD–P	91-12-047 91-06-092	478-276-100 478-276-110	AMD AMD-P	9110031 9104058
468-16-200	NEW	91-04-014	478-116-260	AMD	91-11-029	478-276-110	AMD-F AMD	91-10-031
468-16-210	NEW	91-04-014	478-116-260	AMD	91-12-047	478-276-130	REP-P	9104058
468-38-035	REP-P	9106078	478-116-300	AMD-P	9106092	478-276-130	REP	91-10-031
468-38-035	REP	91-10-023	478-116-300	AMD	91-11-029	479-02-010	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-38-050 468-38-050	AMD–P AMD	9106078 9110023	478-116-300 478-116-360	AMD AMD-P	9112047 9106092	479-02-010	NEW	91–13–056
468-38-190	AMD-P	91-06-079	478-116-360	AMD-F AMD	91-11-029	47902020 47902020	NEW-P NEW	91-10-037 91-13-056
468-38-190	AMD	91-10-022	478-116-360	AMD	91-12-047	479-02-030	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-38-260	AMD-P	9106078	478-116-390	AMD-P	9106092	47902030	NEW	91-13-056
468-38-260	AMD	91-10-023	478-116-390	AMD	91-11-029	47902050	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-38-260	AMD REP-P	91-10-054	478-116-390	AMD AMD–P	91–12–047	47902050	NEW	91-13-056
468-38-370 468-38-370	REP-P	9106078 9110023	478-116-450 478-116-450	AMD-P AMD	9106092 9111029	47902060 47902060	NEW-P NEW	91-10-037 91-13-056
468-38-400	REP-P	91-06-078	478-116-450	AMD	91-12-047	479-02-070	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-38-400	REP	9110023	478-116-455	NEW-P	9106092	47902070	NEW	91-13-056
468-38-410	REP-P	9106078	478-116-463	NEW-P	9106092	47902080	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-38-410 468-54-020	REP AMD–P	91-10-023 91-12-031	478-116-470 478-116-520	AMD-P AMD-P	9106092 9106092	479-02-080	NEW D	91-13-056
468-54-040	AMD-P	91-12-031	478-116-520	AMD-P	91-06-092	47902090 47902090	NEW-P NEW	91-10-037 91-13-056
468-54-050	AMD-P	91-12-031	478-116-520	AMD	91-12-047	479-02-100	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-54-065	AMD-P	91-12-031	478-116-540	AMD-P	9106092	47902-100	NEW	91-13-056
468-54-070	AMD-P	91-12-031	478-116-584	AMD-P	91-06-092	479-02-110	NEW-P	91-10-037
468-70-030 468-70-030	AMD–P AMD	91-13-024 91-17-012	478-116-584 478-116-584	AMD AMD	91-11-029 91-12-047	479-02-110 479-02-120	NEW NEW-P	91-13-056
468-70-050	AMD-P	91-13-024	478-116-586	AMD-P	91-06-092	479-02-120	NEW-P	91-10-037 91-13-056
468-70-050	AMD	91-17-012	478-116-586	AMD	91-11-029	479-02-130	NEW-P	91–10–037
468-70-060	AMD-P	91-13-024	478-116-586	AMD	91-12-047	47902-130	NEW	91-13-056
468-70-060	AMD	91-17-012	478-116-588	AMD-P	9106092	47902-140	NEW-P	91-10-037
46870070 46870070	AMD–P AMD	91-13-024 91-17-012	478-116-588 478-116-588	AMD AMD	91-11-029 91-12-047	47902140 48004100	NEW AMD–P	91-13-056 91-03-098
468-300-010	AMD-P	91–14–031	478-116-600	REP-P	91-06-092	480-04-100	AMD	91-03-036
468-300-010	AMD-E	91-14-032	478-116-600	REP	91-11-029	480-09-015	AMD-P	91-02-105
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